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THE TIMES

Libya's role in the Irish struggle : Robert Fisk, page 14

US Seventh Fleet converging on coast of Vietnam

American aircraft carriers, specially loaded with ters and emergency rations, verging on South Vietnam or a mass evacuation from The State Department officials in the Pacific island m to be ready for daily flights if it became necessary to use it as a staging post for South Vietnamese seeking asylum. North Vietnam accused the United States of using the possibility of an evacuation as a pretext for continued military involvement in the area.

an to end evacuation this week

ick Brogan
n, April 20
of nine aircraft car- the United States eet are now converg- coast of South Viet- ke part in an emer- nation of Americans mese from Saigon come necessary.
from their bases in ines state that some ers have been loaded opters, instead of ad carry big stocks cy rations. The Com- chief of United States the western Pacific nolulu. His destina- known but easily

es in Clark air base ppines say that more Americans came in n today and that an er can be expected These are far larger people than have g through in the past and, if the reports ed, it would suggest t, mass evacuation of from South Vietnam nder way. It should d by the end of the

will resume consid- d requests this week cision should be Thursday. It would probable that both approve "humani- , which might also pay for the evacua-

te foreign relations has voted to allow m) for this purpose use committee has rather larger sum.

It also seems likely that both houses will reject the Administration's request for a further $422m in military aid, in addition to the $300m already approved.

The Senate armed forces committee firmly turned down all requests for additional military aid, and probably reflected the sense of the Senate in doing so. The House of Representatives is usually more firmly opposed than the Senate to any continuation of American involvement in the war in Vietnam. The Administration still hopes to revive the matter in the Senate, but it would seem a vain hope.

Its main effort will be to persuade the appropriations committees to authorize the expenditure of the $300m which has already been approved for Saigon.

Guam: The American State Department has alerted Guam to prepare for possible daily flights of Vietnamese nationals being offered asylum in the United States. Pan American World Airways is reported to have aircraft standing by for the evacuation of Vietnamese who have applied for American citizenship or have relatives in the country.

Emergency housing, food and medical supplies are being organized by the local government in case Guam is used as a staging area for the evacuees, or as a final destination for some of them.

Last week Mr Ricardo Bordallo, the Governor of Guam, and the territorial legislature sent resolutions to President Ford saying the island would accept refugees permanently. The governor suggested that some 25,000 could be added to the island's population of 100,000.

American Administration officials have said it had been determined that the United States had a special obligation to between 150,000 and 200,000 South Vietnamese.

Hanoi: The North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has demanded that the United States "withdraw all its military vessels from South Vietnamese waters" where they are stationed "on the pretext of evacuation".

Hanoi radio said the presence of the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier USS Enterprise and other ships off the coast was a "serious violation" of the 1973 Paris agreements.

"This shows that the Ford Administration still persists in its military involvement and interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam to lend a hand to the Thieu junta to prolong the war and sabotage the Paris agreement", the broadcast said.

"This is a brazen challenge to the Vietnamese people and is at variance with the American people's interests and the aspirations for peace of the people of the world".

Peter Hazelhurst writes from Saigon: The United States Embassy in Saigon began to burn essential files over the weekend and officials intensified efforts to evacuate non-essential Americans as the communists continued to tighten their grip around the capital.

Under the evacuation plan

Continued on page 5, col 4

The Prime Minister's twin granddaughters photographed for the first time at their Oxford home. Jennifer, held by her mother, Mrs Robin Wilson, and Catherine, in her father's arms, seemed to enjoy it.

'Crisis' warning over EEC hysterical, say dissenting ministers

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Four Cabinet ministers who are leading the Labour Party campaign against the Government's majority decision to recommend continued membership of the Common Market, yesterday condemned as "hysterical" a statement earlier in the day by Mr William Whitelaw, deputy leader of the Opposition, that a "No" verdict could mean an unparalleled constitutional crisis in Britain.

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, and Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, were presenting a statement in which they set out the parliamentary programme for taking the United Kingdom out of Europe if that is the referendum outcome.

They said that Mr Whitelaw's suggestion that Conservative MPs in the Commons would disregard the decision of the people and even rely on the House of Lords to stop the withdrawal legislation showed again how basically undemocratic was the Conservative Party's approach to this great issue.

Mr Whitelaw, speaking at the Institute of Public Relations conference, said:
Parliament has voted overwhelmingly in favour of staying in, and should the referendum result in a negative or unclear decision, members of Parliament would be faced with a choice between following their own judgment or their electors?
The alien device of the referendum could provoke an unparalleled constitutional crisis, especially if our present European partners proved less than over-willing to help our Government undo complex legislation.

Mr Benn said that Mr Whitelaw's comment that the EEC Commission might prevent the British people from getting out was an indication of the power which he saw the Commission yielding in Brussels.

Referring to a suggestion that the Conservatives in the House of Lords would use their majority to block the withdrawal, Mr Benn said that that could lead to a rerun of the great battle which was fought over the powers of the Upper House in 1910.

The House of Commons having disposed of the House of Lords, the Conservatives then fell back on the undemocratic concept of the EEC Commission as a means of defeating the will of the people, and it provided an interesting parallel that the Conservatives now thought that if the Commission needed to be defended they would use the House of Lords for that purpose. Mr Benn added:
When the British people realize that this is a rerun of the long, historic battles for the rights of the British people to determine their own future, I have no doubt what the outcome will be. So let us have more speeches by Mr Whitelaw on this.

Mr Foot commented: "Mr Whitelaw would end up with the full-hearted consent of the House of Lords and nobody else."

Mrs Castle thought the Conservatives in Parliament would not dare to flout the will of the people expressed through the referendum.
It is part of the hysteria which is being built up, to try to convince the British people that they cannot do what they want to do. . . . Clearly, in a democracy the people are sovereign and can do what they decide ought to be done.
Conservatives are trying to repudiate this right, and they will come out of the referendum campaign revealed even more clearly in their true anti-democratic colours. When we are claiming the right to consult the British people and to reconsider the verdict which Mr Heath imposed on them, we are told by Conservative leaders like Mr Whitelaw that we are creating a constitutional crisis. . . . My heavens, how much bigger would be the crisis in a few years' time if we decided, out of fear, that we had to stay in the Market and then found that the decision was in fact irrevocable because we should have moved automatically and steadily to closer economic and political integration.

By then the United Kingdom would have become tied to a new system of budgeting and would finally have severed all our other trading links in the world. That was why, she said, the referendum and the promised legislation offered the last chance for us to regain our freedom.

Mrs Castle said that in the statement drawn up by the dissenting ministers they indicated the clear and constitutional steps that could be taken "perfectly smoothly" to move out of the EEC.

The statement says that the Government would report the result of the referendum to the Commons immediately it was known and the dissenting ministers thought the Government

Continued on page 4, col 6

Two Labour councillors are expelled from party

From a Staff Reporter
Dundee

Two Labour councillors were expelled by the Dundee Labour Party yesterday. The decision came after an investigation into alleged non-declaration of personal interests when council contracts and planning permissions were awarded.

The two men are Mr James Stewart, aged 48, a former chairman of the city Labour Party and at present deputy chairman of the corporation, and Mr Harry Dickson, aged 59, convener of the city planning committee and head of a Dundee firm of heating engineers.

Mr Dickson was formerly a city treasurer and has been on the council for 21 years. Mr Stewart has been on it for 20 years.

The allegations about failure to declare personal interests were made in a *World in Action* television programme.

Both Mr Dickson and Mr Stewart said yesterday that they would appeal to the national executive committee of the Labour Party. They had no further comment.

Mr Tom Moore, Lord Provost of Dundee, who was also named on the television programme in connexion with council contracts, was in the Middle East last week when the allegations were made. He will be interviewed by the local party executive when he returns.

TUC will urge review of social contract

By Alan Hamilton
Labour Staff

A reappraisal of the social contract is likely to be urged today by the TUC when it meets Cabinet ministers and Labour Party leaders for the latest in a series of regular private talks on the economy.

Union leaders, dismayed at Mr Healey's stiff Budget measures, will tell the Government that the contract's wage guidelines are becoming outdated, and that a budget which encourages higher prices and higher unemployment is not in the interests of working people.

But the Prime Minister and the Chancellor, faced with last week's figures of a record rate of inflation, will tell the TUC that contract-breaking wage increases will automatically lead to higher unemployment. They may also use the occasion to give advance warning of a possible statutory wage freeze later in the year.

The Scottish TUC, which has less responsibility in the shaping of economic policy than its English counterpart, criticized the Budget severely last week. Delegates said they now felt free of any obligation to honour the social contract's wage guidelines. The conference supported Mr Michael McGahey, Communist president of the Scottish miners, in his appeal for wage increases which improved living standards rather than merely maintaining them as specified in the guidelines.

Fortunately for the Government, most of this year's big pay negotiations have been completed. Groups still waiting to settle, particularly the 200,000 railwaymen, are intent on ignoring appeals for moderation and are continuing to press for increases of about 30 per cent, well above acceptable social contract levels.

The Government's appeal for wage moderation will be based on its promise that it still intends to honour its side of the bargain with the unions.

Cabinet concern at the level of wage settlements can be judged from the remarks made by Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, when he addressed the Scottish TUC last Thursday. It was the first major post-Budget pronouncement by a minister.

Mr Foot, who in the past has been a staunch defender of the unions, made it clear that present trends could only worsen unemployment.

Rail union leaders, who have rejected a 20 per cent offer, are to return to the British Railways Board tomorrow to press for at least another 10 per cent.

"Try harder": There was no need for the social contract to be rewritten, Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said in an interview with the Press Association last night. "It is just a question of observing it".

Although about four-fifths of wage settlements had been within the contract, that was not good enough. Workers, unions and the Government had to try a "little bit harder".

He called for more publicity of the reasons why the social contract was needed.

Engineers' reaction, page 2

Ballot of consultants on work-to-contract

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

The Hospital Consultants' and Specialists' Association decided yesterday to ballot its 5,000 members on whether they want to continue their present work-to-contract. Sanctions will continue until the ballot result is known, in a week or two.

The association is upset that it was left out of the all-night talks with Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, which resulted in the British Medical Association, which represents about 8,500 consultants, deciding to lift sanctions last Friday.

It is writing to Mrs Castle protesting about being left out of the talks and rejecting her interpretation of the consultants' contract. It says it cannot be bound by an agreement reached without consultation.

Settlement accepted: The Junior Hospital Doctors' Association has decided "reluctantly", in view of the country's economic difficulties, to accept the recommended new pay scales for its members, an official said yesterday (the Press Association reports). However, the association's national executive said it felt that the settlement "may lead to medical staff shortages"

er fears of new list strike

opher Walker

a growing fear tish Government moderate political Northern Ireland tions for the Con- convention on May llowed by another otestant workers'

rm, shared also by members of the es, was reinforced d by the ominous major campaign ered by Mr William f the three leaders werful "loyalist"

delegates of the kers' Council, the h organized the brought down the st May, Mr Craig asserted the right estant majority in land to decide its

hat the British Gov- Dublin Government mies in Ulster will r determination. We tolerate a denial of ds of democracy and Ulster people are build a constitution e destroyed by the military forces of

was the first dur- paign in which a ist has referred to ences that would ejection by West- ny solution passed by a Protestant majority at the Convention.

Referring to last year's strike, Mr Craig stated: "After five years of political and military attacks against the state of Northern Ireland, and after five years of denial of the rights of the majority, the Ulster people last May regained their pride and self-respect."

The loyalist coalition has been coy about the extent of its links with the Protestant paramilitary organizations, but in his speech, delivered at a private venue in Belfast, Mr Craig said:
This year we have the opportunity to build a constitution that will last. It will need a massive effort from the UUUC and from the UWC and from every other loyalist organization to build a Parliament inside the United Kingdom which will enshrine the principles of British democracy. But any other constitution is doomed to failure.

The text of Mr Craig's speech will be studied closely by senior British officials who have already declared their concern about the dire consequences for Northern Ireland if the Convention does not produce a solution.

In the foreword to a discussion paper issued last year, Mr Rees, Secretary of State, made it clear that there was no question of the Convention working along the straight-cut majority terms now being demanded by the loyalists.

Vote manipulation alleged, page 2

Libya's role, page 14

Inquiry into Rhine ship fire

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, April 20

Preparatory work began today on salvaging the Princess Irene, the Dutch pleasure cruiser which caught fire and sank early yesterday on the Rhine at Cologne, with the loss of an estimated 20 people. The actual salvaging will take place early tomorrow.

Meanwhile, investigations were continuing into the cause of the fire. It started at about 3 am yesterday at the stern of the ship and quickly spread. It was first noticed by passing policemen on the river bank who alerted the crew and the fire brigade.

About 90 passengers were on board, most of them elderly invalids and their companions. There were 12 crew members. The fire victims were the occupants of the lower deck. Flames reaching up to 10ft prevented rescuers reaching them and the cabin portholes were too small for people to climb through.

Thirty of the people rescued were taken to hospital with various injuries. One woman subsequently died. Several police and firemen taking part in the rescue were hurt but only one had to be taken to hospital. Information from survivors indicated that 19 bodies were still trapped in the wreck.

The passengers had been on a six-day Rhine cruise. Cologne was the last stop on the return journey.

Spanish bishops champion right of free speech in call for reconciliation

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, April 20

In an appeal for "reconciliation" between all Spaniards, the Roman Catholic hierarchy called this weekend for recognition of the rights of free speech, free assembly and free association.

The appeal formed part of a 9,000-word "collective pastoral letter" made public yesterday and subscribed to by the episcopal conference, whose president is the Cardinal Enrique y Tarancón, Archbishop of Madrid. It took the bishops nearly two years to complete the document, which was finally approved by a vote of 60 to 11.

In it, the church leaders insisted on the need to revise legislation on labour disputes, in order to guarantee workers the right to defend their legitimate interests through strikes or other collective action. According to the bishops, workers should be allowed to do this "without fear of reprisal".

Pointing out that criticism of Government policies should not necessarily be interpreted as an unfriendly act, the bishops asked for "more effective recognition" of the rights of individuals and groups in society, "within the limits of just public order and the common welfare".

In an apparent reference to the attitude of reactionary members of the Franco regime, the pastoral letter said that the existence of groups "which put the brakes on liberty" cannot be ignored; but the same paragraph referred to others, presumably communists, who "invoke freedom only to implant new dictatorships and colonialisms".

l violent in n politics

ath in four days of poli- has given a bitter fore- week's celebrations in thirtieth anniversary of ration. Responsibility for d is generally ascribed to ists. Signor Moro, the ter, has been consulting l parties, except those of right, in efforts to cope llenge to law and order
Page 5

Paper success

Paper on education has 0,000 copies before publi- ording to one of its r Rhodes Boyson, Con- P
Page 4

ervice review

Civil Service chooses its ers is to be reviewed laint from the Society of nts that the present foster class distinction
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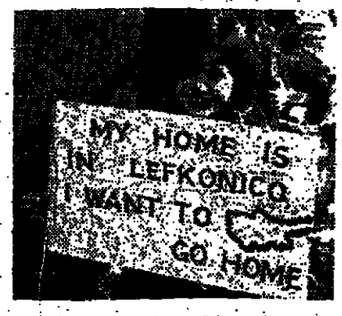

A Greek Cypriot girl makes her plea in a London march yesterday against continuing Turkish occupation of Greek homes in the north of the island. The march coincided with one in Cyprus where the Turkish authorities refused to accept petitions from marchers who were turned back by United Nations troops
Page 6

Peace talks call

Russia wants the Palestine Liberation Organization to attend a resumed Middle East peace conference in Geneva in June. Mr Ismail Fahmi, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, announced this in Moscow yesterday after talks with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister
Page 7

Queen's Award won by 95 companies

The Queen's Award to Industry list, published today, recognizes achievement in exporting or technological innovation by 95 British companies, 16 more than last year. Two companies, the guided weapons division of British Aircraft Corporation and Sinclair Radionics, receive the award for both exports and technology
Page 17

Tribesmen killed

Guerrillas in the northern border area of Rhodesia have murdered more tribesmen and abducted others in several incidents in the past 10 days, a Government spokesman disclosed in Salisbury
Page 6

Cheque card fraud

The use of cheque cards to buy money order postal orders in post offices has been stopped by banks from today after frauds last year cost an estimated £100,000
Page 4

Battered wives: Three women who escaped violent husbands set off for a European visit disapproved of by the Government
2

Prostitution: The National Association of Probation Officers has suggested that soliciting should no longer be against the law
2

Architects "robbed": British architects have been "robbed of their birthright" by a labyrinth of controls, the president-elect of RIBA believes
4

The arts: Inflation has made the grant to the Arts Council seriously inadequate, so attempts are being made to raise money from outside sources, including both sides of industry
4

Lexington: Paul Revere rides in daylight and arrives late as Redcoats and Minutemen exchange fire in America's 200th anniversary celebrations
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Commonwealth: Mr Arnold Smith, in his final report, writes of the benefits it gets from British membership of the EEC
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Business Management: A study that shows the talents of the British executive are not being fully utilized; Derek Harris on union involvement and the engineering profession.
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HOME NEWS

Irish delegation fails to persuade Libya that IRA aid should end

From Robert Fisk
Tripoli, April 20

After four days of talks with senior government officials in Tripoli, the 16-strong Irish parliamentary delegation to Libya has failed to elicit any assurance from Colonel Gadaffi's Government that it will give no more aid to the IRA.

The Libyan leader has said on nine occasions that he is helping the Provisionals. He is believed to have furnished the IRA with their entire stock of Soviet rocket launchers, and both the Irish and British governments had hoped that the group, which includes members of all three parties in the Dail, would be able to explain to the Libyans that the IRA do not represent the Irish people on either side of the border.

The Irish, who include a junior Fine Gael minister and the Deputy Speaker of the Senate, did tell Mr Ahmed Shatabi, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, the country's only political party, that they did not wish to see Ireland reunited by force. The Libyans, however, after providing official luncheons and dinners for the delegation, were still making references today to "freedom fighters" in Ireland.

There seem to be three main causes for the group's failure: First, their own unwillingness to question the Libyans closely on the aid they have given the Provisionals. In 1973, for example, the gun-running ship Claudia was reported to have been loaded with weapons in Tripoli harbour, yet the Irish Delegation, it has now emerged, did not even refer to the IRA specifically in their discussions, only to "those who use violence".

At least three members of the Irish Parliament thought that a stronger line should have been taken though they were hampered by a dispute which broke out within their ranks over whether Mr Frank Maguire, a Dublin businessman but not a member of the Dail, should be allowed to attend the most important of the talks with the Libyans.

It was a small squabble by any standards but one of the Libyan hosts who found out about it telephoned government officials and told them the Irish delegation was divided.

The third and most substantial reason for the Irish failure was the apparent insistence by the Libyans that any gestures by their government would be made only after the Irish had given their support to the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the forthcoming Euro-Arab conference. The delegation could give no such assurance and so were unable even to gain the promise of a trade deal between Ireland and Libya.

Libya's role, page 14

Five Ulster women on Amnesty list of prisoners

By a Staff Reporter

Five Roman Catholic women in Northern Ireland, who allege they have been maltreated in jail, are on a list of 252 women political prisoners throughout the world which was issued yesterday by Amnesty International.

An Amnesty spokesman said that the cases of the Northern Irish women, all in Armagh jail, had not yet been adopted by the organization that their allegations were being examined.

The women are among seven being held in the prison as suspected terrorists under the Emergency Provisions Act. Their cases are being investigated "not only as untried prisoners, but also because it seems probable that they were unconnected with violent political action".

Amnesty says that its list, which includes prisoners in 25 countries, is being issued to try to draw attention to the plight not only of women political prisoners, but also of all people held without charge, for political, religious or ethnic reasons. It has been issued in conjunction with the International Women's Year.

The Amnesty spokesman said that women were often detained by police in an attempt to get their husbands or boy friends. They were often tortured and sexually assaulted. He said that Iran was the worst offender.

Three women who found refuge from violent husbands visit the Continent to tell of their experiences

Battered wives' message for Europe

By Diana Geddes

Three battered wives and eight of their children are among a party of 19 who are to set off today for a two-week camping tour of four European countries. The party hopes to draw attention to the need for refuges on the Continent for the victims of such assaults, and to raise funds for the Women's Aid group in Britain.

The group's centre, a house in Chiswick, was founded three years ago by Mrs Erin Pizzey, wife of a television reporter, to provide a secure, and secret, emergency shelter for battered wives and their children.

Seventy-four mothers and children are living in 10 rooms, some sleeping four to a bed. In the past 22 months the centre has taken in 584 mothers and 1,200 children, taking account only of those who have stayed for 48 hours or longer.

"We never turn anyone away", Mrs Pizzey says. That has been the source of continuous difficulties with the Hounslow council and the Government. The centre is meant to house only 35 people. Mrs Pizzey claims the council has been trying to close down or take over the centre since it opened.

Last year Women's Aid received a £10,000 urban aid grant, of which a quarter is paid by the local authority and the rest by central government. This year, the council threatened not to renew the grant because of the overcrowding.

But Mr William Hamilton, Labour MP for Fife, Central, and chairman of the Commons select committee on violence in marriage, has asked the Department of Health and Social Security to pay the centre's running costs until the committee publishes its first interim report, it is hoped in July.

Besides the Chiswick refuge, Women's Aid runs seven community homes in London and other cities. In all there are about 20 refuges for battered wives in this country. There is only one in Europe, Mrs Pizzey says, set up in Amsterdam a year ago by Dutch girls who had worked in the Chiswick centre.

Mrs Erin Pizzey with members of the touring party.

The group were invited to go to the Continent by the Amsterdam refuge and by women's rights groups in Bonn, Paris and Brussels who are paying for the visit.

Mr Alec Jones, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Social Security, said last week that the department was "perturbed" by battered wives and their children being "paraded" round the capitals of Europe. He told the select committee that no part of the trip was being paid for by the Government.

But the three women yesterday had no praise high enough for what the centre at Chiswick had done for them and were willing to do anything to help women on the Continent in a similar plight. None would give her name for fear that her husband would find out where she was.

One of the mothers, aged 36, with six children, had stayed with her husband for 15 years before finally escaping to the Chiswick centre three months ago.

The trouble had started when their first child was born, she said. It was not just beatings: he had tried to burn her eyes out with a red-hot poker; he had knocked her unconscious four times; she had nearly lost one child after being kicked when she was pregnant.

He had attacked the children, throwing the boys against the bedroom walls and punching the girls, she said. Her son, aged 11, had been on valium (a tranquillizer) for three years before they came to the centre. He had been a "nervous wreck, without any control of himself, messing his trousers all the time and walking down the street as if he had St Vitus dance". He had improved beyond all recognition.

Her husband was living with another woman. The divorce, which she had been unable to request for years because her husband would beat her up each time he found out, was going through.

Life for all of them was beginning again. They were all thrilled by the prospect of going abroad; they had never been anywhere in their lives, save to Southend once for a week.

Civil Service review after elitism complain

By Peter Hennessy

The Civil Service is to review its procedures for recruitment of senior civil servants after complaints from the Society of Civil Servants (SCS) that the system is prone to "class distinction and elitism".

The review comes only four years after the Civil Service abandoned the distinctions between its administrative, executive and clerical classes and replaced the assistant principal rank with a more broadly based administrative trainee grade designed to improve the promotion prospects of executive officers.

The society, which represents 85,000 civil servants in middle management grades, says that the division of administrative trainees after two years into higher executive officers and higher executive officers (A) or fast streamers selected for rapid promotion to principal, represents in a new guise the system that existed before the Fulton report.

After the publication of the Fulton report in 1968, the intention was that 40 per cent of administrative trainees (260 of whom were recruited in 1974) would be appointed from within the ranks of the service and 60 per cent by direct graduate recruitment. But what has happened is that direct graduate recruitment now accounts for 80 per cent of appointments and in-service appointment accounts for only 20 per cent, the society says.

Mr Gerry Gillman, general secretary of SCS, said: "It is now seven years after Fulton and time to see if we have achieved the breaking down of barriers and the development of talent at all levels. We are beginning to think that the HEO (A) fast stream is really the old class distinction assistant principal writ lar and a cloak for disguising t old elitist approach."

The society is expected press for the abolition of and HEO (A) grades and th replacement by a single en system at executive offi level with eventual selecti for rapid promotion based in-service performance.

The review of selection p cedures will be carried out a joint study group under t chairmanship of Mr Steph Bamfield, an Under-Secret in the Civil Service Depa ment.

The Association of First D sion Civil Servants, whose m bers are drawn from the hi est grades of the Civil Servi will be represented by Norman Ellis, its gene secretary.

The study group is expec to complete its report by spr next year. It is to review arrangements for recruitm into and advancement wit the administration group executive officer and admi strative trainee level a above, taking into account manpower implications future growth and wastage.

There is some feeling Whitehall that the study gro will be treading on dangero ground. Senior civil serva recognize the need to increa the proportion of in-serv candidates selected as admi trative trainees and the value extending to the executive le the extensive career planni facilities enjoyed by sen grades. But doubts have be expressed about the wisdom diluting or postponing the sel tion of "fliers" destined early promotion and import responsibilities.

Mr Rees to get Alliance Party dossier on alleged postal vote malpractices

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

With less than two weeks until polling day, the campaign for the Ulster Convention elections has run into the familiar Irish problem of alleged electoral "malpractices".

The moderate Alliance Party disclosed yesterday that it is preparing a dossier for Mr Rees on postal vote manipulation which it alleges is being carried out on a large scale by both the SDLP and the United Ulster Unionist Council.

Mr Robin Glendinning, party organizer, says that a number of serious malpractices have been reported to him. The postal voting system has been in wide use here since it was introduced to counter intimidation during the Border poll in 1973.

There will be sworn evidence that a postal vote "factory" has been operating from a school. Allegations that candidates have been soliciting postal votes from hospitals and that attempts have been made to fill out postal vote applications in the names of people who have died will also be contained in the dossier.

In any other part of the United Kingdom, the allegations would have caused a scandal in the run-up to an election, but in Northern Ireland, where "personation" is as old as the ballot box itself, they are not likely to have a serious effect on the campaign.

After the high sectarian death toll in recent weeks, Northern Ireland had an exceptionally peaceful weekend. The only serious incident involved a soldier in plain clothes who was shot while driving through a republican stronghold of Belfast in an unmarked white van.

Suspicion about the man's identity and purpose was increased by the length of time taken by the Army to provide details of the incident, and by the brevity of the eventual statement issued from Lisburn.

According to local residents, the man shot in the head on Saturday afternoon was an "Army spy" operating in plain clothes. But the Army statement described him as an "administrative officer", a description which they refused to amplify.

The man was shot as he drove the van across a junction on the Falls Road. He returned fire, but the attacker escaped in another car. Later, after treatment at a local hospital, the man was transferred under heavy guard to a military hospital in the city, where his condition was described last night as "comfortable".

The Army said that, in keeping with their normal practice, as the man had not been seriously injured he would not be named.

Licensing urged for prostitutes

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

Soliciting by prostitutes should no longer be a criminal offence, and the vagrancy laws should be repealed, the National Association of Probation Officers suggests in a memorandum published today. Replying to a recent Home Office working party report on vagrancy and street offences, the association calls for a "fundamental review, with a view to establishing a system of licensing prostitutes".

It points out that prostitution as such is not illegal, and says that the competent and professional prostitute now has more comfortable surroundings and her business has become, if anything, more lucrative.

"It is the inadequate and amateurish prostitute who has continued to solicit on the streets and has been dealt with under the law. Among them are a high proportion who suffer severe problems of alcoholism, mental illness, low intelligence and personality disorders", the memorandum says. People falling foul of the vagrancy laws often have similar difficulties.

"The intervention of the law has severe drawbacks. Enforcement of the Vagrancy and Street Offences Acts is a drain on resources needed elsewhere, making considerable demands on the time and manpower of police and courts. Where imprisonment is used it involves public expenditure on a group of offenders with a high rate of recidivism.

Welsh Liberals seek oil safeguards

From Our Correspondent
Llandudno

The Welsh Liberal Party at its annual conference at Llandudno yesterday called on the Government to begin at once a survey of the Welsh coastline as a first step to minimize possible damage from Celtic Sea oil or gas finds.

A Welsh Liberal working party should consider the possible effects, with particular references to coastline and wild life damage, possible guarantees that oil companies should use local labour when possible, and to an insistence that the projected Welsh Parliament should have a big part in deciding about oil development. The party should learn the lessons of the effect of North Sea oil on Scotland.

Mr Thorpe, the Liberal leader, said in Barnstaple, Devon, on Saturday that the "politics of persuasion" was rapidly giving way to the "politics of defiance". The disease could not be cured until the democratic system was seen to be more responsive and representative. The case for reforming the electoral system was "obvious and quite overwhelming".

Mr Maudling, shadow Foreign Secretary, on Saturday praised the political courage shown by Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget last week.

"Not only did he identify the nature of Britain's problem, galloping inflation, and its cause, excessive wage increases, which his political and union colleagues have stimulated or at best not resisted, he actually did something about it", he said at Barnet, Hertfordshire.

Mr Healey said in a BBC Radio Leeds interview that wage increases which breach the social contract could lead to further cuts in public spending. He referred directly to the 30 per cent pay claim by railwaymen, and hoped their negotiators would consider that. They had ignored the social contract earlier.

Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, said in reply later: "The social contract allows us to maintain our living standards." If taxes were going to increase the cost of living they would have to be taken into consideration.

Mr Healey said earlier in the interview that price rises would start slowing down by June, if unions kept pay demands within the contract.

By between June and December the annual rate of inflation should be between about 12 and 16 per cent.

Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition said on Saturday that Britain would move towards an Eastern European-type state if the Tories lost the next election.

She told East Renfrewshire Conservatives in Glasgow: "Anyone who votes against the Conservative way, the way towards the democratic way of life, true democracy with personal ownership, personal effort, personal responsibility, will be inevitably going toward the socialist state."

Committee to study handling of kidnappings

By Clive Borrell

A committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Lord Harris of Greenwich, Minister of State at the Home Office, to work out a procedure to be adopted by the police in handling kidnapping cases.

Foremost in the minds of members of the committee, which includes police representatives, is the need to save the lives of the victims. Kidnapping is a comparatively rare crime in Britain, but the two most prominent cases in the past five years—Mrs Muriel McKay and Miss Lesley Whittle—both resulted in death.

The committee is studying both cases and has invited representatives of the American Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Western European police forces for discussions. Senior police officers have accepted that errors were made in the early stages.

One suggestion being considered by the committee is that regional crime squads, which cover all parts of Britain, should be assigned to kidnap cases immediately they are reported. The squads should work through their national coordinator, Mr Leonard Read, a former murder squad officer at Scotland Yard.

It is likely that during the committee's deliberations executives of newspapers, radio and television will be invited to assist. Some senior detectives feel that if they had been given at least 36 to 48 hours without publicity, they would have stood a better chance of saving the lives of kidnap victims.

Journalists favour index-linked BBC fee

By a Staff Reporter

There should be no fund mental dismantling of the BB a working party represent members of the National Uni of Journalists working in broa casting says in evidence to t Annan Committee on the Futu of Broadcasting.

The group wants the prese mix of Independent Televisi and and BBC broadcasting to maintained. It suggests that t BBC's licence fee should b fixed annually according to agreed price index, to avo dangers of political pressu when the BBC applies to t Government for an increase.

While the working pa agrees that the broadcasting news in Britain is strikin free and unbiased, it sugge that there is a strong tende towards broad establishm attitudes. "Editors and bro casters are left alone only long as they do not stray too from the broad assumpti upon which our society based", it says.

The report adds: "Equa disturbing is the grip which established political part exert on broadcasting throu the Representation of People Act, the manner in wh they divide air time for pa political broadcasts, and blatant news management wh they exercise through th news conferences at elect time."

The broadcasting journali want more public accountabil and greater employee part pation. They propose the set up of a broadcasting council supervise standards and h complaints, with half of members being appointed the Government and the ot half being employees.

Engineers may react first to any new pay curb

By Raymond Perman
Labour Staff

The first reaction of rank and file trade unionists to any new pay restraint guidance emerging from today's meeting of the Labour Party-TUC liaison committee is likely to come from the 52-man national committee of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, which meets in Blackpool this week.

Left-wingers on the committee, which is the policy-making body of the dominant engineering section of Britain's second largest union, will oppose any form of wage restraint and will try to persuade the union to adopt a policy repudiating the social contract.

Delegates on the right wing, who are likely to have a majority, will emphasize the need to support the Labour Government in its fight against inflation.

Mr Hugh Scanlon, president of the union and a leading member of the TUC economic committee, will miss today's meeting with the Labour Party, but he is likely to refer to the future of the social contract in his address today to the conference.

The national committee is also expected this week to approve a pay deal negotiated with the Engineering Employers' Federation that will add 30 per cent to basic pay rates over the next year, increasing the craftsman's basic pay from £32 to £42. The way for acceptance of the deal was cleared last week when negotiators settled details that had been troubling the unions.

The union's attitude to the European Economic Community may also be debated if the standing orders committee agrees that it is within the union's constitution to do so. In that case right-wingers will try to reverse the policy of total opposition to membership, throwing a block vote of 800,000 into the pro-EEC camp at the special Labour Party conference next weekend. But it is likely that moderate anti-Marketeers will join with left-wingers to defeat the move.

Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, will address the conference on Friday. The union will also consider its prospective merger with three other sections, representing draughtsmen, foundry and construction workers, and the future of its postal balloting system, which has been under attack from left-wingers.

Ratepayers plan court plea over 54pc rise

An appeal under section 7 of the General Rate Act, 1967, has been launched by domestic ratepayers in the London borough of Hillingdon, whose rates have gone up by 54 per cent. They have been told that until the crown court hears their appeal they cannot be forced to pay more than last year's rate.

After a protest march by 6,000 ratepayers on Saturday more than 2,000 of the demonstrators subscribed to a fund to pay the costs of the appeal. The Hillingdon Residents' Federation, which organized the march, will present the case on the ratepayers' behalf.

The organization's lawyers have told it that no one has yet tried to appeal under section 7 of the Act.

Grounds of appeal: Under section 7 a person may appeal if he is aggrieved by any rate or by any neglect, act, or thing done or omitted by the rating authority or if he has any material objection to the amount charged (a Staff Reporter writes).

Solicitor wins regional crossword final

The fourth (north-western) regional final of the Cutty Sark/*Times* national crossword championship, held yesterday at the Royal George Hotel, Knutsford, was won by Mr Michael Watkins, a solicitor from Oxton, Birkenhead, a newcomer to the championship. He scored maximum puzzle points of 124 with 63 time bonus points.

The runner up, who also goes on to the national final in September, was Mr J. Colby. He scored maximum puzzle points with 51 time bonus points.

Prizes were also presented by Mrs Lindsay Ramsey on behalf of Cutty Sark Scotch whisky to Mr M. Forster and Mr F. Chandler, who came third and fourth.

> "Let a man practise the twin virtues of hard work and thrift and what is his reward? He invests his savings which depreciate in real terms day by day and after a certain level finds income tax at 98%. Taxation or confiscation? Theft is still theft even if "authorised" by man-made laws."
>
> *Sir Halford Reddish*

from the speech of the Chairman, Sir Halford Reddish, at the Annual General Meeting of The Rugby Portland Cement Co. Ltd., which is reported fully on page 20.

Drunk on duty is most frequent offence at sea

Drunkenness on duty is the most frequent offence on British merchant ships, a report published today states. Drunkenness by crew members during their leisure time is the second most frequent offence on ships bound for foreign ports.

In home trade ships the second most frequent offence is missed sailings, which is the fourth most frequent on foreign-going ships.

The findings are drawn from answers to a recent questionnaire to seagoing members of the Mercantile Marine Service Association. The replies showed that generally misconduct is most evident in the deck department in both home trade and foreign-going ships.

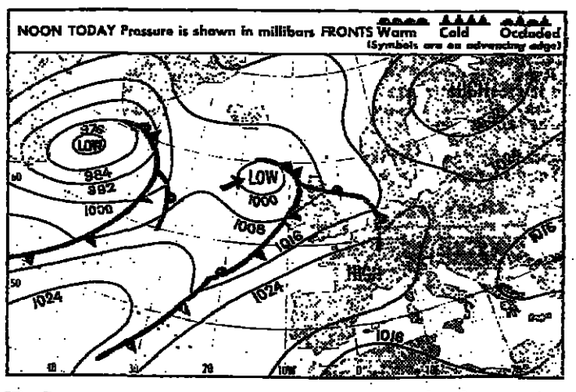
The MMSA is represented on a working group set up by the Department of Trade last year to review disciplinary requirements on board British merchant ships. In its annual report, out today, the association's council says it is essential that an effective code of good conduct should exist, so that ships can be operated safely and efficiently.

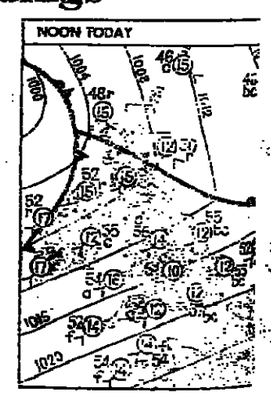
It viewed with "extreme concern" the repeal last year of two sections of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1970, concerning disobedience to a lawful command and absence without leave.

The National Union of Seamen applied for the repeals. The council is gravely concerned in case merchant seamen now believe disobedience of lawful commands and missed sailings are no longer serious offences.

"The removal of the previous sanction, held in reserve for extreme cases of missed sailings, is particularly regretted because of the additional strain placed on shipmasters", it says.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 5.54 am Sun sets: 8.6 pm
Moon sets: 3.31 am Moon rises: 2.47 pm
Full Moon: April 25.
Lighting up: 8.35 pm to 5.22 am.
High water: London Bridge, 10.8 am, 6.3m (20.7ft); 10.38 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft). Avonmouth, 3.20 am, 10.7m (35.1ft); 4.16 pm, 11.0m (36.2ft). Dover, 7.39 am, 5.6m (18.5ft); 8.10 pm, 5.8m (19.1ft). Hull, 2.30 am, 5.9m (19.3ft); 2.46 pm, 6.2m (20.2ft). Liverpool, 7.43 am, 7.9m (26.0ft); 8.31 pm, 8.0m (26.3ft).

A moist S-W airstream covers the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, East Anglia, E Midlands: Mostly dry, rather cloudy, bright spells; wind S-W, moderate; max temp 14° to 15°C (57° to 59°F).

Central S, SE England: Rather cloudy, mostly dry, but occasional drizzle and hill fog patches near coasts, bright spells inland; wind S-W, moderate or fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Mostly cloudy with occasional drizzle, fog over hills and coasts; wind S-W, fresh or strong; max temp 13°C (55°F).

N Ireland, N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW and NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Mainly cloudy with occasional rain or drizzle, hill and coastal fog patches; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 12° to 13°C (54° to 55°F).

W Midlands, E and Central N England: Rather cloudy with rain or drizzle in places, but bright intervals; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 13° to 14°C (55° to 57°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Becoming dry with sunny periods but rather cloudy with some rain in S at first.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind SW fresh; sea moderate.

Strangar of Dover, English Channel (E), St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW, fresh of strong; sea moderate to rough.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 1 pm, 13°C (55°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 11°C (52°F). Humidity, 7 48 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 0.35in. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 3. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1.0 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am t pm, 12°C (53°F); min, 7 pm t am, 7°C (45°F). Humidity, 7 58 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 nil. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 10. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1.0 millibars, steady.

Overseas selling prices

Australia, Sch 12; Belgium, 40 [illegible]

BBC 'was cruel to child'

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, honorary general secretary of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, has asked the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to take action against the BBC for its "cruel exploitation" of a tiny child in the series, *The fight against slavery*.

She said that in an episode earlier this month a child was dragged screaming from its mother's breast and then watched in terror as she was thrown to the ground and bound with ropes.

As the mother was dragged away the child toddled after her "sobbing in the most heart-rending fashion", she said.

It was "incredible that a producer of a programme that sets out to expose the exploitation of slaves can himself cruelly exploit the fears and emotions of a tiny child for entertainment purposes".

The association is also asking the Home Office to clarify the regulations on the use of small children in television programmes.

The BBC said last night: "The sequence in question lasts for only 10 seconds. The woman in the film is the child's actual mother and she was quite happy with the sequence." The child also knew the actor who bound up the mother.

Gain for schools ginger group

A ginger group yesterday captured five of the 18 seats on the national executive of the Confederation for the Advancement of State Education (Case) with the slogan "Practice what you preach".

It has been split since September over whether its leaders should be able to send their children to private or direct-grant schools. At the confederation's annual conference in Sheffield on Saturday, a motion by the group that only parents with children at fully maintained state schools should be eligible for leadership failed to get the required two thirds majority. Voting was 24 in favour and 23 against.

Austin Morris

At last a big car that's not too big to handle.

It's unfortunate but true that whilst all big cars are comfortable to sit in, not all big cars are comfortable to drive.

In fact, some of them are downright clumsy.

That's something we had well and truly in mind when we developed our new 18-22 Series. We wanted the car's handling to be as smooth as possible.

So we gave it front wheel drive to pull you easily around the tightest of bends.

And Hydragas® suspension for the smoothest possible ride.

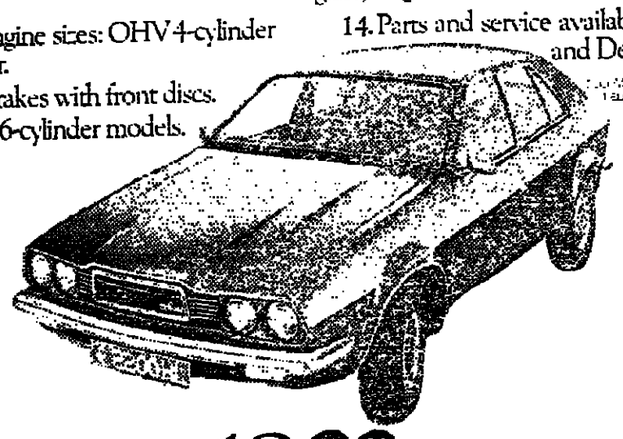
Add to that a wide track for exceptional stability, unusually wide tyres (giving you greatly increased road grip) and the 18-22 Series is already sounding like a remarkably responsive car.

The amount of thrust you have is completely up to you. There's a choice between 4- and 6-cylinder engines, with power-assisted steering on all 6-cylinder models.

Once you've visited your nearest Austin or Morris showroom and driven our new car, we're sure you'll be impressed with it. Because if you look at this list of features, you'll see that we've built a big car with not only the passengers in mind but also a car's most important occupant.

Its driver.

1. Advanced aerodynamic wedge shape in two different body styles reduces drag, improves m.p.g.
2. All independent Hydragas® suspension that needs no regular maintenance for the life of the car.
3. Front wheel drive.
4. Wide track and wide radial-ply tyres for better road holding.
5. Choice of two economical engine sizes: OHV 4-cylinder and a performance OHC 6-cylinder.
6. Dual circuit power-assisted brakes with front discs.
7. Power-assisted steering on all 6-cylinder models.
8. Reclining driver's seat adjusts up and down as well as back and forward.
9. Three-speed ventilation system includes re-circulation control on low speed, side-window demist and foot level vents.
10. Comprehensive safety package ranging from heated rear window to rigid steel body shell.
11. Soundproofing to luxury car standards.
12. Rust protection includes wax injection of sill members, electro-phoretic paint, under-body protection and front wheel arch liners.
13. Wolseley features as standard push-button radio, tinted glass, long centre console, vinyl roof and carpeted boot.
14. Parts and service available from over 2,500 Distributors and Dealers throughout the country.



THE 18-22 SERIES
The car that's got it all together.

HOME NEWS

16

Controversial Black Paper on education sells nearly 20,000 copies before publication

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Nearly 20,000 copies of the Black Paper on education have been sold in advance of publication, according to Dr Rhodes Boyson, one of the discussion paper's co-editors.

The paper, the fourth in a series by the supporters of traditional forms of education, is published today. Details of its recommendations, which include three national examinations at the ages of seven, 11 and 14, were published in *The Times* three weeks ago.

The proposals were condemned by Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Mr Ernest Armstrong, Under-Secretary of State at the department, for reintroducing a rat race

But Dr Boyson, Conservative MP for Brent, North, says in a statement published today: "Mr Prentice and Mr Armstrong may in alarm condemn *Black Paper 1975*, with its radical suggestions for improvement, but the fact that almost 20,000 copies have been sold before publication shows the depth of public concern. The arguments and statistics in the book must be answered, not spurned, or the Labour ministers will lose credibility."

Professor Brian Cox, of Manchester University, the other editor of the Black Paper, said: "A whole generation of children have been given an education which makes them deprived because it lacks traditional schooling."

He said the purpose of the Black Paper was to support the views of many teachers and parents who wanted to save the next generation of schoolchildren. "We are not arguing for a return to the 1930s. We accept the value of discovery methods. But we want a sensible structure in schools."

The paper also recommends that mothers should be encouraged to stay at home and look after their pre-school children. It calls on parents to attend school meetings and to see the head teacher if the school is failing to maintain standards of reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic.

They should demand higher standards of behaviour and oppose "dangerous fashions which have corrupted many in the teaching profession".

Dr Boyson said copies of the Black Paper had been sent to MPs and members of the House of Lords interested in education. "It has been read in the House of Commons. Many MPs have spoken to me about it. Most have been in favour. Sir Keith Joseph has said how much he has enjoyed reading it and how helpful he has found it."

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, described the Black Paper as "an appalling document" which demonstrated the black philosophy of its authors and their utter irresponsibility and careless disregard of facts.

Professor Cox and Dr Boyson showed a complete contempt for the majority of teachers, most politicians and educational administrators, Mr Jarvis said. The essence of their general philosophy seemed to be "to prepare the mass of working-class children to be hewers of wood and drawers of water".

Such was the arrogance of *the authors that they assumed* that they alone were concerned about educational standards and the quality of teaching. That was to do a great disservice to the vast majority of teachers who were concerned, but who realized that the problems that confronted the profession were far more complex and, notwithstanding the achievements of the schools, far greater than the "Black Paper pamphleteers" had even begun to appreciate.

Black Paper 1975, edited by C. B. Cox and Rhodes Boyson (J. M. Dent and Sons, 95p).

Leading article and letters, page 15

Two art student "yeoman warders" with a young entrant in the national costume contest passing Charles I's statue in Whitehall yesterday. Diary, page 14.

Architects being thwarted by labyrinth of controls, new RIBA chief says

By Tony Aldous

Architects in Britain have been "robbed of their birthright" to design buildings in a creative and imaginative way, Mr Eric Lyons, the president-elect of the Royal Institute of British Architects, believes. They are thwarted by the *labyrinth of controls and safeguards* with which society has hemmed them in.

"It is because society has imposed too many safeguards, too many road signs, policemen and traffic wardens telling them which way to go, that architects have become unpopular", he says. His designs for Span in the 1950s and 1960s were perhaps the main influence on postwar, low-rise housing.

He sees the present administration of planning control as a well intentioned but over-elaborate "censorship system", preventing architects' creative *skills and energies from being* released to the community's benefit.

But financial constraints imposed by administrators and quantity surveyors attract Mr Lyons's fiercest criticism. Intelligent people dismayed by the reactions of architects to building users' needs should understand that the profession was "the victim of the preoccupation with economics that bedevils our time".

He would not mind if cost yardsticks produced more houses, or houses that were better value for money. "But they do not", he says. "They produce minimum houses for a maximum amount of money."

It is the architect's job, he insists, to interpret need and decide on spending priorities. He may make economies elsewhere to produce an important touch of quality like a better floor or a door with better handles. "Then the quantity surveyor comes along and tells me: 'You can use a cheaper door here'. Quantity surveyors always tell me what I know already."

He believes his profession has in the past two decades been led, or driven, down several blind alleys. "We were conned into believing that management could solve all our problems. But what the community wants from architects is beauty. It does not want to know how smart and well organized we are, but that we design buildings which are lovable and durable."

The RIBA, like other professional institutions, was seriously threatened by inflation. It had become very bureaucratic, because economies had "scraped it down", and was like an engine that had run out of fuel. Members were unwilling to pay higher subscriptions for an organization that they felt did not meet their needs.

A committee under his chairmanship had produced plans for reorganizing the RIBA. A state of economic siege was not a good time for ambitious changes but, Mr Lyons said: "My ambitions for the RIBA are enormous. I should like to try to *unite architects around* architecture, not around organizations and hierarchies". The RIBA "could be a real centre of and for architecture".

Industry and unions may give cash aid to the arts

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

Serious inadequacies in the Arts Council's grant-in-aid have led to fresh attempts to enlist aid from outside sources, including both sides of industry.

After last week's decision by the TUC to set up a working party to consider union policy on the arts, Mr Hugh Jenkins, the minister with responsibility for the arts, is shortly to meet Mr Campbell Adamson, director-general of the Confed*eration of British Industry*. He has also had what is described as an "interesting proposal" from Imperial Tobacco, but details have not been disclosed.

Mr Jenkins regards the 1975-76 figure of £26m in grant aid as a great victory, but recognizes the eroding effect of inflation. He is appealing to theatres to try to seek aid themselves, and also to local authorities to contribute more.

It would be bad for the arts, it is felt officially, if all theatres were primarily dependent on the Arts Council. As it is, throughout the country the support given by the council is more than that provided by the *local community. There has* been a dramatic change in the past decade in the way the council divides up the available money.

Cheque card ban in post offices

The principal banks are banning from today the use of cheque guarantee cards to purchase postal orders or money orders at post offices. The action is an attempt to check frauds estimated to cost about £2,000 a week.

Cheques will be accepted by post offices for those purchases only by special arrangement with the local post office manager.

"There is a racket going on through the use of stolen cheque cards and cheque books", a bank spokesman said. "It is getting quite substantial and a substantial amount is being done through post offices."

The banks do not disclose figures for the frauds but the total is estimated unofficially at more than £100,000 last year and the figure is still rising. About half the frauds are believed to be carried out through post offices.

Banks some time ago took measures to reduce frauds carried out in their branches by marking cheque books each time cash is drawn.

"Then people found they could go to Post Offices, buy postal orders or money orders with cheques and take them somewhere else to cash them", the spokesman said.

Banks have been discussing the matter with the Post Office for some weeks, but, because of the extra work involved, no other way was found.

The spokesman said genuine customers would not be inconvenienced seriously, because even football pools could be paid by cheque.

£1,900 fines on football supporters

Thirty football supporters appeared in court on Saturday, only two hours after riots in the Meadow Lane Ground at Nottingham during the Notts County match against Manchester United.

Four special courts sat for more than two hours. The magistrates were told by Chief Inspector Dennis Adams, of "horrific" scenes at the game, which ended in a 2—2 draw. He said: "It is the worst ever outbreak of soccer violence in this city".

Twenty-three supporters were fined a total of £1,928, and seven others were remanded on bail. The charges were mainly of assaulting police officers and using behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace. After the game Manchester United supporters invaded the pitch and police officers, surrounded by hundreds of youths, were punched and kicked, Mr Adams said.

Police Constable Steven Hussey, aged 25, was detained in hospital with concussion after being kicked in the head.

EEC REFERENDUM

Constitutional crisis if Britain leaves, Mr Whitelaw says

If the EEC referendum result was a majority in favour of British withdrawal, it could mean an unparalleled constitutional *crisis for Britain*, Mr William Whitelaw, the deputy Conservative leader, said yesterday. Leaving the Community would not be smooth and straightforward, he told the Institute of Public Relations conference at Stratford upon Avon. He said:

Parliament has voted overwhelmingly in favour of staying in, and should the referendum result in a negative or unclear decision, members of Parliament would be faced with a choice between following their own judgment or their electors'. The alien device of the referendum could provoke an unparalleled constitutional crisis, especially if our present European partners proved less than over-willing to help our Government to undo complex legislation.

He attacked the "myths" of those against membership. It was a "myth" that Norway and Sweden were free of Community commitments but enjoyed the benefits—they had had to accept parts of the Treaty of Rome in return for trade concessions.

It was a "myth" that EEC membership was to blame for the deterioration in Britain's balance of trade with Europe —we had switched to the EEC when world prices were dearer. It was a "myth" that the Community was a vast bureaucracy—the Commission's staff in Brussels was 7,000, smaller than that of the Scottish Office.

It was also a "myth" that the British would lose their individuality—we had not done, neither had the French, Germans, Dutch or Belgians.

In another speech on Saturday, Mr Whitelaw told a meeting in London organized by the Conservative Group for Europe that most of those opposed to Britain's staying in and campaigning in the EEC referendum were left-wingers hoping to establish a socialist state in Britain. Much of the responsibility of working for a "Yes" vote rested with the Conservative Party.

Mr Whitelaw emphasized that the referendum would not be on joining Europe but on withdrawing and "breaking our treaty obligation".

There can be no doubt that the main body of people who wish Britain to leave the EEC are left-wing socialists. They want to establish a complete socialist state. They are afraid of our remaining in Europe because they fear their freedom to do so might, in some way, be inhibited.

The Conservative Party had an obligation to fight for a pro-EEC vote.

We are faced with a major danger and challenges both to our belief and Britain's position in Europe. We believe the referendum is a dangerous and damaging constitutional innovation that is, whatever may be said, unlikely to remain unique for very long. It has produced one absurdity after another.

There can be no excuse for some people to suggest that although they are in favour of staying in Europe they will not vote in the referendum because they do not believe in referenda generally. That is absurd. Their beliefs are at risk today.

Conservatives accused of undemocratic approach

Continued from page 1

would then introduce a Bill to reepeal the European Communities Act, including those clauses that gave effect to Community laws and regulations.

That repeal would allow for the application of existing Community laws until an appointed day, which would not be later than January 1, 1976. On that day the Treaty of Accession would be revoked and thereafter Britain would cease to be a member of the EEC.

In the interval between June and January, Britain would attend Community committees to deal with relevant on-going business but would not, by general agreement, contribute to the development of future Community policies, save only as they concerned Britain's withdrawal.

Mr Shore said that ministers would negotiate to secure an orderly withdrawal

He talked of the atmosphere in which these discussions might take place.

A decision by the British people against membership of the EEC will, of course, be unwelcome to a number of Common Market countries, perhaps all of them. But I certainly do not think that the Common Market is unprepared for this decision. They have already had partial experience of withdrawal when Norway, which was expected to enter, decided against. That led to consequential changes in the arrangements which had previously been drawn up.

Asked why January 1, 1976, had been chosen, Mr Shore explained that that was when the next stage of Britain's commitments under the transitional arrangements was due to begin, when we were due to raise our tariffs against Commonwealth and other countries. We were also due to increase our contribution to the European Budget then. It was a reasonable time to choose.

Mr Heath attacks Labour's '3 witches'

Messrs Benn, Shore and Foo were like the three witches i *Macbeth*, Mr Heath said o Saturday.

Their aim, he claimed, was t gain control of the Labour Part by getting Britain to break ne EEC treaty obligations an thereby "dish" the moderate voices in the Cabinet.

Mr Heath told the Conserva tive Group for Europe at Ce tral Hall, Westminster: "I some darkened room of Tran port House, on the very left c the building, they are busy boi ing their own witches' brew.

"A dash of distortion her an element of exaggeratio there, all of course to be take with a pinch of salt. And a they brew their myths, they d light in creating hubble, bubbl toil and trouble."

The supreme irony was tha those who were spreading myth about the cost of the EEC wer people like Mr Benn "who i probably the biggest bureaucra and the wildest spendthrif that this country has eve known.

"But let us recognize th facts. Benn, Shore and Foot ar using the Europe issue to brea up toil and trouble inside th Labour Party for their own end

"That, after all, was why M Benn attempted and finall managed to commit the Labou Party in 1972 to the device of referendum which, until ther Mr Wilson had quite properl rejected on constitutiona grounds."

If there was a "No" vote i the referendum, we would fin ourselves "pulling out o Europe straight into the wel coming arms of the wild me of Labour's left", he said.

Mr Heath was given a stand ing ovation when he entered th hall and a further two minut round of applause after hi speech.

Policy of Nine 'cushions food prices'

Two years in the EEC hac proved beyond doubt that the common agricultural policy could work in the best interests of both United Kingdom producers and consumers, Mr John Cossins, vice-president of the National Farmers' Union, told a conference at Basingstoke on Saturday.

Although United Kingdom domestic food prices increased by almost 40 per cent between 1972 and 1974, he said, virtually none of that increase could be attributed to adoption of the CAP. EEC prices, particularly for grain and sugar, had been below world levels and Britain had been able to take advantage of the fact.

Planning the withdrawal strategy

A strategy for British withdrawal from the EEC "in an orderly way" after a majority vote against membership *in the June referendum* is set out in a statement published yesterday by six Labour ministers. They are Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment; Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services; Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Industry; Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade; Mr John Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government; and Mrs Hart, Minister of Overseas Development. The statement said:

We have given careful consideration to the immediate action that will need to be taken following a vote for the withdrawal of Britain from the Common Market in the *Referendum on June 5*. We have issued this statement to show how the task of withdrawal can be undertaken in an orderly way without undue difficulty provided the necessary preparations are set in hand.

As we consider our arrangements for withdrawal from the EEC we should remember two things. Nearly two thirds of our trade is with countries outside the EEC and will be unaffected. Our huge trading deficit with the Market means that it is most unlikely that countries in such an over-favourable position would wish to deny themselves continued access to our markets, on which they rely so heavily. Since 1972 British imports from EEC countries more than doubled —mostly in manufactured goods and food, and in the last half year reached an annual rate of over £8,000m against exports of less than £6,000m at annual rates.

1. **The Legal Position**: According to the pledge they have already given, a referendum vote for withdrawal will be binding on the Government and Labour MPs. The referendum itself will not, of course, affect the legal status of Britain as a member of the EEC. That will continue to be the position until the necessary legislation has been passed by Parliament and the Treaty of Accession has been revoked by the Government. It will therefore be for the Government to decide the exact moment when it would be best for Britain to become independent.

2. **The Process of Negotiating Withdrawal**: Given the fact that British membership of the Common Market since January 1, 1973, has already led to the development of specific arrangements between Britain and the Communities, we shall need to replace these arrangements with new ones, covering our relationship both with the Community and with our other trading partners. We must therefore allow a short but sufficient period to elapse before we make the final break so as to permit the necessary arrangements to be made.

3. **The Timetable**: The Government will report the result of the referendum to the House of Com*mons immediately it is known* and the Government would then no doubt wish to seek the immediate support of the House for its broad approach to withdrawal along the lines outlined below.

(1) Legislation would be introduced at once to repeal the European Communities Act, including: Clause 2(1), which gives effect in the United Kingdom to Community laws and regulations; Clause 2(iii), which allows the Common Market to tax the British people; Clause 2(iv) which gives precedence to EEC law over British law where they are in conflict; Clause 5, which aligns our tariffs *towards the rest of the* world with those of the Common Market; Clause 6, which authorizes the collection of levies on imported food and the payment of their proceeds to the Common Market.

This Repeal Act would allow for the application of existing Community laws until the appointed day: thereafter these laws would be repealed by laying a list of them before Parliament in accordance with provisions to be made in the Bill. The appointed day would be the day upon which the Treaty of Accession would be revoked and thereafter Britain would cease to be a member of the EEC. The appointed day will not be later than January 1, 1976.

(2) The British Government would report the decision of the British people for withdrawal to the Council of Ministers. The Government would then present its proposals as to the best methods for securing the United Kingdom's withdrawal and for alternative trading relations with the EEC.

Interim arrangements: Britain, in the short interim period before withdrawal, would continue to be a member of the Community, would attend Community committees to deal with relevant ongoing business but would, by general agreement, not contribute to the development of future Community policies, save only in so far as they were concerned with our withdrawal.

British ministries most concerned —notably the Foreign Office, the Treasury, the departments of Trade, Agriculture and Industry— would engage in simultaneous discussions to prepare for the withdrawal and to seek alternative arrangements which would form part of the terms for withdrawal.

The Community Budget contributions would continue to be paid as at present agreed until December 31, 1975, and allocation of funds for Community purposes that had already been provided for in public expenditure forecasts would be set aside in the United Kingdom for the following purposes: (a) for replacing the receipts due to the United Kingdom under the Regional *Fund*, Resettlement Grants and other similar Community schemes; (b) for compensating British nationals working as European civil servants for the loss of employment they would suffer when the British withdrawal took place; (c) for support for British agriculture as part of the return to the former agricultural support policy abandoned on entry.

The Secretaries of State for Employment and Industry would consider the implications that would follow from the ending of the free movement of labour and capital which would follow from British withdrawal.

External Policies: Having regained the freedom to conduct its own external commercial policy, the United Kingdom would wish to explore with its other trading partners future trade cooperation. In particular: (i) We would enter into discussion with the Commonwealth trading countries over the future of Residual Commonwealth Trading Preferences; (ii) We would consider with the Efta countries the resumption of our membership; (iii) We would play our full in the multilateral trade negotiations now taking place under the auspices of Ga (General Agreement on Tariffs an Trade) aimed at the further reduction of tariff and non-tari barriers in world trade.

Third World: A negotiated wit drawal will clearly require th protection of those Commonweal interests involved in the Lom Convention recently negotiate between the EEC and 46 countri of Africa, the Caribbean and th Pacific (the ACP countries).

The convention itself require ratification by each Communit member state and by two-third of the ACP countries before it comes formally into force, a pro cess which will take several months. Britain has not yet ratified Lome.

We shall probably return to ou former and more satisfactory un lateral guarantee of access fo *Commonwealth sugar*. We sha seek a trade regime with eithe the Commonwealth ACP countrie or all the ACP countries identic with that of Lomé, to run parallel with Lomé. This will b for our decision. The point re quiring negotiation will concer the movement of ACP goods be tween Britain and the Communit consistent with our eventual trad agreements with the Communit We shall be free to make our ow arrangements about support, fo schemes to stabilize export earn ings, or for similar measures to assist the developing countries their trade and foreign exchang problems: either parallel to Lomé, or through *international* schemes, or through Commo wealth schemes. On aid, wit drawal and renegotiation we leave us free to decide whethe we contribute to the European D velopment Fund, which benefi only the ACP countries; o whether we contribute to certai elements within it; or whether w rely on our own British aid to the countries concerned. Th Commonwealth ACP countries w not be disadvantaged. The Com monwealth non-associated cou tries of Asia will gain.

Industrial policy: The Governme would initiate urgent talks wi both sides of industry—possib through the National Economi Development Council—to consid and approve the outlines of national industrial programm designed to raise the level of i vestment and plan for the r equipment and redevelopment British industry on a very lar scale to check the decline in i vestment and the contraction British industry, to safeguard jo and productive capacity meanwhi and to equip Britain to take adva tage of the expected upturn world trading by every means op to us through our new industri policy.

Conclusion: With the passage the Bill repealing the European Communities Act during the pr sent session, the Governmen would be free to complete the negotiations and discussions duri the remainder of the present ye Thereafter, we would be free resume control of our own econo mic and industrial policy, revert to a world trading system in food products without the system introduced under the Common agricultural policy and necessary that such a strategy is both practic and that there might be unfavour withdrawal on them confidence in how the withdrawal of June 5, so as vo

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WEST EUROPE

Italian violence claims third victim on liberation anniversary

From Peter Nichols
Rome, April 20

A killing in Florence today of a young communist brought to three the number of deaths in four days of political violence, and gave added bitter, significance to the celebrations this week of the thirtieth anniversary of liberation from Fascism and German occupation.

Government and political parties have been quick to respond to the challenge of what is regarded generally as a fresh outbreak of violence stimulated by the extreme right. Signor Moro, the Prime Minister, and Signor Gui, the Minister of the Interior, called on President Leone yesterday for consultations.

They were followed by Signor Amintore Fanfani, Secretary of the governing Christian Democratic Party, which has made law and order the main issue in the forthcoming regional elections.

Tomorrow Signor Moro is to complete his round of consultations with leaders of all parties except the extreme right-wing Italian Social Movement. On Tuesday a general strike will be transformed into a mass anti-fascist protest.

Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party leader, in an appeal published today, called for vigilance and a strengthening of tension. Political violence, he says, must be brought back to "the field of political confrontation". He is placing the onus in drawing attention to the return of serious disorders not long before the beginning of important elections.

The particular cycle of violence began on Thursday when a 22-year-old student, Claudio Varalli, was killed in the centre of Milan. A 22-year-old right-wing extremist suspected of being the killer is being sought by the police.

The shooting happened after a clash of left-wing students outside the window of a car containing right-wing youths, including the alleged murderer, Signor Varalli.

Violence in Milan on Thursday, when fighting broke out after an anti-fascist demonstration and a crowd of thousand people launched attacks on the offices of the Italian Social Movement, the neo-fascist motorized column of Signor Almirante arrived and one of its members was struck and killed a man of 26, Giovanni Zibecchi.

On Friday in Rome during more attacks on the offices of the Italian Social Movement, a young man was hit by a bullet said to have been fired from one of the right-wing offices: he survived but is expected to remain paralysed.

That night, trouble began in Florence. The third victim, Rodolfo Boschi, a young communist, died yesterday and a policeman is suspected of having shot him.

The revival of violence is taken seriously by almost all shades of opinion, but explanations differ on why the country can still fall prey, after 30 years of democratic government, to what should now belong to the past.

The Communists have the simplest answer: the trouble has its origins in the splitting of the popular masses united in the resistance movement. "This is the teaching to be meditated on in this thirtieth anniversary of the liberation" the party's newspaper *L'Unità* states.

The Turin newspaper says this morning: "Italy is not on the verge of civil war, but every killing, every act of violence, injures our society and is the worrying sign of a sickness which is disquieting because we do not properly understand the causes".

Signor Sandro Pertini, the presiding officer of the Chamber of Deputies and one of the surviving embodiments of the ideals of the resistance movement ruminates bitterly in an interview published today: "The society which we live in is an unjust society which is not what we had hoped for: in this sense, the resistance movement has been in part betrayed, buried or not completed.

"We have failed to give to the liberty we won with the uprising of the resistance, an economic content of social justice".

Last night, for the first time, uniformed soldiers took part in a demonstration organized by the extreme left. The demonstration, which took place in Rome, was called to express solidarity with the Portuguese left.

Several hundred uniformed members of the armed forces wearing red masks aroused excitement.

Senior diplomats in big reshuffle

By Roger Berthoud

In a big diplomatic reshuffle, Sir Michael Palliser, Britain's Permanent Representative to the European Communities, is to succeed Sir Thomas Brimelow as Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office later this year.

Sir Nicholas Henderson, British Ambassador in Bonn since 1972, will take over from Sir Edward Tomkins, who is retiring, as Ambassador in Paris. Sir Oliver Wright, the Deputy Under-Secretary of State responsible for European affairs at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, will become Ambassador in Bonn.

A formal announcement of these appointments probably will not be made before the referendum on Britain's EEC membership. The outcome of the vote could influence the choice of Sir Michael Palliser's successor in Brussels. Among those tipped for this gruelling post is Sir Donald Maitland, at present the Deputy Under-Secretary specializing in energy problems.

Senior ambassadors due to retire this autumn include Sir Edward Peck, Permanent Representative to the Nato Council since 1970, and Sir Terence Garvey, Ambassador in Moscow.

Sir Thomas Brimelow's appointment as Permanent Under-Secretary in 1973 was widely interpreted as a stop-gap arrangement and a tribute to his outstanding services as an expert on Soviet affairs.

Sir Michael Palliser has served abroad, principally in French-speaking posts—once in Dakar and twice in Paris, most recently as Minister (Political) when Sir Christopher Soames was Ambassador.

He has spoken fluent French since childhood, and frequently acted as interpreter when British Prime Ministers were at the Elysée Palace. His wife Marie is the daughter of the late Paul-Henri Spaak, who served Belgium so well as Foreign Minister.

Sir Michael's appointment will be well received at the Foreign Office. As Permanent Representative in Brussels, he has confirmed his reputation as the complete diplomat, combining an ability to master complicated dossiers with unflagging energy and cheerfulness.

INDO-CHINA

Peking's prestige in Asia at highest ever

From David Bonavia
Peking, April 20

China's prestige in Asia this weekend stands at its highest point in modern times.

The dramatic events in Indo-China have been the clearest possible justification for Peking's five-year support for the exiled Prince Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge movement with which he allied himself. In Vietnam, predictions of eventual doom for the Saigon Government seem to be being fulfilled faster than anyone thought possible.

President Kim Il Sung of North Korea, who rarely steps down from the heights of his own personality cult to travel abroad, has arrived in Peking beaming amiably and praising China's friendship. And the Chinese leaders have missed no opportunity to berate the Soviet Union for its policies in Asia while at the same time rubbing a judicious quantity of salt into America's wounds.

The capture of Phnom Penh by an insurgent government whose acknowledged head of state and Prime Minister are still in Peking could have been seen as discreditable to the independence of the Khmer Rouge.

But in practice the distinction between Prince Sihanouk's faction on the one hand, and the organizers and fighting men in Cambodia on the other has enabled China to appear to be giving only disinterested support without manipulating the situation.

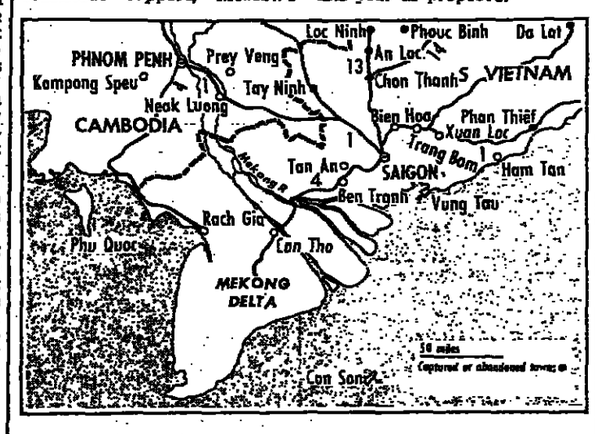
Thus Peking can bask in the gratitude of the victorious Khmer Rouge without seeming to be in any way their mentor. By comparison with China's consistent support, Moscow's last-minute recognition of Prince Sihanouk's faction seems undignified. This provides China with a good practical answer to the often repeated Soviet call for an Asian collective security arrangement which, it is tacitly understood, would be under Moscow's aegis.

Foreign diplomats are still puzzled about the reasons for President Kim's sudden trip to Peking and it is not yet certain whether he is going on to Moscow and other countries. With North Korea believed to be owing some £300m in foreign currency to Western exporters, and unable to meet its debts, one possible reason for Marshal Kim's trip is clear.

However, the suspicion is growing that Marshal Kim wants to push Pyongyang's demand for reunification of Korea, by peaceful means or otherwise.

It is unlikely that China would wish to seem to be encouraging North Korea to disturb the balance of military power in the peninsula unless civil strife amounting almost to chaos had first arisen in the South. But Marshal Kim's ambitions are clear and he may be anxious to discover how far China would support him in a new Korean crisis.

The Chinese have publicly reminded him of their enmity towards Moscow, but the Korean leader sidestepped the issue as usual. Korea is a particularly explosive issue because the United States, smarting from the reverses in Indo-China, might well make a stand over Korea if the need arose. In any case, it seems increasingly improbable that President Ford's visit to China can take place this year as proposed.



Help the Aged

Extracts from speeches at the Annual General Meeting of Voluntary and Christian Service

The Rt. Hon. Lord Gardiner

As President of Voluntary and Christian Service, it is my pleasure to welcome you to the Annual Meeting and for you to be presented with our report and accounts for 1974. During the meeting the report will be presented by a number of speakers and it is sufficient at this stage for me to thank members of staff and the thousands of voluntary workers who have made such an excellent year possible.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Hon. Treasurer

I am pleased to be able to report that in 1974 the Charity increased its gross income by over £1 million in money and kind: approximately 42% up on the previous year. While expenditure has also risen it is interesting to note that Help the Aged's expense ratio of expenses to total income has gone *down* by approximately ½% and administrative expenses *down* by just over ½%—a total decrease of about 1% on the previous year.

(Owing to illness Lord Maybray-King was unable to be present and his speech was read on his behalf.)

George Davis (Retiring Chairman)

The combined Report is a convincing demonstration of goodwill at work in the world. Voluntary and Christian Service has grown from tiny beginnings in 1953 to a point where the Charity is now launching out into many other countries.

Some 500 full time staff and untold thousands of voluntary workers now have the chance of devoting their time and concern to causes that *really matter. While sometimes the work may seem a drop in the ocean* of great need, nevertheless the world we hand on to our children is going to depend upon this goodwill.

Voluntary and Christian Service is seeking to give a fuller life to people. Through Help the Aged it is a fuller life for old people, through Action in Distress a fuller life for young orphans.

The Rt. Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher M.P.

As I listened to your increase in annual income it was with some interest. I don't think many people can have had such a fantastically successful year and I do congratulate you upon it.

A heading under which I want to say a few words, again bearing in mind the objective to enable people to live flourishing, purposeful lives, is about housing. A portfolio that I held in Opposition for some time. I believe in helping to keep people in their own homes as long as possible and I think that we perhaps do not give quite sufficient attention to this in our housing policy, in our Social Services policy yes, but perhaps not quite enough co-ordination and attention to this in our housing policy. I believe we must give more attention to building purpose-built flats for old people. Again, it's economic good sense because frequently it releases the larger houses for the younger families.

May I come on to one other subject briefly, that of what all politicians refer to as "the voluntary agencies." I think their role is crucial. They do work which no Social Service Department could do because they just haven't the time and money to do it. The great need again of our older folk is the same as some younger—to feel that they are needed and that they belong to a community and that they are wanted.

Now I know that we have problems at home but to any of us who have ever travelled and seen some of the problems in some of the African countries you realise that theirs are on a scale which it is difficult to imagine until you have seen them and even then they shock you very much when you do see them.

A Vice Chairman Voluntary and Christian Service

With regard to our overseas work we are not only providing a channel by which compassionate donors can help the hungry, we are also helping to enlarge public opinion and thus governments here and overseas can then do more to help remove this black spot on civilisation.

Only in this century are people thinking about the tragic needs of the Third World and that help is being given to our brothers and sisters in the poorer countries. If we think back to the time before there were hospitals in this country or free education for ordinary people we recognise that efforts like our own had to be made to make these things possible. The Welfare State was possible because of much previous voluntary work. Until 1948 immense sums had to be raised by volunteers to maintain the hospitals here. It is only since then that much voluntary help has been going to the hungry overseas.

If those who feel called to help this world cause have the feeling that there is something rather special about it perhaps they should be reminded that a world leader, the late Gilbert Murray, O.M. held the view that "there is a responsible spirit behind the universe who is seeking to remedy the suffering."

Hon. Director Help the Aged

Help the Aged has a philosophy—fuller life for the aged—here and in the Third World. Its job is to translate that into reality—our very name implies action—implies compassion—may involve sacrifice—it is a dynamic challenge to a way of life which in so many ways denies fulfilment.

Help the Aged's philosophy is quite revolutionary and the revolution is taking place. Need and distress must go. Poverty in old age must go. Bad housing must go. Loneliness and ill health and bad heating must go. *Famine and deprivation in the Third World must go. That is the* magnitude of our task—the increasing generosity of young and old in supporting our work is the greatest encouragement. The active support of leaders in all walks of life—political—civic—religious—arts—is clear indication that what we are about is right.

Help the Aged has a vital role to play in changing the face of old people from a picture of misery and distress to that of happiness and dignity, and our role is world-wide. Our monthly publication, 'Yours,' already brings companionship to over a million elderly. From Lambeth to Vietnam—from Glasgow to Calcutta, our campaign is for a fuller life for older people.

A LEGACY BECOMES AN INVESTMENT—
with a remarkable return in human benefit.

Help the Aged's work for needy old people is now well known. Less well known is the fact that every bequest is multiplied twenty-fold in the housing it provides in the U.K. (i.e. Every £100 generates £2 000 worth of flat accommodation because of loans released.) Under new legislation up to £100,000 may be donated or bequeathed without attracting Capital Transfer Tax. Loneliness, damp and intolerable housing cause misery to thousands of brave old people. A legacy to Help the Aged benefits those in the worst need both at home and overseas for generations to come.

Help us to continue helping the aged throughout the world by sending a donation to the **Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King. Help the Aged, Room TX. 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP. Tel: 01-734 3808**

Supporters include His Grace The Archbishop of Canterbury, His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, The Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council, The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, The Rt. Hon. the Lord Samuel of Wych Cross, The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of London, The Rt. Hon. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher M.P., The Rt. Hon. Harold Wilson M.P., The Rt. Hon. Jeremy Thorpe M.P., Civic and other leaders from all walks of life.

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Campaign of carnivals in Portugal

From Nicholas Ashford
Lisbon, April 20

Portugal's election campaign reached a crescendo this weekend with the 12 competing parties holding a total of almost 900 rallies and political meetings throughout the country. With only three days to go before the campaign closes officially the main parties were making their final attempt to win over large numbers of people who have still not made up their minds on how to vote next Friday.

In Lisbon the Socialist Party organized a series of events which began with a picnic for party supporters followed by a programme of music and songs in the First of May stadium.

Columns of hooting cars, festooned with bright red party banners, drove through the streets to publicize the event. Later in the afternoon there was a big rally addressed by Socialist leaders, including Dr Mario Soares and Dr Salgado Zenha.

The Communists were also in festive mood. Senhor Alvaro Cunhal, the party's leader, presided yesterday at a "people's carnival" in Oporto which, like a similar festival in Lisbon last weekend, involved a whole range of entertainments.

The Communist youth organization held a separate fête in Lisbon where several hundred people laughed and jeered at an effigy of Dr Soares.

The Portuguese Democratic Movement (MDP), a close ally of the Communist Party, organized its own festival in Lisbon's bullring today. There were fighting speeches by party leaders and light relief was provided by clowns.

Leading article, page 15

ght rally of the leftist Popular Democratic Union in n Saturday.

Saigon girls seek foreign husbands for exit visas

Continued from page 1

some 3,000 Americans, members of the embassy, civilians working on official contracts with the South Vietnamese Army, former soldiers and their Vietnamese families are expected to leave the country on charter aircraft during the next week.

Until recently the United States has refused to implement an evacuation plan on the ground it would undermine confidence in South Vietnam and touch off panic in Saigon.

According to sources close to the embassy, officials hope to reduce the American presence in South Vietnam, to a minimum number of essential people. The Americans are leaving in small batches because officials fear that panic-stricken mobs might storm the airport if reports of a mass evacuation spread through the capital.

An American diplomat said that the Embassy wants to avoid at all costs a repetition of the scenes at Da Nang last month when mobs stormed departing aircraft and angry Government soldiers fired on helicopters because they were left behind.

Americans who remain in the city after this week will be given a secret signal during weather forecasts when it is time to get out. The code: "The temperature in Saigon is 105 degrees and rising", followed by 30 seconds of the song, "I'm Dreaming of a White Christmas", will mean that Americans should gather at strategic points throughout the city. Marine helicopters will then pick them up and take them to aircraft carriers.

It seems doubtful whether the United States will be capable of evacuating the estimated 400,000 South Vietnamese who might be subject to reprisals in the event of a communist takeover. To many Vietnamese it seems that President Ford announced his plan to evacuate South Vietnamese who were in any way associated with the Americans presence in Vietnam to avoid panic while Americans were leaving.

As it became obvious over the weekend that the United States would not evacuate all of its former South Vietnamese employees, terrified secretaries and typists from American institutions began to ask foreign men to marry them in the hope that they could circumvent South Vietnam's strict restrictions on travel and emigrate abroad on foreign passports.

In several cases foreigners have hastily married women they have never met before on the understanding that the marriage is annulled immediately the girl travels abroad on her husband's passport.

In the meantime, North Vietnamese troops continue to sweep southwards. Phan Thiet, one of three ports which remained in the Government's hands 100 miles north-east of Saigon, was overrun yesterday. Communist forces also closed in on the district town of Ham Tan, 68 miles east of Saigon.

Government troops continued to hold on to the besieged provincial town of Xuan Loc, 37 miles north-east of Saigon, however.

Our Diplomatic Staff writes: About 150 Britons remain in Saigon, most of whom have been advised to make their own arrangements to leave by commercial flights.

There are contingency plans, however, for evacuating those who remain until the last, including 19 staff in the British Embassy. Most will leave under a British plan, but some, particularly British nationals working for United States companies, might leave with the Americans.

Dependants and some members of the British community left by charter flight two weeks ago.

Hanoi sends its civil servants to run the South

Hanoi, April 20.—North Vietnamese civil servants of all grades are being sent south to administer zones recently evacuated by the South Vietnamese Army.

After the departure several days ago of communist officials, teachers, doctors and even musicians, it was the turn of the Hanoi airport police and customs officers to leave their posts today. According to reliable sources they have probably gone to Da Nang.

Many observers in Hanoi consider that the authorities here have been surprised by the speed of events.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government (Vietcong) today denied an American report that "bloody reprisals" would be carried out on civil servants of the Saigon Government caught in the zones taken over by the communists. It described the accusations as "vicious lies" by Washington.—Agence France-Presse.

Khmer Rouge troops on Thai border

Bangkok, April 20.—Several hundred Khmer Rouge soldiers marched unopposed into the key Cambodian-Thai border town of Poipet today sending Thai military and police units on to full alert along the frontier.

Meanwhile, the news blackout from Phnom Penh was in its fourth day. The fate of a number of former Cambodian leaders as well as Western journalists and other foreigners remained uncertain, although reliable sources in Bangkok said at least some of the journalists were safe inside the still functioning French consulate in Phnom Penh.

The Khmer Rouge radio said that several provincial capitals in Cambodia were "still under temporary enemy control".

But it said the Khmer Rouge had seized nine provincial capitals, including Cambodia's second city, as they sought to extend their control to the whole country. —AP, Reuter.

w jobs for French school-leavers

chard Wigg
ril 20

oblem of French school-rriving on the labour is summer, aggravating unemployment, has d this weekend by both çois Mitterrand, the leader, and M François president of the the French employers' n.

about 700,000 young ill be seeking jobs from rwards. Official unent statistics show that than 770,000 already or jobs, 40 per cent are years old.

aterview with *Le Point*, ic says the economic y have created pockets n which he likens to , with a risk of a social

ing the possible of fathers seeing their ing rotten" due to unent, M Cyrac says: "I lieve in big upheavals, think society can be olutionary reactions. gene lly comes about ociety grasping its carried too s changes, significance ready to them. finding sometimes simply the expression of a previous backwardness."

M Ceyrac advises the Government to adopt immediate measures to stimulate the economy if it intends to avoid an aggravation of unemployment which could be dangerous.

M Mitterrand said yesterday that the unemployment figure was now about a million (not counting half a million on short time). He accused the Government of a complete lack of foresight regarding the plight of the school-leavers. It had failed to set up machinery to make adequate provision for them.

It is clearly a touchy issue. M Chirac, the Prime Minister, who happened to be attending a Young Gaullists' conference, was on the French radio last night contradicting M Mitterrand. The Government, he said, was studying measures to help the young.

M Ceyrac and M Mitterrand are probably beating on an opening door. On Wednesday the French Cabinet is due to decide a series of measures prepared by M Fourcade, the Finance Minister, to stimulate the economy and President Giscard d'Estaing will explain them on television that night.

They will be scanned particularly to see what preference they give to young people seeking their first jobs. M Jacques Ferry, one of the vice-presidents of the employers' federation, last week advised that labour-intensive sectors of the economy should be the first to be helped. These sectors include textiles, construction and public works and transport.

M Chirac and M Ferry were agreed that unemployment would go on rising for the rest of this year. M Chirac gave a warning, however, that the economy must not be restimulated through excessive domestic consumption. He reaffirmed that, by the end of the year, inflation would be "below 10 per cent".

The present insufficient rate of economic growth underlay the critical problem of employment, he said. This was one of the crucial topics being thrashed out at the Elysée by the inter-ministerial planning council.

M Faure, the president of the National Assembly, a politician with a sharp sense of timing, last week advised the Government, of which he is a supporter, to separate economic growth from jobs and set about devising "minimum guaranteed employment" in the public service sector.

hdrawals

OVERSEAS

16

Turkish troops reject Cyprus petition from 20,000 women

From Our Correspondent
Dherynia, Cyprus, April 20

Thousands of Greek Cypriot women refugees and scores of foreign supporters held a non-violent march here today to ask the Turkish Army to allow them to return to their homes in the Turkish-occupied part of Cyprus.

The Turks refused to have anything to do with the women, who waited patiently for hours for some response at this United Nations military checkpoint dividing the Greek Cypriot and Turkish frontline positions.

The women marchers, numbering more than 20,000, walked three miles to the checkpoint behind a forest of flags from 91 nations, whose representatives supported the demonstration.

Two British Labour MPs, Mrs Lena Jeger and Miss Jo Richardson, walked side by side with Miss Melina Mercouri, the Greek actress, Lady Amalia Fleming and scores of other women who had travelled specially to Cyprus to support the demonstration.

The object was to ask the Turkish Government to implement the United Nations General Assembly resolution, which was adopted unanimously last November, calling for the return of all Cypriot refugees to their homes.

The Turks dismissed the march as a Greek propaganda gimmick and held a counter-demonstration by 150 Turkish Cypriot women at the same time on the other side of the 300-yard strip dividing the front lines.

The object of this demonstration was to draw attention to the hardships suffered by the Turkish Cypriots as a result of Greek Cypriot actions during the past 11 years.

The Turks gave a warning earlier that they would not be responsible for the consequences if any of the Greek marchers approached the Turkish lines. As a result, the United Nations Peace Force took elaborate precautions to prevent this happening.

Dozens of armed Swedish soldiers stopped the Greek marchers as they approached the Greek Cypriot checkpoint. They allowed only 100 of the foreign women in the march and two Greek Cypriot refugee women to advance to the half-way point in the buffer zone, so that they could deliver their petition to the Turks. The Turks refused to accept it.

The Turkish troops remained out of sight behind lines of barbed wire and earth embankments bearing large signs with the warning: "Attention mines."

After a sit-down vigil of three hours most of the Greek Cypriot refugee women dispersed peacefully. But about 200 stayed, saying they would remain until the Turks accepted their petition.

Our Athens Correspondent writes: More than 5,000 Athenian women gathered in the ancient Herod Atticus theatre today to demonstrate their support for the Cyprus march. The meeting was organized by a score of Greek women's organizations and was timed to coincide with the Cyprus march.

Greeks hail Premier for success in Paris

From Our Correspondent
Athens, April 20

Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, received a hero's welcome today when he returned from his official visit to Paris.

Thousands thronged Athens airport on a sunny Sunday afternoon to greet him with cheers, applause and his portrait decked with flowers. The Prime Minister told the enthusiastic crowd: "Greece has regained her prestige abroad, which gives her confidence, and we should preserve this capital by behaving as mature human beings."

The hearty cheers for the word "prestige" reflected an understandable relief after the diplomatic isolation of the years of the dictatorship. The extensive newspaper and television coverage of Mr Karamanlis's visit to Paris has given Greeks the timely assurance that in this period of international tension and alienation from the United States, Greece does have a friend and ally in France.

Greece's desire to accelerate her promotion from associate to full membership in the EEC was viewed favourably in Paris and, on a more concrete level, France will apparently support Athens's application for a $480m (£200m) credit from the European Investment Bank.

It was the intention of Mr Karamanlis, in view of the continuing tension with Turkey, to ask the French to speed up delivery of the modern weapons Greece has on order. However, officials have imposed a black-out on that subject.

President Ford inspects a guard of honour in the uniforms of the Colonial Army at Lexington, Massachusetts.

Redcoats and Minutemen give battle again

From Peter Strafford
New York, April 20

Thousands of people poured into Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts this weekend as Americans began celebrating the 200th anniversary of the events which led up to the Declaration of Independence.

In Lexington yesterday they watched the first exchange of fire with the British, when redcoats sent out from Boston confronted the local citizenry and left eight of them dead. In Concord they saw the bigger battle later in the day between the British regulars and the American Minutemen.

Meanwhile, a latter-day Paul Revere, in the person of Mr Dino Di Carlo, a contractor, aged 61, was riding on horseback along the road from Boston to warn the local people of the British approach. He arrived rather late this time, because he had set off in daylight rather than ride through the night. But this was put down to the exigencies of modern times.

The commemorations in Lexington and Concord were the first big event in the bicentennial celebrations. They will be followed by many more, this year and next, as Americans put on the clothes and the uniforms of the colonial period, and relive a time which is still fresh for them.

Yesterday in Concord, there were whole companies dressed in the uniforms of colonial militia, as well as cadets from West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

For many it is a relief to look back from the present to the glorious days of the eighteenth century, now that time has clarified and simplified the issues that they faced then. For others, particularly among young people, it is a time to revive the revolutionary spirit of the past.

There was in fact a counter-demonstration in Concord yesterday when President Ford arrived to take part in the ceremonies there. Several thousand young people, who had come under the auspices of the "People's Bicentennial", booed and jeered, and shouted: "No more war". They carried a yellow flag of the early days of the revolution, with a coiled rattlesnake and the words: "Don't tread on me."

Six helicopters flew overhead, and Coast Guard launches moved up and down the river.

Speaking from the foot of the Old North Bridge, which was at the centre of the battle of Concord, Mr Ford made a plea for "reconciliation, not recrimination". He spoke of the need for reason, and said: "Reasonable societies, and peoples, do all in their power to reconcile all threats to peace."

But he got a noisy reception from the youthful demonstrators when he spoke of the changes of the past 200 years.

Guerrillas murder tribesmen in Rhodesia

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, April 20

Guerrillas in Rhodesia's northern border area have murdered more tribesmen and abducted others, a Government spokesman has disclosed. In the Kandeya tribal trust land last week a gang shot three blacks, killing two and seriously wounding another.

More than 200 black civilians have died in the border war which started two and a half years ago.

In another incident last week guerrillas abducted 11 blacks in the northern Matabeleland area. Seven managed to escape. On April 11 in the same area guerrillas stole a research boat belonging to the University of Rhodesia and abducted the boat's black coxswain and a man accompanying him.

The commander of the Rhodesian Army, General Peter Walls, has praised the country's black soldiers. He said at the weekend in a speech that the Rhodesian African Rifles had killed more than 230 guerrillas and captured many others during the past nine years. The regiment has won several of Rhodesia's highest bravery awards.

A white backlash among Rhodesia's white population is the prevailing prospect of black government was reflected on Friday night in Salisbury when more than 700 people attended a meeting of the Southern Africa Solidarity Congress (Sascon), a group which was formed in Pretoria last November with the object of preserving white culture, heritage and political dominance in Southern Africa.

Washington, April 20.—Dr Kaunda, the Zambian President, said today he was happy with the stand of President Ford and Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, on the question of white dominated southern Africa.

Dr Kaunda had talks with President Ford and Dr Kissinger at the State Department and White House yesterday.

At a White House dinner last night he called on the United States to support black Africa's attempts to achieve majority rule in southern Africa and asked if America's principles had changed since it supported anti-colonialist movements 15 years ago.

Dr Kaunda said today his remarks had been addressed to the American public in an attempt to persuade it to support the Administration. "I believe the Administration is ready to move", he said.—Reuter.

Clergyman found guilty in bomb plot trial

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, April 20

Two men, one a fundamentalist minister, have been found guilty in Charleston, West Virginia, of a conspiracy to explode a bomb in a local elementary school. The verdict came at the end of a trial which dealt with a protest movement concerning school textbooks. Sentence will be passed later.

The Rev Marvin Horan, the minister, was one of the leaders of the movement. Like other local people, many of them miners, he disapproved of the books which had been approved for the schools, considering them to be "godless" and "dirty".

Doubts cast on project to save port of Calcutta

From Our Correspondent
Calcutta, April 20

A project to save Calcutta port, which is seriously threatened by the silting-up of the Hooghly river, will be commissioned tomorrow as a result of an interim agreement between India and Bangladesh; but experts in Calcutta doubt whether it will make much difference to the river's navigability between the port and the sea.

Under the agreement, reached in Dacca last Friday, water from the Ganges, contained by a barrage at Farakka just before the river flows out of West Bengal into Bangladesh, will be diverted by a feeder canal into the Hooghly at a rate of between 10,000 and 15,000 cusecs (cubic feet per second) during the next six weeks.

However, the Farakka project was designed to divert 40,000 cusecs of the Ganges dry season flow of about 50,000 cusecs. The operation beginning tomorrow will be a trial at which observers from Bangladesh will be present.

Despite continuous dredging, ships with draughts of more than 26ft cannot enter Calcutta port.

Bangladesh maintains that the diversion of 40,000 cusecs of Ganges water would ruin its economy.

Race protest at swearing in of President

Cape Town, April 20.—Several members of South Africa's Coloured (mixed race) Labour Party boycotted yesterday's swearing in ceremony for Dr Nicolaas Diederichs as the republic's new State President as a protest against segregated seating arrangements.

In his inaugural address, Dr Diederichs, who is 71, said of race relations: "However much we welcome the good advice of others, the solution will eventually have to be found and implemented by us."—Reuter.

US worried about export of nuclear materials

By Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent

The United States is trying to clarify its position on the export of enriched uranium and other nuclear materials, before the start today of an important conference on atomic energy in Paris.

Because most atomic power stations in the west depend on America for nuclear fuel, the issue is of great importance to governments seeking alternatives to their oil-fired electricity generating plants.

Acknowledging some confusion after a decision last month to suspend licences for supplies of fuel and reactors, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in Washington has said the United States has not imposed a ban on the shipment of material.

The decision temporarily to suspend new licences was related to the discovery that 200lb of highly toxic plutonium had been flown to New York under a licence granted by the commission.

The United States exports to 29 countries

Solzhenitsyn friend has home searched

Moscow, April 20.—Political police of the KGB carried out a 29-hour search at the home of one of Mr Alexander Solzhenitsyn's friends, according to dissident sources today.

The sources said the police confiscated a card index containing names of the relatives of political prisoners from the home of Mr Alexander Ginzburg. They also took foreign medicines destined for the prisoners.

Mr Ginzburg was appointed by the exiled writer to distribute part of his earnings.—UPI. Reuter.

1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973

another addition to an impressive line up.

Shorts of Belfast is proud to record the receipt of its eighth Queen's Award to Industry—which has been won by the company's aircraft division for outstanding achievement in exporting. Of the seven other Queen's Awards received by the company since 1967, six were for export achievement and one for technical innovation.

SHORTS
Aircraft and Missiles

THE QUEEN'S AWARD TO INDUSTRY

1975

VERSEAS

ussians want PLO to tend Middle East eneva talks in June

o, April 20.—The Soviet wants to resume the Middle East peace con- in June and would like lestine Liberation Organ- (PLO) to attend, the East News Agency re- from Moscow today. It Mr Ismail Fahmi, the in Foreign Minister, who ks in Moscow today with drei Gromyko, the Soviet Minister.

Fahmi told the agency ypt had no objection to ning the Geneva talks. It quoted him as say- er his talks with Mr o today: "The Soviet nsiders that the month is the appropriate time e resumption of the conference."

conference was last con- or two days in December

ahmi also said the Soviet had agreed to inviting O, the group Israel has to sit down with round otiating table.

ding to the agency, Mr said that the Soviet as co-sponsor of the con- was already in contact e United States, the o-sponsor, about invita- d dates.—Reuter.

Cairo correspondent

dent Sadat is to fly to Arabia tomorrow for tions with King Khalid, Saudi ruler, and Presi- sad of Syria. The three are expected to seek d strategy against Israel e failure of last month's ission by Dr Kissinger, merican Secretary of

neeting has been made by an improvement in s between Egypt and The Syrians opposed Dr er's piecemeal approach ddle East settlement and to refer the entire of issues to the Geneva nce. Egyptian support for the conference after the breakdown of Dr Kissinger's efforts has met Syrian approval.

Observers in Cairo believe that Mr Sadat and General Assad wished King Khalid to attend the discussions to emphasize that Saudi Arabia after the assassination last month of King Faisal, still has a leading role in Arab politics and that the new monarch is following the path of his predecessor.

Observers now consider the time right for the long-awaited conference.

King Khalid is also expected to inform his guests of his talks with King Husain of Jordan last week.

Despite Mr Sadat's evident intention to improve relations with the rest of the Arab world, tensions developing between Egypt and Libya may lead to a complete break between the two countries. They used to be close allies and had even planned to establish a single state. But Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has been irritated by Mr Sadat's moves for a Middle East settlement which he interprets as a betrayal of the Arab cause.

The Libyan radio and press, acting on Colonel Gaddafi's orders, has launched a bitter attack against Egypt and President Sadat. Mr Sadat retaliated by describing Colonel Gaddafi as "a 100 per cent sick"; and Cairo newspapers accused the Libyan leader of conducting an "immoral and rude campaign against Egypt to get out of his isolation".

Amman, April 20.—Mr Roy Mason, the British Defence Secretary, began talks in Riyadh today with his Saudi counterpart, Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul-Aziz, on cooperation between their two countries and ways to strengthen it, according to the Saudi radio monitored here.

He was also received by King Khalid. Mr Mason is in Saudi Arabia on a tour, that will also take him to Oman and Mauritius.—Reuter.

Final check of Suez Canal before opening

Cairo, April 20.—The British command ship, Abdiel, and the minesweeper Sheraton, arrived at Port Said yesterday at the northern entrance of the Suez Canal to make a final check of the waterway's bed before the canal is reopened on June 5.

The Abdiel took part in the first canal clearance operations last year. The two ships joined the minesweeper Hubberston which arrived at Port Said earlier this month.

Canal tolls will be made known to all shipping companies and to the International Navigation Chamber before June 5, Mr Mashur Ahmed Mashur, the Canal Authority chairman, said in a statement.

Consulting firms in Britain, Japan, France and Norway, and an Egyptian team had provided studies for a new rate structure, which senior Canal Authority executives were studying.

Mr Mashur said: "Care will be taken to keep the canal the cheapest avenue for transport between East and West, serving the interests of users and attracting the greatest number of ships."

Among points being considered in setting new tolls were the kind of ship, its destination, its cargo and its fuel costs.—Reuter and AP.

Arabs' expulsion from Israel barred by judge

From Our Correspondent
Tel Aviv, April 20

Mr Justice Cohen, a supreme court judge in Jerusalem, today issued an order barring the expulsion of 28 Arab political prisoners from Israel until May 12. He set a hearing of their case for that date before a panel of three justices.

Mrs Felicia Langer, counsel for the Arabs, said her clients had been detained without trial by administrative order.

zania fears 'asion neighbour'

ur Correspondent
April 20

Tanzanian Government warned the country of ible invasion from a bouring country". Al- the country was not it was understood to be , where President Amin eatened several times to Tanzania.

of his Malire mechan- giment were recently o the Tanzanian bordes Lake Victoria. The Tan- announcement said the nent had received tion from a reliable that a neighbouring was planning to invade, pture one district.

refore, the Governme nt that anyone who dar es provocation will find ans steadfast in defending boundary of their co m its independence", the nt said.

Threat of US legal action to keep Concorde out

From Peter Strafford
New York, April 20

Mr Robert Lowe, the head of New York's Environmental Protection Administration, gave a warning yesterday that there could be legal action to prevent Concorde landing at Kennedy Airport. Legal action was likely, he said, unless the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) gave more consideration to the noise and pollution caused by Concorde.

Mr Lowe was speaking at the hearings being held by the FAA on the question of landing rights for Concorde. Like many other speakers, he was critical of a recent draft statement by the FAA that the harm done by Concorde to the environment was not sufficient to justify the withholding of landing rights.

There have now been two days of hearings in New York, and a further day is planned for next Thursday. So far virtually every speaker, apart from the team of British and French officials, has been opposed to landing rights for Concorde, and has criticized the noise it makes and the damage it would do to the environment.

British officials maintain, however, that Concorde meets the legal requirements set for Kennedy airport, and hope this will outweigh the outcry by local residents and New York congressmen who are giving them strong support. If Concorde meets the requirements, they maintain, the United States is bound by international agreement to allow it in.

One of the arguments put forward by opponents is that to admit Concorde would be the thin end of the wedge and would lead to the admission of the similar Russian Tu144. British officials reply, however, that any other aircraft would also have to meet the airport's requirements, as Concorde does.

an Mao Tse-tung shakes hands with Mr Tindemans.

lgian Prime Minister ets Chairman Mao

g, April 20.—Mr Leo ans, the Belgian Prime r, met Chairman Mao g in Peking today and ed the Chinese leader, 81, as alert and well- ed. He also had a meet- h Mr Chou En-lai, the Minister, who he said oking fairly well.

leaders have been out public eye lately. Mr ans was only the second visiting heads of gov- t to meet Chairman Mao past 14 weeks, during there has been concern is health. The first was nt Kim Il Sung, of Korea, who saw Chair- ao on Friday at a meet- shown on television ay. This was the first evidence that Chairman ad returned to Peking a southern provincial to which he went 10 ago.

Mr Tindemans said that during their 35-minute meeting in Chairman Mao's residence next to the Forbidden City, the Chinese leader did most of the talking. He spoke on a variety of topics including East-West relations, Europe and détente.

Mr Tindemans, who arrived yesterday for a 10-day official visit, said that during the conversation, Chairman Mao had been able to recall such details as the last Belgian politician to visit China. This was Mr Camille Hauysmans, former secretary of the Socialist International.

During the one-hour meeting with Mr Chou En-lai, who is believed to be suffering from heart trouble, the Chinese Prime Minister told Mr Tindemans that China was considering appointing an ambassador to the European Economic Community.—Reuter.

In brief

Tourists can go to cyclone city

Darwin, Australia, April 20.—Tourists and former residents are to be allowed back into Darwin, which was almost flattended by cyclone Tracy last Christmas Day, Dr Rex Patterson, the Northern Territory Minister, said today. Former residents must have suitable accommodation.

More than 50 people were killed and 20,000 made homeless by the cyclone. Damage was estimated at $A1,000m (£565m) with nine out of every 10 homes destroyed.

Soviet writer freed

Moscow, April 20.—The police today freed Mr Mikola Rudenko, a Ukrainian science fiction writer, whom they had detained for two days during moves against Soviet members of the Amnesty International human rights group, Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, said.

Briton denies spying

Kampala, April 20.—Dennis Cecil Hills, a Briton aged 61, has pleaded not guilty in a Ugandan court to charges of spying and writing a seditious book called *The White Pumpkin*, the Government newspaper, *Voice of Uganda*, reported.

Onassis service

Scorpios, April 20.—Mrs Jacqueline Onassis, widow of Aristotle Onassis, the Greek shipowner, today attended a requiem at his graveside. Mr Onassis's daughter, Christina, was also among the 40 relatives and friends at the service

roup to fight abuse of psychiatry

Our Correspondent
, April 20

first step towards the n of an international combat abuse of psychi- r political purposes was in Geneva today by a ence of some 60 psychia- jurists and Soviet affairs from West European ies.

formed a working com- and issued a declaration that evidence collected veral years on the treat- of Soviet dissenters, in religion as well as politics, established the fact of methodical violation of medical ethics and human rights.

Mr Anthony de Meeus, of Brussels, author of a paper on the subject, said the issue was one extending far beyond the confines of the Soviet Union. By these techniques any totalitarian state could eliminate political opposition and create a "sterile society".

Dr Marina Voikhanskaya, who was allowed to leave Russia last week and who worked for several years in a Leningrad psychiatric institution, said the incarceration of dissidents in mental hospitals for compulsory treatment enabled the authorities to avoid bringing them to trial and was "more discreet".

A customary verdict on a person regarded as "socially dangerous" was schizophrenia. Mind-numbing drugs such as haloperidol were used, and also large doses of insulin.

"Most honest psychiatrists use passive resistance, try to avoid administering drugs and have the person liberated as soon as possible", she said.

A Times Profile

Dorothy Hodgkin: Nobel Prize chemist

What the right parents can do for a girl

Picture by Bill Warhurst

There is a very real difficulty in trying to write about scientists. They may not be more brilliant than great poets, historians or philosophers, but unlike them, the terms and concepts they deal in are totally unfamiliar to the rest of the world.

Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin, Nobel Prize winner for chemistry, the first British woman since Florence Nightingale to receive the Order of Merit, and first Royal Society Wolfson Research Professor, is no different from any other scientist, in that she spends much of her time in the company of people who cannot understand what is going on in her mind. Her friends are not even familiar enough with the nature of her work to talk about it. This does not stop her discussing it with her husband, Thomas Hodgkin, historian and African scholar. But as he says: "I listen and look out for problems which more properly belong in philosophy or politics, or science—and then I can speak back."

Dorothy Hodgkin won the Nobel Prize for her "exceptional skill" in determining the structure of important biochemical compounds by X-ray techniques, in particular the structure of penicillin, and Vitamin B-12, used in fighting pernicious anaemia. She was awarded the prize in 1964, when she was 54, but there had been rumours about her getting it at least 10 years earlier. X-ray analysis provides a method for finding the arrangement of atoms in space, and from this arrangement can be stated the chemical structures of a substance. At an earlier period some chemical structures could be inferred by other methods, but the structure of Vitamin B-12 was so much more complicated that its discovery by X-ray analysis was a revolutionary achievement.

But Dorothy Hodgkin is not only an exceptional scientist. As colleagues and friends insist, she is remarkable for the way that she combines the high abstractions of her work with strong commitments to political issues. She is, in fact, probably as well known to the general public for her views about peace, and her vocal opposition to the war in Vietnam, as for her scientific discoveries.

To meet, she gives an impression of gentleness and privacy. She has a mild reticent manner, with an occasional shrewd and perceptive look; in a soft, rather self-deprecating slow voice she attributes her successes to team work, to luck, to other people. Yet those who work in her field, or are in a position to judge, speak of an immense intelligence, extraordinary insight and perseverance. "She is one of the best crystallographers in the world, if not the best", says Dr Guy Dodson, who has been working with her in Oxford on the structure of insulin for the last 13 years. "She has a very deep insight into chemistry", says Dr Max Perutz, the molecular biologist, a close friend for many years.

It was this quality of persistence, added to an extraordinary clarity of mind about what problems are really important, that has led her to her most important discoveries. Looking for a three dimensional arrangement of atoms from the direction in which the electrons around them scatter X-ray depends on intuition and structural insight as well as chemical and mathematical skill. The map of electron density that emerges from experiment and calculation is, to start with, often very blurred. In the early days it was only by relating a two dimensional pattern to an imagined arrangement of atoms in three dimensions that a true picture could be obtained. "On several occasions she has guessed by a marvellous chemical intuition what the map ought to tell her", says Dr Perutz. "Her genius lies in this fantastic knowledge of what structure the molecules, as it were, like to have."

Dorothy Hodgkin was 10 when she first became interested in the world of chemistry. She attended a Parents National Education Union class in chemistry while her parents were househunting, and grew crystals. A couple of years later she visited her parents in the Sudan, where she was shown how to pan for gold, but found instead a black mineral, ilminite, which Dr A. F. Joseph, a friend of her parents, helped her to analyse in the Wellcome laboratories. (It pleased her later when ilmenite turned out to be one of the first minerals discovered on the moon.) "I had done elementary quantitative analysis and guessed it might be manganese dioxide", she says now, as if this was normal for a 13-year-old girl.

She was encouraged in her interests at the Sir John Leman school in Beccles, Suffolk, and allowed to join the boys in their chemistry—girls traditionally took domestic science—during her seven years there. There is no doubt that her family also played a strong part. It was not only that both her parents were themselves highly intelligent and much concerned with the sciences, but that as Elizabeth Crowfoot, Dorothy's sister, says today: "They would have been astonished if we had not done well."

John Winter Crowfoot was working in the Egyptian Education Service when Dorothy Hodgkin was born on May 12, 1910, in Cairo. He was soon moved to the Sudan by Kitchener, when Gordon College was founded, as Director of Education and Antiquities, and later to Jerusalem as Director of the British School of Archeology; it was antiquities which were his first and last love. He was descended from a long line of East Anglian doctors, and it was at Geldeston that he bought the family home and installed his four daughters, returning three months each year to visit them. There was no suggestion that the children should go to Africa—there would have been no proper education for them, and that was what counted.

As a child, Dorothy had long golden hair and blue eyes, and played the heroine in many of the plays the children put on with cousins and the village children. Photographs from that period also show her covered in badges as patrol leader of the local guides, which her mother ran in Geldeston. Mrs Crowfoot, who split her time between the Sudan and Norfolk, clearly had a considerable influence on her daughters. She had firm socialist principles on the subject of education, was very active in village affairs and would not, on principle, join the local mothers' union, because they would not admit divorced women. She was also very energetic: she drew flowers and produced line drawings for the official flora of the Sudan, was interested in weaving, and was the expert on glass and pottery on her husband's digs. Until Dorothy was 17, the children lodged with friends while Mrs Crowfoot wintered with her husband in Africa; after that Dorothy, the eldest, sometimes ran the house. "She had a very sunny nature", says Elizabeth.

On leaving school, having come top of all England and Wales in school certificate, with a place secured at Sommerville College, Oxford, for the autumn term, Dorothy went out to join her parents on a dig at Jerash. "She was a very good draughtsman and produced beautiful colour paintings of mosaics", says her sister. Once up at Oxford, where she has remained, except for one year away, all her life, she continued to draw for her father in the afternoons, spending the rest of her time, to the dismay of tutors, working.

When she came up to Oxford she was only sketchily prepared for her work in two essential subjects, mathematics and physics. But she was full of ideas of her own, and from her analyses of glass tesserae at Jerash in Transjordan, had gained a good idea of certain aspects of inorganic chemistry. "I was interested in the whole of chemistry", she says. "And I was lucky in having as my professors Cyril Hinshelwood and Robert Robinson."

After her first in finals she hesitated. When she consulted the Principal of her college about a job she was apparently asked, with surprise: "Oh, need you get one?" None the less she applied for a Demonstrator's job at Beford College, and an Exhibition from the Goldsmith's—but got neither. It was really a chance meeting on a train between Professor Thomas Lowry, the chemist, and Dr A. F. Joseph, that gave her a research place with J. D. Bernal, who had just been appointed at Cambridge to start research on the study of crystals by X-ray diffraction and had begun to look at molecules of medical interest. "The success of his work meant that we were always being sent interesting problems from all over the world—I was employed making the first measurements on them."

After a year at Cambridge she was given a research fellowship at Sommerville. Then she was appointed College Tutor in chemistry, a post she held for many years. "It is perhaps more important to think of her as a Tutor who has done research than the other way round", says her husband.

As tutor she not only taught chemistry, but also looked after all the science students in her college, a fairly formidable task as it meant knowing something about every science subject from zoology and botany to physics. She might have shed some of this load—Dorothy Hodgkin was by then married with two small children, a considerable teaching and administrative commitment, a home to run and her research—had it not been for the war. "I might have been tempted to give up the teaching, but the war encouraged you to keep everything going."

The first time she heard of penicillin was when she accidentally met Chain in the street in Oxford in May, 1940. He was very excited. He and Florey had just carried out their experiments on the antibacterial properties of Fleming's penicillin mould. In one critical test, of eight mice infected with streptococci, four were given penicillin and four were not. The four that had been treated lived; the others died. "Some day", said Chain, "we'll have some crystals for you to look at."

The crystals arrived sooner than she had imagined. In 1942 10 mgms of the first crystalline penicillin was flown to her from America. She started work, with one research student, Barbara Low, under what would now be astonishingly primitive conditions, in a small room in the Natural History Museum.

Partly because of the equipment, partly because of the position of the atoms, the analysis took nearly three years. "From our X-ray analysis we could construct models to show the actual relative position of atoms in the penicillin molecule, and from there the chemical structure of penicillin was clear", says Professor Hodgkin, baldly, thereby condensing years of extraordinary hard work, pooled results with other researchers in America, excitements, disappointments, scepticism, and the final moment when the structure was settled. For this work she was made a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1947.

"The trouble with my subject was that the theory was clear from the beginning, but we could immediately see practical problems in putting it into practice", she says. "We needed better computation, more accurate methods of measuring the intensity of X-ray diffraction effects." Dorothy Hodgkin soon became a moving force behind a campaign to get a computer for Oxford—then considered an extravagance and possibly something no one would use. But it had not arrived before the absurd situation arose when the much more complicated mathematical calculations needed for her next major work, on Vitamin B 12, were sent off to California to compute, and because it was considered wasteful to spend money on air mail the results were dispatched home by sea mail, taking six weeks. But as the results became more and more exciting the expense was damned and the material was sent by air.

"An element of luck certainly brought subjects her way, but she didn't throw away the luck", says Guy Dodson. "She has not wasted her time on what have turned out to be trivial problems." Luck in the form of Dr Lester Smith, of Glaxo Ltd, next brought her some red crystals isolated from liver, and active in preventing pernicious anaemia. Work from first seeing it crystallize in 1948, into being pretty sure of its structure, took seven years. At that time she was living at Boars Hill but later she moved down into Oxford, where she shared a house with her sister, Joan, and her five children. This made her life easier since her husband was often away, in Africa, and she had three children of her own. Only her particular powers of concentration, however, could have made living in a house with eight children and doing high-powered research possible. "She used to sit at the table, helping children to Irish stew and suet pudding, listening to everything they said, and yet at the same time calculating the position of atoms in space", remembers one friend.

What is remarkable is how closely in fact her own life has repeated her family past: Thomas Hodgkin (who comes from a distinguished family of academics) spent several years in Africa, including a spell as Director of the Institute of African Studies at the University of Ghana, and during that time she was only able to visit him for a couple of months each year. Her children, too, repeat the family pattern. Luke, the eldest, is a Reader in Mathematics at London University, Toby, her other son, does research into plant breeding, and Elizabeth is a historian now in Hanoi helping with English translators and the teaching of English by radio.

Alongside her research she continued within the University system, becoming first lecturer and demonstrator, later Reader in X-ray crystallography, attracting ever growing numbers of crystallographers from among her college pupils. The early 60s were the real years of public honours, not only the Nobel Prize, the Order of Merit and the Wolfson Research Professorship, but countless awards from foreign societies, the freedom of Beccles, and an Honorary Degree at Cambridge, where the orator acclaimed her as one who despite her work had never donned the blue stocking "tibialia ista caerulea nunquam assumpsit" but had helped her husband, brought up three children and travelled widely.

"On the whole she likes recognition", says Mr Hodgkin. "But she doesn't care about competition." Indeed, this remarkable modesty, and, more important, uncompetitiveness, stands out particularly in her research. "It's not that she doesn't recognize the importance of her work, but as a good socialist she has always seen it as part of a collective", says a colleague. "She has a total policy of openness and is more interested in results than who gets them", adds Guy Dodson. Given the competitive anxieties of the scientific world, this self-effacement has led to problems. "But she has no tendency to self pity or withdrawal, says Thomas Hodgkin, so when things are difficult she just goes on working".

It is this warmth, this lack of xenophobia and secrecy, that has made her laboratory increasingly a meeting place of ideas and contributions, and of students from all over the world. "I have seen people flower in this atmosphere", says Guy Dodson. All the more so as she has travelled extensively for the past 20 years, attending conferences, giving lectures—she is a shy but essentially clear speaker—discussing papers. She has been three times to China, twice to North Vietnam. It has been during these trips that she has come to strengthen her strong views about peace, and the need for international understanding, first prompted by her mother's belief in the ideals of the League of Nations, and the fact that her four uncles died in the First World War.

"At night and at odd moments of the day I often find myself thinking what is to be done about the state of the world today", she wrote in a despairing and very anti-American article on the Vietnam war four years ago, in which she praised Mme Binh, and sharply criticized American policy. She attended the commission meetings on the war in Stockholm and Oslo, under the chairmanship of Gunnar Myrdal, has signed many peace petitions, and was on the Medical Aid Committee.

Her own research has become increasingly complicated over the years, since the penicillin and Vitamin B 12 work she has concentrated largely on the structure of insulin, work she rates as the most important event in her scientific research. As a crystallographer the end in sight is not primarily medical application—with penicillin, Vitamin B 12 and insulin as her major discoveries it is impossible not to wonder—but understanding better what nature is actually like. "There are different ways in which what one does is useful in medicine", she explains. "If you want to make a synthetic drug you have to know the structure of the original material—but you don't have to know its structure to use it in its pure form." You can go on isolating penicillin from moulds and injecting it without knowing anything about its structure. But it is impossible not to *want* to know about it." Pursuit of knowledge, clarification of the natural world, is the goal. It is here that her curiosity, that a colleague has called "curiosity in a very consuming sense, the sort of curiosity that makes her forget meals", is important.

Professor Hodgkin continues to do pure research today, but she has devoted more time recently giving talks to schools and on a review committee on the structure of Birmingham University (she feels that women get a poor deal in research). She is also Chancellor of Bristol University, and President of the International Union of Crystallography. This gives some idea of her astonishing degree of energy. Not only does she write, work, travel, give lectures, sit on committees, but at weekends her house is crammed with visitors, and children and grandchildren, while people come from all over the world to talk to her in Oxford. She spends more time now, too, at the house in Shipston-on-Stour to which her husband has retired to write a history of Vietnam.

She is now near retiring. When that time comes she says: "I have a feeling a pause may be desirable. I sometimes think I need a period to stand back and consider the things that we have been doing, particularly the part that very complicated systems play, how they get into existence and operate in natural surroundings."

Caroline Moorehead

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Football

Spring and sweet white wine for Derby

By Norman Fox

With one more Saturday and a few midweek days of the cricket season on which to encroach, it is time to put the football trophies in the cupboards and the doomed clubs out of their trembling uncertainty. But the season has the tail of a dinosaur and all that we can say is that Liverpool and Everton cannot be champions, Ipswich Town can in improbable circumstances, Derby County may be permitted to taste but not yet drink the wine, and that Chelsea, Luton Town, Tottenham Hotspur and even Birmingham City who thought they were safe, are still simmering in the first division relegation stew.

At least the championship title race has become a clear issue between two instead of half a dozen clubs following Saturday's programme. To become champions and English representatives in next season's European Cup, Derby County need only beat the bottom club, Carlisle United, next Saturday. If they lose that match and Ipswich Town win against Manchester City at Maine Road on Wednesday and West Ham United at Portman Road next Saturday, then the title will go to East Anglia on goal average. David Mackay, the Derby manager, is looking to Manchester City to do his work for him this midweek.

Either way, a season that has been complicated for so long has almost finished with the two best teams left to engage in the final episode. Derby, when at their best, are probably the only team to be compared with Leeds United at theirs. They have more experience than Ipswich and are ready to spread into more testing fields. Ipswich have time to develop into the finest Football League team for decades.

Of the runners-up, Liverpool have not lived up to their past and, in any case, have seen enough glory to keep the Kop reasonably satisfied. They are not, in my view, progressive enough to carry the banner of the league into Europe's senior competition. Their neighbours, Everton, have played far too many despicably boring matches to have the support of most uncommitted spectators.

Luton Town can take a substantial part of the blame —though I would prefer to call it credit—for the tangle in the relegation field. The first division will not easily rid itself of these battling men in their gaudy orange shirts. By thrashing Birmingham City 4-1, they gave themselves another extension of parole, but in doing so also had Ryan sent off.

Their chances of retaining first division status would have improved if Tottenham Hotspur and Chelsea had drawn at White Hart Lane where, after a delayed start because of an invasion of the pitch by about 1,000 youths, the revolutionary young Chelsea side chosen by the new manager, Eddie McCreadie, lost 2-0. Now Luton's future is in the hands of these London giants.

Sheffield United have turned the screw on the contenders for the championship, beating Everton and Stoke City in successive weeks, and now have a hand in relegation. On Wednesday they go to Stamford Bridge, where to win would almost certainly push Chelsea over the edge. The remaining matches for the clubs in danger of joining Carlisle in the final fall are: **Birmingham City**: Newcastle United (away), Sheffield United (home); **Tottenham Hotspur**: Arsenal (away), Leeds United (home); **Luton Town**: Manchester City (home); **Chelsea**: Sheffield United (home), Everton (home).

Manchester United's winning of the second division title was accompanied by the violent behaviour that has become an unwanted shadow following the club to all corners of England. The title was won with a 2-2 draw at Notts County, where fighting began at the local railway station in the morning and continued for most of the day. A lot of people in Nottingham will be pleased that United are not likely to be back for some time.

One group of supporters received high praise on Saturday, and deservedly. The Aston Villa crowd, although containing a proportion of rowdies, have been a great reinforcing strength to the team, backing them when they have been off form and now being rewarded with a fine chance of returning to the first division. Villa played first division football at Blackpool, where they won 3-0, and were inspired by a large following and a lad called Little. Here is a player who will illuminate the game at the higher level next season—an opportunist at a time when opportunities are usually suffocated by blocked defences.

Villa need one point from three matches to be sure of promotion. Whether they will be joined by Norwich City or Sunderland is another issue that must wait until the end of the season. Both have to play Villa, both have 51 points, but Norwich have a game in hand. At the grey end of the same division, Millwall slipped into the third without raising a foot in anger: Oldham Athletic gained a draw against Orient and that was all that Millwall did not need.

Football 1975 style . Jack Taylor, the referee, waits impassively as the police clear the playing area before the match at White Hart Lane on Saturday.

Rugby Union

Scots may ask McGeechan to move to centre on New Zealand tour

From Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Dublin, April 20

The quadrangular international that was designed, at Lansdowne Road yesterday, to bring the Irish Rugby Football Union's centenary to a festive climax fell somewhat short of its objective but at least produced a just result. Scotland and Ireland prevailed over England and Wales by three penalty goals and two tries (17 pts) to a goal and a try (10), a scoreline that takes no account of a substantial number of near misses in their favour.

It should be added that the blues and the greens, who dominated, built up a half-time lead of 14—0, were able to succeed without Gibson having much chance thereafter to exploit their possession in the loose. Moloney, admittedly not without profit, annexed most of this himself. But the early evidence had been of a clear advantage to the Lions, McGeechan and Milliken, at centre, and of a dashing blend with Grace and Irvine on the wings. To all this, Ensor, though rather accident-prone, contributed some exciting support.

McGeechan's performance was characterized by such poise and good judgment that Scotland may well ask him to revert to centre on their forthcoming tour of New Zealand. Milliken, though not always straightening the line, has matured into an accomplished player who now matches strength with subtle changes of pace and direction.

At forward, where the strikes against the head produced a 0-0 return, the accuracy of Kennedy's throwing-in was much superior to that of Windsor. Scotland/Ireland made effective use of the long ball over the short lineout to Slattery and Moloney, and that formidable tight head prop, Carmichael, with memories of his experiences with the Lions in South Africa, clearly was at pains to prove his point in the scrummages. He twice hoisted Cotton upwards—once, by way of general principle, and once, on an England/Wales put-in, when it really signified.

Leslie played a hard, effective part until, because of a head injury, he was replaced at the interval by Duggan. McBride was in such fettle throughout that, as with Mark Twain, reports of his "international" demise could be exaggerated. What is more, he came off the field to be ambushed by Eamonn Andrews for a *This Is Your Life* programme due for transmission on Wednesday. Barry John is the only other rugby player to have earned this distinction.

Wheel, putting a massive spoke into the mauls, where his strength is remarkably productive, had a splendid all-round game for England/Wales. But Gravell had a day of poor judgment in the centre, and it has to be recorded that Williams, though making at least one thunderous charge, made several unforced errors and actually missed a tackle. He has looked a little mortal this season.

Smith, with a nasty gash below the knee, had been replaced by Old in the England/Wales centre, and Bennett (once) and Irvine (twice) had missed penalty shots within their compass, when an inaccurate drop-out by Bennett led to the first score. Gibson, Ensor—with a creative pass—and McGeechan handled before Milliken scissored inwards, dummied to pass to Kennedy, and then drove back off the right foot to reach the line. A minute later Irvine kicked a penalty when the opposing centres were caught offside at a lineout.

Another scissors between Irvine and Milliken, well supported by Leslie, all but led to a try by McBride that doubtless would have brought the Lansdowne roof down. Morley had gone off with a bruised arm, and Squires had yet to take his place, when Scotland/Ireland scored again. Slattery fastened onto a throw over the top, the ball squirted out of a ruck, and Moloney's swift lateral run outflanked the defence. But Grace still had to thrust in past Williams to score. Irvine missed the conversion but kicked another goal in the 44th minute after Gravell had been penalized for obstruction.

Bennett, having taken the eye with at least one piece of elusive running, began the second half by lofting a high kick that was knocked on by Ensor outside his 25. Neary and Ralston drove deeper, Edwards with a huge dummy made further ground, Neary flipped the ball out from a maul, and swift handling by Edwards and Gravell produced a decisive overlap for Gerald Davies.

Old could not convert this try nor could he land a penalty from 35 yards on the right after McGeechan and Slattery had been halted close to the England/Wales line. But the white and red stripes had their reward for pressure when Irvine took a quick throw in to Ensor. The full back could have returned possession to his wing but instead, reacting too slowly, had his kick charged down by Gerald Davies. The ball bounced off Irvine's foot as he turned to clear up the mess and Davies picked up to score.

Old converted. Irvine kicked his third penalty—from short range for handling in a scrummage—and the contest came to an acrimonious conclusion with Mervyn Davies apparently incensed by some action of Carmichael's and, more clearly, bearing no love at all for Kennedy.

IRELAND-SCOTLAND: A. H. Ensor (Wanderers and Ireland); T. O. Grace (St Mary's and Ireland), R. A. Milliken (Bangor and Ireland), I. R. McGeechan (Headingley and Scotland), A. R. Irvine (Heriot's FP and Scotland); C. M. H. Gibson (NIFC and Ireland), J. J. Moloney (St Mary's and Ireland); J. McLauchlan (Jordanhill and Scotland), K. W. Kennedy (London Irish and Ireland), A. B. Carmichael (West of Scotland and Scotland), W. J. McBride (Ballymena and Ireland, captain), G. L. Brown (West of Scotland and Scotland), W. Lauder (Neath and Scotland), D. G. Leslie (Dundee H.S.F.P. and Scotland), (sub: W. Duggan, Blackrock College and Ireland), J. F. Slattery (Blackrock and Ireland).

ENGLAND-WALES: J. P. R. Williams (London Welsh and Wales); T. G. R. Davies (Cardiff and Wales) (sub: K. Smith (Roundhay and England); A. G. B. Old, Middlesbrough and England), R. Gravell (Llanelli and Wales), A. J. Morley (Bristol and England), (sub: P. J. Squires, Harrogate and England); W. N. Bennett (Bedford and England), G. O. Edwards (Cardiff and Wales); F. E. Cotton (Coventry and England), R. W. Windsor (Pontypool and Wales), G. Price (Pontypool and Wales), G. A. D. Wheel (Swansea and Wales), C. W. Ralston (Richmond and England), D. M. Rollitt (Bristol and England), T. M. Davies (Swansea and Wales), A. Neary (Broughton Park and England, captain).

Referee: G. Domercq (France).

No hope now of a glorious finish

By Tom Freeman

Derby County seem destined to win the league championship in as unglamorous a way as possible. Certainly Saturday's 0—0 draw at Leicester was a pale affair compared with some of the rousing matches Derby have been engaged in this season, and there is now no hope for them of a glorious finish to the season. They can only win the title now, either by Ipswich losing on Wednesday, or by beating the bottom and already doomed club, Carlisle United, on Saturday.

It is a pity, because Derby have shown us repeatedly in recent weeks how worthy they are of the first division championship and how many and varied are their talents.

On Saturday, with massive support from the terraces, they started like lions, pressing home their attacks with great vigour and eagerness, until the rocking Leicester defence seemed about to fall. Yet Leicester, who needed a point to make certain of staying in the first division, weathered the storm so well that they were able to seize the initiative later on to such an extent that Derby were reduced almost to impotence. Indeed there was more than a hint, late in the second half, that Derby had settled for a point—a rather dangerous decision in view of the uncertainty of the results from the other games.

Leicester are such a good side it is difficult to understand why they have ever been in difficulties. They could have done with Glover on Saturday, or at least another striker as good as Worthington, for neither Garland nor Lee looked the part. Yet they were still able to cause a good many problems in the Derby defence. This was particularly so whenever Weller moved forward. Behind the midfield three Leicester should be particularly thankful to Rofe.

If Derby had known beforehand that all their first division rivals were going to lose, they might have put on Hinton, their substitute, in the last 15 minutes, in an effort to clinch the championship, Hinton being just the man for this sort of thing. They seemed to be toying with the idea at one time, for Hinton made a few preliminary runs up and down the touchline. Then he disappeared.

It was Hector, in fact, who was the most dangerous of the Derby forwards.

LEICESTER CITY: M. Wallington; S. Whitworth, D. Rofe, R. Lee, J. Blockley, G. Cross, K. Weller, J. Sammels, F. Worthington, A. Birchenall, C. Garland (sub, M. Stringfellow).

DERBY COUNTY: C. Boulton; R. Thomas, D. Nish, H. Rioch, R. McFarland, C. Todd, H. Newton, A. Gemmill, R. Davies, K. Hector, F. Lee.

Referee: T. H. Reynolds (Swansea).

Young Chelsea lacking in strong leadership

By Norman Fox

When 1,000 or more unwanted, invading youths were finally frightened off the White Hart Lane pitch on Saturday by the towering presence of the referee, Jack Taylor, magistrate and butcher, they were replaced by the youths of a Chelsea team serious with the responsibility of being thrust, like callow conscripts, into a battle against the equally desperate but more hardened men of Tottenham Hotspur. Chelsea, as always, had equipped their young men with sound, fundamental skills, but in the intensity of the struggle, they became confused and, without strong leadership, lost 2—0, putting them in more trouble.

One was left hoping that the experience of the day would not tear a lasting scar on the youngsters Eddie McCreadie, the new manager, had regarded as ready for such a fierce match before a vast crowd looking, critical as maths masters, for mistakes and scapegoats. Wilkins, chosen to be captain at only 18, is a sparkling asset for the future, but, surely, not yet a leader of such worldly-wise men as Harris and Cooke, who gave orders from the ranks. And poor, lost, battered Maybank, so obviously to become a clever, imaginative forward, found his first appearance a nightmare.

So, brave though he was to gamble, McCreadie was also found wanting in experience. Tottenham, without playing well, slowly saw the opportunities and eventually took them with two good goals that were the highlights of a match predictably burdened with tension. Like Chelsea, Spurs are not destitute of all promise. In Coon, Jones and Duncan they have some security, but there is much to be done in midfield and defence.

Tottenham soon discovered, though were reluctant to accept, that Droy, the Horatius of the Chelsea defence, could not be avoided in the air. Much was left to Conn, a matchstick by comparison. He had to entice the Chelsea defence into commitment and then run them like an angler with a salmon. Balanced and eager, he swayed and accelerated in athletic unison. How long, though, before one of the game's many destructive oafs shatters his fragile frame and, with it, his confidence?

Just when it seemed that a draw might place both clubs below Luton, who were by then already beating Birmingham, the spectre of the second division faded for Spurs as Perryman launched Duncan on a dash along the wing. Chelsea retreated too slowly and Jones outsprinted them to arrive at the far post and await the centre. But he was only a decoy. Perryman continued running and shot in the first and all-important goal.

Wilkins could not raise Chelsea and, by grotesque misfortune, drew attention away from his excellent performance as a player, rather than captain, by missing an open goal. That was Chelsea's best chance. Tottenham had no such clear-cut offerings and their second goal had to be carved from the plain wood of an unpromising attack. The outcome was a corner which Neighbour took. The ball was not well cleared and Conn, outside the penalty area, speculated with a low, curling shot that veered around the whole mass of defenders and ended in the far corner. Tottenham could grow rich again on goals like that, but Chelsea look a better proposition for the long term if they can survive the short.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: P. Jennings; J. Kinnear, C. Knowles, P. Beal, K. Osgood, T. Naylor, A. Conn, S. Perryman, C. Jones, J. Duncan, J. Neighbour.

CHELSEA: J. Phillips; G. Locke, J. Sparrow, J. Britton, M. Droy, R. Harris, D. Hay, R. Wilkins, T. Maybank, I. Hutchinson, C. Cooke.

Referee: J. K. Taylor (Wolverhampton).

Giles injury main problem for Leeds

By Tom German

A spot of tit-for-tat by the retiring champions, Leeds United, helped to clear the twists of mist around the identity of the new incumbents. It was Ipswich Town who dashed the Yorkshiremen's high hopes of reaching the Cup final and at Elland Road on Saturday Leeds, with a score to settle, virtually ended Ipswich's prospects of grasping the championship by beating them 2—1. It would need fanciful happenings now for the title to go to East Anglia.

Yet Leeds will be more concerned about how the day's events might have influenced their own immediate prospects rather than how they helped to give final order to the topmost positions in the English League. They have a goal lead to preserve against Barcelona and the slippery Cruyff in Spain on Wednesday in the second leg of the European Cup semi-final and it could hardly have uplifted their spirits to see Giles, the jogging little tactician, the shrewd manipulator, departing on a stretcher 10 minutes after Saturday's match began. Giles apparently hopes his bruised ribs will have healed by Wednesday; a swift recovery could be crucial to Leeds' plans.

Ipswich had a good opening and a busy finish to the match. Johnson was curbed after a promising beginning, Whymark rarely got into the match, and Ipswich's middle game usually fell short of Leeds's. Yet Ipswich scored first, a goal beautifully shaped after 27 minutes. Mills strode strongly through a gap and gave a pass to Talbot, who tucked away his shot as he was tackled. There was a touch of good fortune about the Leeds reply, following a corner just before half time. Cherry's shot was deflected and caught Sivell heading in the wrong direction. The winner, just after the hour, came from another fine Leeds movement. It ended with Bremner's shot being knocked aside, but young Harris, who had replaced Giles, turned it back and as it bobbed across goal, the ball went in off Sivell as he scurried back to cover a dwindling gap.

LEEDS UNITED: G. Letheran; P. Reaney, T. Cherry; W. Bremner, G. McQueen, N. Hunter, P. Lorimer, P. Madeley, J. Yorath, J. Giles (sub, C. Harris), E. Gray.

IPSWICH TOWN: L. Sivell; G. Burley, M. Mills, B. Talbot, A. Hunter, K. Beattie, B. Hamilton (sub, C. Woods), R. Osborne, D. Johnson, T. Whymark, M. Lambert.

Referee: R. D. Lee (Cheadle).

Poor relations at home in the basement

By Clive White

Luton Town, who have been certified as dead at least half a dozen times this season—the last time was at Easter—are alive and well, and have been picking up points in Birmingham. Since before the season was born there have been attempts to kill off the poor relation from the Second Division, but on Saturday Luton made themselves at home and gave a warning that they might stay for another year.

The one who looks the most like losing his head is Freddie Goodwin, the Birmingham City manager. As his team slid to this 4—1 defeat at St Andrew's, there were desperate demands of "Goodwin out" from spectators.

Birmingham made their first mistake after 13 minutes when they offered only a two-man wall against John Ryan's direct free kick. It was like closing the front door to an intruder and leaving the key in the lock. Picking his spot, Ryan, an acknowledged dead ball expert, fired clean through from 25 yards. Seconds before half-time Alston, the Australian World Cup player, whose ball control until then had lacked conviction, suddenly hopped in and out of the Birmingham defence with remarkable skill, to unleash an unstoppable shot.

Three minutes after the restart, Alston, again from a crowd of players, headed in one of Aston's splendidly accurate crosses. Birmingham quivered with life briefly when Francis dummied his way to a goal he had always promised, and again when Burns succeeded in viciously striking the join of post and bar from a gentle distance.

But the way things were going Luton could hardly fail to score again, and so they did. When Page's back pass fell woefully short, Husband, who again lacked confidence when anywhere near goal, this time ran on to the ball and chipped it nicely over the goalkeeper.

But there was a sour and unjust ending to this story when, with only seconds left, Jim Ryan, of Luton, was sent off after tangling with Burns.

BIRMINGHAM CITY: D. Latchford; M. Page, S. Bryant, H. Kendall, J. Gallagher, G. Pendrey, J. Calderwood (sub, I. Smith), T. Francis, K. Burns, R. Hatton, G. Taylor.

LUTON TOWN: K. Barber; John Ryan, S. Buckley, P. Anderson, J. Faulkner, S. Litt, James Ryan, J. Husband, A. Alston, A. West, J. Aston.

Referee: D. Richardson (Blackburn).

Czechoslovakia score four

Czechoslovakia 4. Cyprus 0

Prague, April 20.—Anotnin Panenka scored three goals as Czechoslovakia beat Cyprus in a European Championship group one qualifying match here today. Czechoslovakia were by far the better side but suffered the same frustration England did last Wednesday when they managed five goals against the Cypriots despite being in complete command for the 90 minutes.

Most of the action in today's match, before a crowd of only 4,000, took place in or just outside the Cyprus penalty area and Czechoslovakia should have had more than Panenka's three goals—the third was a penalty—and a fourth from Masny to show for their pressure.

Much of the Cypriot defensive work was crude and in attack they were limited although Viktor was forced to make one spectacular save for Czechoslovakia. The victory moved Czechoslovakia into second place in the group

Group one

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	3	2	1	0	8	0	5
Czechoslovakia	3	1	0	1	4	[illegible]	2
Portugal	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cyprus	2	0	0	2	0	9	0

Group five

Italy 0, Poland 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Poland	3	2	1	0	5	1	5
Holland	2	2	0	0	6	2	4
Italy	3	0	1	1	1	3	1
Finland	3	0	0	3	2	8	0

Hare on course for half thousand

By Gordon Allan

Nine days ago Wasps scored 46 points against Blackheath. At Sudbury on Saturday they were still talking about it. But they never looked like doing it again, and Nottingham won by a goal, two penalty goals, two dropped goals and a try (22 pts) to a goal and a try (10).

One man made a big difference: Hare, the England full back. He kicked all Nottingham's goals and has now scored 493 points this season. He has two matches in which to reach half a thousand. The rest of his game was impressive, too. He needed no prodding to attack, and the fact that Wasps did little to examine his defence scarcely mattered.

Nottingham, like Wasps, have had a good season, and it is easy to see why. They play hustling, bustling rugby, the fulcrum of which is a pack who combine strength and control. Elliott, their captain, and Baynes used to play for Leicester, Matson and Sansom bring beef to the lock positions and altitude to the lineouts, and Clayton knows his way around in the loose. Preston, their Midlands under-23 stand-off half, long-haired and long-striding, varies the line and length of his kicking with some artistry.

Wasps never got convincingly going. Their forwards were not so cohesive as Nottingham's, their tackling was hesitant, they gave away too many penalties, and Richards had a dull game, compared with Hare, at full back. Their best men were Morgan and Rickett at the lineout, Conner and Dalzell at half back, and French in the centre. Morgan, their captain, was playing his last game before retiring from first-class rugby. Conner, a 19-year-old scrum half who is still at school at Bracknell, did enough to show why Leighton Williams, Wasps' coach, thinks so much of him. Dalzell, once a scrum half, fitted in satisfactorily at stand-off, a giver of passes turned receiver.

In the first half Hare kicked two dropped goals (one with each foot, both from scrummages in front of the posts) and two penalties. Wasps took 20 minutes to infiltrate Nottingham's half, whereupon Richards scored a try, gathering the ball from a kick by Dalzell after Cooper had driven through to a ruck.

In the second half Dalzell scored a try with a dummying run from a lineout and Richards converted. Preston, from a ruck, and Matson, from a steepling kick by Hare, scored tries for Nottingham, one of which Hare converted.

WASPS: G. Richards; K. Stewart, N. French, C. Pope, D. Gardiner; J. Dalzell, M. Conner; B. Adam, G. Bignell, L. Lewis, H. Rickett, G. Morgan, R. Smith, R. Hesford, A. Cooper.

NOTTINGHAM: W. Hare; R. Cooper, D. Dolo, D. Norton, S. McMeeking; N. Preston, R. Staszkiewicz; J. Pearce, J. Elliott, W. Dickinson, A. Sansom, R. Matson, I. Clayton, C. Baynes, S. Morrey.

Referee: N. Sanson (London).

Defeat fires Headingley with ambition

By Tom Cooban

Wakefield will rate as a highlight of a good rugby season their win over Headingley at Kirkstall on Saturday by a dropped goal, two penalty goals and a try (13 pts) to two tries (8). Victory was deserved, but was threatened by a powerful Headingley onslaught at the end.

The result robbed Headingley of the opportunity to equal the club record of 29 wins in a season and they will strive all the harder for the consolation of beating Roundhay in the Yorkshire Challenge Cup final at Otley on Thursday.

Wakefield's 32 wins this season have brought them 748 points against 228. The biggest contributor to this total, their stand-off half, Casworth, in 18 matches this season has dropped 24 goals, claimed to be a national record. A dropped goal and two penalties against Headingley made his total of points 187.

Wakefield's early control of the game was marked by an unconverted try, scored by Dowson after Gaynor broke from a scrum near the line. A run by Donovan, Williams, Spencer and Hunt put Headingley in a scoring position. From a scrum, the ball again went out to Spencer, and Caplan's pass brought the strong running Hartley an unconverted try on the right wing.

Cutworth kicked a penalty goal before half-time and put Wakefield further ahead with a well-taken dropped goal afterwards. Williams, Lampkowski, Spencer and Hartley all figured in moves which won ground, and when a crucial scrummage was won, Williams put Hunt in at the corner. Wakefield's renewed assault was rewarded by another penalty by Cusworth, but after Dowson kicked over the line with a try seemingly there for the taking it was Headingley who seemed most likely to succeed.

HEADINGLEY: D. Caplan; R. Armitage, C. J. Hunt, J. Spencer, W. Hartley, C. Williams, M. Lampkowski; M. Wright, P. Hirst, R. Howson, M. Beaumont, K. Newman, P. Watts, T. Donovan, R. Evans.

WAKEFIELD: M. Shuttleworth; P. Hannon, C. Gibson, M. Poole, N. Bennett; L. Cusworth, J. Kirk; J. Hopkins, C. Mercer, R. Rowett, G. Craven, P. Pemberton, J. Dowson, P. Bulless, K. Gaynor.

Referee: W. E. Hastings (Yorkshire Society).

Scots win a probable place at expense of Harlequins

By Michael Hardy

London Scottish, in a game that tried hard, but often failed, not to look like end-of-season fare, won themselves a probable place in the next national knockout competition by beating Harlequins at Richmond on Saturday by three goals, four penalty goals, and a try (34pts) to a penalty goal (3).

Neither team has had an outstanding season, but it was surprising to see Harlequins, with this prize at stake between the two clubs, not applying themselves with greater fervour. That they allowed themselves to become rattled by the Scots' determined play was understandable, if unwise. That they should commit stupid errors, like failing to withdraw promptly on a penalty being awarded against them, was not.

In the end they got their comeuppance, as the Americans have it. They had in Rawle, who allowed Crerar little room, a lively scrum half, better at spoiling than creating; and Bushell, with a 65 yard penalty kick that was only just wide, showed Scottish at the beginning of the second half what to expect from any further indiscretions.

Bushell did, in fact, kick a penalty goal a few minutes later. That was the beginning and end of Harlequins' scoring, and Bushell had to yield pride of place on the day to Wilson, whose 18 points for Scottish included four penalty goals and three conversions, and brought his season's total to 134 points.

The game's main redeeming feature was also the basis of the Scottish success, the desire, shared by all their backs and that three-quarter-emeritus, McHarg, to fling the ball about as the best means of progress. It led to two fine tries in the first half, one scored by Biggar, the captain, after a switch of passes by Fowlie and Stevenson, and the other by Berthinussen when both centres were missed out and Stevenson came into the line to send the winger away. Quins tried something similar between Bushell and Burt, but the move broke down when Birkett fumbled, a failing shared by too many of the team.

Corstorphine was allowed through a ragged Harlequins defence for a forward's try, and Fowlie added another five minutes into injury time, before Scottish ended their season by chairing off the field their flank forward, Ross MacKenzie, who is returning to New Zealand after five years with the club.

LONDON SCOTTISH: C. B. Stevenson; D. G. Fowlie, A. G. Biggar, A. P. Firfell, A. Berthinussen, R. Wilson, D. Crerar; A. Corstorphine, D. J. T. Pickering, D. Fairbairn, R. Wright, A. P. McHarg, R. A. MacKenzie, G. Fraser, M. A. Biggar.

HARLEQUINS: K. M. Bushell; F. Burt, G. A. Birkett, P. J. Grant, J. A. Burroughs; C. R. Woodward, P. R. Rawle; S. F. Looker, D. M. Barry, M. F. Claxton, E. McLean, C. D. Barrett, B. H. Cooke, A. Alexander, N. A. Dando.

Referee: G. Fenn (London).

Leicester overcame the handicap of two players being sent off at Fylde on Saturday, to win 21—19, thanks to a try by Barker four minutes from the end. Five minutes before half-time Cowling had been ordered off after a scrummage infringement. A minute later Rowell followed. Dissent was involved in both cases.

Four tries by Wain helped Moseley overwhelm Northampton 51—9 at Moseley. Doble kicked six conversions and a penalty goal and scored a try.

Weekend results and tables

First division

Birmingham	1	Luton	4
Carlisle	1	Wolverhampton	0
Everton	2	Sheffield Utd	3
Leeds	2	Ipswich	1
Leicester	0	Derby	0
Manchester City	2	Burnley	0
Middlesbrough	1	Liverpool	0
QP Rangers	0	Arsenal	0
Stoke	0	Newcastle	0
Tottenham H	2	Chelsea	0
West Ham Utd	1	Coventry	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Derby County	41	21	10	10	67	49	52
Liverpool	41	19	11	11	[illegible]	38	49
Everton	41	16	17	8	55	41	49
Ipswich Town	40	22	4	14	61	42	48
Stoke City	41	17	14	10	64	48	48
Middlesbrough	41	17	12	12	52	40	46
Sheffield Utd	39	17	11	11	53	50	45
Leeds United	40	16	12	12	58	44	44
Burnley	41	17	10	14	68	67	44
Manchester C	40	18	8	14	53	52	44
QP Rangers	41	16	10	15	53	51	42
Coventry City	41	12	15	14	51	60	39
Wolverhampton	41	14	10	17	56	55	38
West Ham Utd	40	12	13	15	56	59	37
Newcastle Utd	40	14	9	17	57	69	37
Leicester City	41	12	12	17	46	58	36
Arsenal	39	13	11	15	46	45	35
Birmingham C	40	13	8	19	51	60	34
Tottenham	40	12	8	20	49	60	32
Luton Town	41	11	10	20	46	61	32
Chelsea	40	9	13	18	40	70	31
Carlisle Utd	41	12	4	25	43	59	28

Second division

Blackpool	0	Aston Villa	3
Bolton	1	Hull City	1
Bristol Rovers	1	York City	3
Fulham	2	Portsmouth	2
Norwich	3	Nottm Forest	0
Notts Co	2	Manchester Utd	2
Oldham	0	Orient	0
Sheffield Wed	1	Oxford Utd	1
Sunderland	3	Bristol City	0
West Bromwich	2	Cardiff City	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Manchester U	41	25	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aston Villa	41	22	8	[illegible]	69	31	52
Sunderland	41	19	13	9	65	[illegible]	51
Norwich City	40	19	13	8	54	[illegible]	51
Bristol City	41	20	8	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	48
West Bromwich	41	18	9	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	45
Blackpool	41	14	17	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	45
Hull City	41	14	14	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	42
Fulham	40	13	15	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	41
Oxford Utd	40	15	11	14	41	49	41
Bolton Wdrs	41	14	12	15	45	40	40
Orient	41	10	20	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southampton	40	14	11	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	39
Notts County	41	11	16	14	47	[illegible]	38
York City	41	14	9	18	51	[illegible]	37
Portsmouth	41	12	13	16	44	[illegible]	37
Nottm Forest	41	11	14	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	36
Oldham Ath	41	10	14	17	40	[illegible]	34
Bristol Rvrs	41	12	10	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cardiff City	40	9	14	17	36	[illegible]	32
Millwall	41	10	11	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheffield Wed	40	[illegible]	11	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Third division

Aldershot	0	Walsall	0
Blackburn	0	Chesterfield	0
Brighton	2	Huddersfield	0
Charlton	0	Bury	1
Colchester	1	Preston NE	2
C Palace	1	Bournemouth	2
Grimsby	2	Wrexham	0
Hereford	1	Gillingham	1
Plymouth	1	Port Vale	1
Swindon	3	Halifax	1
Watford	1	Peterborough	3

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Plymouth	44	24	10	10	78	56	58
Blackburn	43	21	15	7	64	[illegible]	57
Charlton Ath	43	21	10	12	71	56	[illegible]
Port Vale	45	17	15	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crystal Palace	43	17	15	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swindon Town	44	19	11	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peterborough	42	18	12	12	[illegible]	47	48
Preston	45	18	10	15	59	51	46
Walsall	45	16	13	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	45
Gillingham	45	15	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	56	[illegible]
Hereford Utd	42	16	12	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	44
Wrexham	43	15	15	13	54	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bury	45	15	12	16	[illegible]	45	[illegible]
Colchester	43	15	12	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grimsby Town	44	15	12	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	42
Chesterfield	44	15	11	18	60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brighton	45	14	10	18	53	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halifax Town	44	12	16	16	44	[illegible]	40
Southend Utd	44	12	15	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aldershot	44	11	10	20	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watford	43	10	16	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bournemouth	43	11	12	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tranmere Rvrs	43	12	8	23	[illegible]	56	32
Huddersfield	44	11	8	25	[illegible]	71	30

Fourth division

Barnsley	1	Darlington	1
Cambridge Utd	2	Scunthorpe	0
Chester	3	Southport	0
Doncaster	4	Bradford City	1
Lincoln	1	Brentford	1
Mansfield	1	Workington	0
Newport	1	Crewe	1
Rotherham	3	Rochdale	1
Shrewsbury	2	Reading	0
Swansea	0	Exeter	2
Torquay	2	Hartlepool	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Mansfield Town	44	27	11	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shrewsbury T	44	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41	[illegible]
Rotherham Utd	44	22	14	8	70	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chester	44	22	11	11	[illegible]	37	55
Lincoln C	45	20	14	[illegible]	75	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	44	21	8	15	61	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cambridge Utd	[illegible]	18	14	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	50
Exeter City	44	19	10	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	48
Newport Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	47
Brentford	44	16	13	15	[illegible]	43	[illegible]
Bradford City	[illegible]	15	13	16	54	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southport	[illegible]	15	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Torquay Utd	[illegible]	13	14	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barnsley	44	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	58	61	[illegible]
Northampton	44	14	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Doncaster	44	14	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	72	[illegible]
Hartlepool	44	14	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crewe Alex	44	11	17	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochdale	44	12	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	[illegible]
Swansea City	44	15	6	23	[illegible]	71	36
Stockport Co	44	12	12	20	45	70	36
Darlington	44	11	10	23	47	[illegible]	32
Workington	44	10	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scunthorpe U	44	7	14	23	[illegible]	71	28

Scottish first division

Aberdeen	4	Clyde	1
Airdrie	2	Kilmarnock	2
Arbroath	1	Rangers	2
Ayr	3	Dunfermline	2
Celtic	1	Dundee	2
Dumbarton	2	Hibernian	3
Dundee Utd	1	Morton	0
Hearts	4	Motherwell	1
Partick Th	0	St Johnstone	0

Scottish second division

Alloa	1	Clydebank	0
Brechin	3	Albion Rovers	2
Cowdenbeath	2	Queen's Park	0
East Fife	1	Stirling Alb	1
Falkirk	1	Raith	0
Hamilton	2	Montrose	1
Meadowbank	0	Stenhousemuir	2
Queen of South	2	E Stirling	0
St Mirren	2	Forfar	0
Stranraer	2	Berwick	2

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First Division: Bromley 1, Hayes 2; Dagenham 2, Walthamstow Avenue 0; Dulwich Hamlet 3, Hendon 1; Enfield 0, Leatherhead 1; Ilford 1, Oxford City 0; Kingstonian 0, Leytonstone 3; Slough Town 2, Clapton 0; Sutton United 0, Bishop's Stortford 1; Tooting and Mitcham 2, Hitchin Town 0; Walton and Hersham 1, Woking 4; Wycombe Wanderers 3, Barking 1. Second Division: Finchley 1, Wokingham Town 1; Hampton 3, Harwich and Parkeston 0; Horsham 1, St Albans City 1; Staines Town 3, Aveley 0; Tilbury 0, Boreham Wood 0.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Spennymoor 4, Willington 1; Tow Law 0, Blyth Spartans 2; Bishop Auckland 1, Evenwood 0.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow 1, Gainsborough 2; Buxton 0, Wigan Athletic 2; Gateshead United 3, Bangor City 1; Lancaster 2, Boston United 0; Morecambe 2, Fleetwood 0; Northwich Victoria 3, Goole 0; Worksop 3, Skelmersdale 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Barnet 1, Dartford 1; Burton 3, Wealdstone 1; Grantham 1, Guildford-Dorking 0; Kettering 3, Bath 1; Nuneaton 2, Atherstone 0; Margate 3, Wimbledon 3; Nuneaton 3, Dover 1; Stourbridge 0, Cambridge City 0; Tonbridge 0, Telford United 1; Yeovil 0, Romford 0. First Division North: AP Leamington 3, Kidderminster 0; Banbury 1, Dunstable 0; Bedford 4, Wellingborough 0; Bedworth 1, Gloucester 2; Bromsgrove 2, Stevenage 1; Cheltenham 1, Worcester 3; Merthyr Tydfil 0, King's Lynn 1; Tamworth 4, Bury Town 1; Witney Town 1, Redditch 2. South: Andover 0, Ramsgate 5; Bexley 3, Dorchester 1; Bideford 2, Crawley 0; Bognor Regis 3, Hillingdon 3; Canterbury 2, Salisbury 1; Folkestone/Shepway 1, Trowbridge 2; Gravesend 2, Basingstoke 1; Millbrook 0, Hastings 0; Poole 1, Metropolitan Police 1; Waterlooville 2, Ashford 3.

FA CHALLENGE VASE: Final: Epsom 1, Hoddesdon 2.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: First division: Edmonton-Haringey 1, Hendon Town 0; Hornchurch 1, Redhill 0; Hemel Hempstead Town 2, Leyton 1; Letchworth Town 1, Eastbourne United 1; Lewes 2, Ware 4; Harlow 1, Wembley 0; Worthing 3, Cheshunt 2. Second division: Aylesbury 0, Uxbridge 0; Egham Town 3, Faversham Town 0; Feltham 0, Epping Town 1; Hemel Hempstead 1, Windsor and Eton 0; Uxbridge 0, Molesey 0.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Old Forestians 0, Old Carthusians 5; Old Wyl-hamists 5.

Leading goalscorers

FIRST DIVISION: M. Macdonald (Newcastle) 25; B. Kidd (Arsenal) 22; S. Givens (Queen's Park Rangers) 21; D. Smallman (Everton) 19; F. Worthington (Leicester) 19; A. Clarke (Leeds) 18; R. Latchford (Everton) 18; B. Rioch (Derby) 18.

European leagues

AUSTRIAN LEAGUE: Sturm Graz 1, SC Eisenstadt 1; WAC 1, Rapid 0; Klagenfurt 1, Voest 0; Admira 2, SW Innsbruck 3; Linzer Ask 3, Salzburg 1.

BELGIAN LEAGUE: Lierse SK 4, FC Bruges 4; Olympic Montignies 2, RWD Molenbeek 4; Anderlecht 2, SP Charleroi 2; CS Bruges 0, FC Malines 0; Ostend 2, Berchem 1; Beringen 2, Beveren 0; FC Liege 3, Diest 2; Lokeren 1, Beerschot 1; Waregem 4, Standard Liege 0; FC Antwerp 2, Winterslag 0.

DUTCH LEAGUE: PSV 3, FC Twente 0; FC Amsterdam 0, Telstar 0; Roda JC 3, Wageningen 1; Feyenoord 5, Nac 1; GA Eagles 4, Excelsior 0; FC Utrecht 0, Sparta 1; Haarlem 3, NEC 1; AZ'67 0; FC The Hague 0; De Graafschap 0, Ajax 0.

FRENCH LEAGUE: Nimes 3, Paris Saint Germain 1; Nantes 4, Troyes 1; Lyons 2, Red Star 1; Strasbourg 2, Rennes 0; Sochaux 0, Angers 1; Lille 1, Nice 2; Rheims 1, Metz 2; Bordeaux 1, Marseilles 0; Monaco 3, Lens 0; St Etienne v Bastia postponed.

GREEK LEAGUE: AEK 4, Panathinaikos 0; Aris 1, Panachaiki 0; Atromitos 0, Olympiakos 1; Ethnikos 3, Apollon 0, Iraklis 3; Ioannina 1, Kavala 1; Yanis 0; Kalamata 0, Panserraikos 0; Kastoria 1, Paok 0; Olympiakos Volos 0, Pierikos 1.

HUNGARIAN LEAGUE: Vasas 3, Dorog 0; Budapest Honved 1, Ferencvaros 1; Csepel 0, Bekescsaba 0; MTK 1, Tatabanya 0; Diosgyor 1, Raba Eto 3; Zalaegerszeg 2; Szombathelyi Haladas 3, Dunaujvaros 0; Videoton 3, Salgotarjan 1.

PORTUGUESE LEAGUE: Belenenses 3, Farense 1.

SPANISH LEAGUE: Real Madrid 4, Murcia 0; Zaragoza 3, Elche 3; Barcelona 3, Hercules 0; Malaga 3, Celta 0; Gijon 2, Espanol 1; Valencia 2, Las Palmas 1; Hercules 3, Atletico Madrid 3; Salamanca 1, Real Sociedad 1; Atletico Bilbao 1, Granada 0.

SWISS LEAGUE: Lucerne 1, Basle 3; Neuchatel Xamax 0, Lausanne 2; Servette Geneva 3, St Gallen 3; Sion 1, FC Chenois 1; Winterthur 1, Grasshoppers Zurich 1; Young Boys of Berne 2, Lugano 1; Zurich 3, Vevey 0.

WEST GERMAN LEAGUE: Bayern Munich 3, Tennis Borussia Berlin 1; Hertha Berlin 4, Borussia Mönchengladbach 1; FC Cologne 3, Eintracht Brunswick 0; VFL Bochum 1, MSV Duisburg 3; Wuppertaler SV 0, Schalke 04 1; Hamburger SV 2, Rotweiss Essen 2; VFB Stuttgart 2, Werder Bremen 3; Kickers Offenbach 3, Eintracht Frankfurt 1; Fortuna Duesseldorf 2, FC Kaiserslautern 0.

Rugby Union results

IRISH CENTENARY MATCH: Ireland/Scotland 17, England/Wales 10.

CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery 6, Bridgend 11; Barnstaple 22, Bridgwater and Albion 13; Bath 16, Llanelli 7; Birkenhead 5, Wilmslow 30; Bristol 31, Cheltenham 10; Coventry 17, Bedford 6; Cross Keys 7, Pontypridd 25; Fylde 19, Leicester 21; Gloucester 20, Sale 16; Halifax 6, Waterloo 13; Harrogate 17, Morley 3; Hartlepool Rovers 9, International XV 58; Headingley 8, Wakefield 13; Hull & E 15, Rugby 7; Kendal 13, Carlisle 9; Leodiensian 0, Keighley 26; London Irish 18, Saracens 6; London Scottish 34, Harlequins 3; Maesteg 6, Birmingham 34; Metro Police 30, Lydney 0; Moseley 51, Northampton 9; Neath 21, Army 6; New Brighton 15, Cardiff 25; Northern 13, Bradford 15; Old Instonians 7, Ruthin 17; Penarth 15, Newport 17; Penryn 37, Paignton 10; Percy Park 15, Roundhay 17; Pontypool 16, Plymouth Alb 3; Redruth 3, Exeter 25; Rochdale 6, Blackburn 3; St Ives 9, Ebbw Vale 16; Somerset Police 7, Stroud 22; Southport 17, Cader Idris 6; Swansea 6, Abertavon 15; Wasps 10, Nottingham 22; Weston-s-Mare 31, Taunton 10.

NATIONAL CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP: Preliminary round: Marlow 31, Canterbury 7; Thurrock 13, Lewes 3.

SEVENS: Esher-final: Esher 18, Blackheath 10.

Hill's Coventry job

Jimmy Hill has accepted the post of unpaid managing director of Coventry City. Joe Mercer is relinquishing his job as general manager to become a director of the club in the next few weeks. The remaining two years of his contract will be paid up.

Today's fixtures

THIRD DIVISION: Southend v Bury (7.30); Tranmere v Crystal Palace (7.30); Wrexham v Chesterfield (7.30). FOURTH DIVISION: Brentford v Southport (7.30); Darlington v Newport (7.15); Hartlepool v Chester (7.15); Mansfield v Scunthorpe (7.30). SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Albion Rovers v Brechin (7.30); Queen's Park v Queen of the South (7.30). SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Dover v Wimbledon (7.30); Maidstone v Burton (7.30); Tonbridge v Barnet (7.30). First division, north: Kidderminster v Barry (7.30); Merthyr Tydfil v Cheltenham (7.30). South: Salisbury v Basingstoke (7.30). ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Subsidiary Cup: Wokingham v Southall (7.30). F.A. YOUTH CUP: Final, first leg: West Ham v Ipswich (7.30). RUGBY UNION: Bridgend v Army (7.15); Neath v Newport (7.15); Redruth v Ebbw Vale (6.30); Tredegar v Glamorgan Wanderers (7.0).

Rackets

Pugh plays the patriarch

By Our Rackets Correspondent

William Boone, a left-hander and the robust son of a Norfolk farmer, fulfilled the promise he has shown for some time when, partnered by Thomas Pugh, he won the amateur rackets doubles championship (the last rackets event of the season) at Queen's Club yesterday. In a final lasting two hours and 20 minutes Boone and Pugh beat the former holders, Howard Angus and Charles Hue Williams by 7—15, 15—9, 9—15, 15—7, 9—15, 15—10, 18—15.

Though exciting because of its uncertainty of outcome it was not a match of much quality.

The losers seemed unable to escape Boone's presence and it was he, more than anyone, who assumed the centre of the court.

Pugh, content to let his partner have his head for most of the match, played a patriarchal role towards the end when excitement mounted and Boone became increasingly eager. When Angus and Hue Williams led 9—1 in the sixth game, only six points from victory, Pugh was largely responsible for restoring the balance with some fine serving.

In the final game when the losers recovered to 17—13 and had five hands to improve that score, Pugh played with a steady head while his partner itched to deliver the winning coup. Pugh got it with a service ace.

RESULTS: Semi-final round: H. R. Angus and C. J. Hue Williams beat G. W. T. Atkins and G. J. Swallow 18—15, 15—9, 9—15, 15—4, 18—15, 15—12; W. R. Boone and T. W. Pugh beat D. G. Jenkins and J. W. Leonard, 15—9, 15—6, 15—12. Final: Boone and Pugh beat Angus and Hue Williams, 7—15, 15—9, 9—15, 15—7, 9—15, 15—10, 18—15.

SPORT

Racing

Grundy has to accept his fate when challenged by Mark Anthony

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The Greenham Stakes, always something of a bogy, claimed yet another distinguished scalp at Newbury on Saturday when the favourite for the 2,000 Guineas, Grundy, was beaten into second place by Mark Anthony. Although Mark Anthony coped admirably with the terrible conditions many must have left the course wondering whether this particular page should be torn from the form book.

The going was bad enough on Friday but it was worse on Saturday after a night of rain. I live 2 miles from the course and it rained so hard during Friday night that I thought the meeting was in jeopardy. But race they did. An idea as to how testing the ground had become could be gleaned from the fact that the Greenham Stakes was run in 1min 32sec which was 16sec slower than the average time for the straight seven furlongs course there.

In all the races the runners were strung out rather like a field of ordinary steeplechasers after a long run through the mud four miles around Cheltenham. Mark Anthony, who looked big and fit in the paddock, ran well. Indeed, ridden by Lester Piggott, he looked completely at ease. The writing was on the wall fully two furlongs from the finish when he loomed up on Grundy's outside. In fairness to Grundy, Patrick Eddery was quick to realize the situation and kept it, and he did not subject Grundy to a hard race.

When the principals returned to the unsaddling area saying that they were content with the outcome, Piggott leading one to believe that he would be riding Mark Anthony in the 2,000 Guineas as opposed to the French colt Speedy Dakota, and Eddery saying that Grundy would beat Mark Anthony at Newmarket if the ground was better there. The Grundy camp can find comfort in the knowledge that Right Tack and Kashmir Fils both won their Guineas having been only placed at Newbury, whereas the connexions of Mark Anthony may be a trifle uneasy knowing that no horse has won the Greenham and the Guineas since the ...

The disappointment was the first reaction on seeing Grundy beaten, but I am trying to analyse his performance, it is only fair to realize that it was two weeks behind the programme of No Alimony going into fast work because of an accident and that Saturday was the earliest moment that he could have had a race. Furthermore, both his trainer and rider were adamant that Grundy was a much better horse on better ground even though it was soft when he beat Steel Heart so decisively at Newmarket in the autumn. There is a world of difference between soft ground at Newmarket and the ground at Newbury on Saturday. As the runners returned you could see that they had sunk in well over their fetlock joints.

So, in spite of his defeat, Grundy retained his position as favourite for the 2,000 Guineas even though his price has eased. A sequel to the race was that Louis Freedman asked the trainer, Peter Walwyn, to let No Alimony take his chance in the Guineas instead of pointing him at Chester. The ride on No Alimony, who won the Craven Stakes so easily earlier in the week, has been given to Frank Morby. Hills are now offering 4-1 against Grundy. Sea Break is on the same mark. Then they bet: 6-1 Mark Anthony and No Alimony and 12-1 It's Freezing. Ladbroke's go: 3-1 Grundy; 6-1 Sea Break, No Alimony; 8-1 Mark Anthony and 14-1 It's Freezing.

Having beaten Mark Anthony with It's Freezing in Ireland last year, Paddy Prendergast is entitled to be in a good mood, especially as he backed his colt at 33-1 in February to win the Guineas. It's Freezing came through his preparatory race a fortnight ago with no problems. But nobody could have been happier on Saturday than Captain Marcos Lemos, who gave 52,000 guineas for Mark Anthony at Newmarket in December.

Also elated were the owners of Mark Anthony's sire, Supreme Sovereign, who is now standing on the Bourton Hill stud in Gloucestershire. Supreme Sovereign used to stand in Ireland. There is also a good filly in Ireland by Supreme Sovereign named Nocturnal Spree.

The Classic Trial at Thirsk was won by Royal Manacle, but not, I suggest after watching the race on television at Newbury, in the style of a future classic winner. Red Rum never looked like winning the Scottish Grand National again but Comedy of Errors was his brilliant self when adding the Scottish Champion Hurdle to his list of achievements.

Funny Man, ridden by Ron Hutchinson, came from last to score a six-length victory over the best horses in Germany in the £5,300 Grosser Preis der Stadt Gelsenkirchen at Gelsenkirchen-Horst yesterday. "He loved the heavy ground", Hutchinson said. Sinclair was second and Marduk third.

Lester Piggott, on Mark Anthony, finishes ahead of Grundy in the Greenham Stakes.

STATE OF GOING (official): Brighton: Good. Edinburgh: Good. Nottingham: Soft. Epsom (tomorrow): Soft.

Piggott none the worse for Dunkirk reverse

From Pierre Guillot
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, April 20

A perfect afternoon of bright spring sunshine at Longchamp today was marred by several incidents, none of which had serious consequences. In the day's most important event, the Prix Daru, Parako and Vicam lost their chances when they were hampered by Matahawk, who went on to finish third. In the Prix de Plaisance, the £10,000 Tierce handicap, the second favourite, Kendi Dauphin, fell at the end of the back straight and brought down Galvion, who started favourite.

Entering the final furlong, Lester Piggott looked certain to win on Dunkirk, the third favourite, when his mount fractured a hind leg and stopped instantly, badly hampering the improving Douck Douck. Ramirez, a 14 to 1 chance, trained by François Boutin and ridden by Philippe Paquet, was left to win by half a length from the top-weight Bakuba. Douck Douck finished fourth. There are hopes that Dunkirk, a four-year-old son of Prince John, who is owned by Nelson Bunker Hunt, can be saved.

None the worse for his experience on Dunkirk, Piggott rode the Boutin-trained Malvado into second place behind Orante in the Prix de Guiche.

PRIX DARU (Group II: 3-y-o: £19,200: 1m 2½f)
Easy Regent, b c, by Prince Regent—Seedling (Mrs P. de Moussac), 9-2 ... W. Pyers 1
Sanctum, ch c, by Sanctus—Vallita (Comtess de Lagarde), 9-2 ... Y. Saint-Martin 2
Matahawk, b c, by Sea Hawk—Carromata (Mrs C. Stern), 9-2 ... R. Jallu 3
ALSO RAN: Vidam, Kobe, Lotrolo, Levy, Parako, Last Refrain, Neifor.
PARI MUTUEL: 2.40, 1.20, 1.40, 2.40. G. Delloye. 6l, ½l.

PRIX VANTEAUX (Group III: 3-y-o: fillies. 1m 1½f)
Sea Sands, b f, by Sea Bird—Slapton Sands (W. J. Salmon, Jr), 9-2 ... Y. Saint-Martin 1
Beautiful Sea, b f, by Sea Bird—Belle Bella (J. Ternynck), 9-2 ... P. Paquet 2
Ivanjica, b f, by Sir Ivor—Astuce (J. Wertheimer), 9-2 F. Head 3
ALSO RAN: Petit Monsire, Shoubra, Dame du Lac, Good Start, Aquia, Lef Me Win.
PARI MUTUEL: 7.90, 2.90, 3.60, 5.00. M. Clement. ¾l, ½l.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: 2,000 Guineas, Newmarket: Brer Rabbit (at 9 am, April 18).

Athletics

Olympic standards not realistic enough for British athletes

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent

The qualifying standards for the 1976 Olympic Games announced by the International Amateur Athletic Federation from Nairobi yesterday, are not realistic enough according to some leading British athletes I spoke with yesterday before the standards were known.

Alan Pascoe, the European 400 metres hurdles champion, felt the standard for his event should be between 50.3sec and 50.5sec, and, in the 110 metres high hurdles, his suggested qualifying time was 13.9sec electrically timed, compared with 14.04sec by the IAAF. Andrew Holden, a former British record holder for the 3,000 metres steeplechase, said the standard should be 8min 30sec or eight seconds faster than four years ago, but the IAAF have settled for 8min 32sec.

Brendan Foster, the European champion at 5,000 metres, suggested that a qualifying time of 13min 35sec, five seconds faster than the IAAF, would be realistic and was surprised when I told him, subsequently, that the standard for the 1,500 metres, which he ran in the Munich Olympics, had only improved by one second to 3min 40.6sec. He added: "The times in the longer track events will not mean too much to British athletes as we have so much depth in these events and will be concentrating on beating one another as much as the clock."

Some of the field events standards seem even easier than those for the track. At Crystal Palace yesterday morning the international discus thrower, John Hillier, said: "The Montreal qualifying standard for my event should definitely be 61 metres or 200ft 1in. I wouldn't think of competing there unless I could do that a couple of times myself. And the shot has progressed so much recently that the standards should be perhaps as much as 20 metres 50 (67ft 3in)." In both events the IAAF have been far more generous to competitors than Hillier.

All times and distances listed in the Olympics standards below will have to be achieved in the same conditions as applies for national records and between May 31, 1975 and July 5, 1976. I give in parenthesis the qualifying standards for the 1972 Olympics and in the shorter races there are standards from the IAAF for both hand and electric timings.

Men
100 METRES (10.3sec): 10.2 hand and 10.44 electric.
200 METRES (20.9): 20.8 and 21.04.
400 METRES (46.4): 46.4 and 46.54.
800 METRES (1min 47.6sec): 1: 47.4.
1500 METRES (3: 41.6): 3: 40.6.
5,000 METRES: (13: 48.0): 13: 40.0.
10,000 METRES: (28: 50.0): 28: 40.0.
STEEPLECHASE (8: 38.0): 8: 32.0.
110 METRES HURDLES (14.0): 13.8 and 14.04.
400 METRES HURDLES (50.6): 50.5 and 50.6.
HIGH JUMP (7ft 0¼in): 2m18 (7ft 1¾in).
LONG JUMP (25ft 7¼in): 7m80 (25ft 7¼in).
TRIPLE JUMP (53ft 1½in): 16m40 (53ft 9¾in).
POLE VAULT (16ft 8¾in): 5m20 (17ft 0¾in).
SHOT (63ft 4in): 19m40 (63ft 7¾in).
DISCUS (193ft 7in): 60m (196ft 10¼in).
JAVELIN (262ft 5in): 80m (262ft 5in).
HAMMER (216ft 6in): 69m (226ft 4in).
DECATHLON (7,600 points): 7,650.

Women
100 METRES (11.5): 11.4 and 11.64.
200 METRES (23.6): 23.5 and 23.74.
400 METRES (54.0): 53.5 and 53.64.
800 METRES (2: 5.0): 2: 4.0.
1,500 METRES (4: 20.0): 4: 15.0.
100 METRES HURDLES (13.5): 13.4 and 13.64.
HIGH JUMP (5ft 9¼in): 1m80 (5ft 11in).
LONG JUMP (20ft 8in): 6m35 (20ft 10in).
SHOT (53ft 1½in): 16m60 (54ft 5½in).
DISCUS (180ft 5in): 56m (183ft 9in).
JAVELIN (177ft 2in): 55m (180ft 5in).
PENTATHLON (4,200 pts): 4,300.

Golf

The American eagle flies blind to its target

From Geoffrey Green
La Manga, April 20

Each sport in its time has its magicians. Arnold Palmer, of the United States, is one such. He illustrated this to the hilt when be won the Spanish Open golf championship for the first time yesterday with an eagle three at the last hole to beat John Fourie, of South Africa, by one shot. It was a popular triumph that pleased everyone except the unlucky Fourie, who watched nervously from the clubhouse balcony as that last putt snatched the prize from him.

With Fourie just in ahead with a 74 and poised to win with a total of 284, Palmer, a stroke to the bad coming to the last, knew what he had to do at that 478 yd eighteenth. A par five would leave him as runner-up, a birdie would force a sudden death play-off, a three would do it.

With a sense of occasion he soared like an eagle and won. This was the hole where, for the previous two rounds, he had fished the lake to the left of the fairway, coming out once with a seven at the end of his line. Now, however, Palmer left his partners, Guy Hunt and Angel Gallardo, trailing yards off the tee. Taking a four-iron, he pitched up superbly to within 8 ft of the flag. Here the last act was played out.

Although technically it was his putt, Palmer asked Hunt if he would strike first. This the little Briton (finishing equal third with a fighting 74) agreed readily to do and promptly showed the way by slotting a birdie from two yards. Now the soaked gallery held its breath. Palmer judged his line calmly and the next moment, to a roar, the ball had disappeared like a rabbit down its burrow.

Palmer punched the air with his clenched fist and grinned happily. It was his seventyninth tournament win and first senior victory since the Bob Hope tournament at Palm Springs in February, 1973.

The story behind it all was the weather, which yesterday did a sour backward somersault. It was a case of out of the frying pan and into the refrigerator. Cold winds, thick low cloud and mist which obliterated the craggy hilltops and a pitiless, drenching drizzle all day long transformed the character of the course. Suddenly, it was a case of weatherproof clothing and only the colourful golf umbrellas blossomed to brighten a dank scene.

Some of the last-round scores reflected the sudden change. John Garner, for instance, earlier in the running but now unable to cope, a lightweight blown away for an 85, Poxon, the lone amateur also fell apart with a similar score, and only the powerful Abreu, once a wrestler from the Canary Islands, was able to break 70.

Palmer, needing spectacles, should, of course, have been handicapped out of sight. "After the first hole I tried to wipe the lenses and realized it was useless, so I abandoned them", he said later as he peeled off his soaked leggings. "I tried to turn a disadvantage into an advantage by gearing myself mentally for the test."

Helped by his American caddie ("The first time we've been together") and checking his yardage card, Palmer, in effect, felt his way round the course, playing virtually blind. It was an extraordinary effort. "I am nearsighted and could see the ball OK to strike. But the red flags on the pins were just a dim blur in the distance. Once, at the thirteenth, I made a stupid error, adding 15 yards instead of subtracting on my card. As a result, I way over-shot the pin and took a six to John Fourie's birdie four."

283: A. Palmer (US) 72, 69, 69, 73.
284: J. Fourie (South Africa) 71, 72, 67, 74.
286: A. Garrido (Spain) 72, 75, 67, 72; V. Barrios (Spain) 70, 71, 72, 73; G. Hunt (GB) 70, 69, 73, 74.
287: N. Coles (GB) 71, 73, 71, 72; S. Ballesteros (Spain) 73, 72, 70, 72; J. Heard (US) 73, 73, 68, 73; A. Gallardo (Spain) 72, 73, 69, 73.
288: B. Barnes (GB) 73, 70, 71, 74; J. O'Leary (Ireland) 73, 68, 73, 74.
289: J. Canizares (Spain) 70, 74, 73, 72; A. Rivadeneira (Colombia) 70, 74, 73, 72; J. Newton (Australia) 73, 73, 71, 72; J. Benito (Spain) 70, 74, 69, 76.
290: F. Abreu (Spain) 74, 70, 77, 69; V. Fernandez (Argentina) 72, 70, 76, 72; D. Hayes (South Africa) 72, 73, 72, 73; G. Garrido (Spain) 71, 74, 69, 76.

Rowing

Dwan back in the reckoning for single sculls

By Jim Railton

Christopher Baillieu kept his head title in Saturday's Head of the River race for scullers by a margin of 11 seconds over the Mortlake to Putney championship course. Baillieu's partner, Hart, finished in second place but only by virtue of his higher starting position.

Sharing the same time with Hart was the sculler the British selectors wrote off last year—the Olympic and European finalist (1968 and 1969) Kenneth Dwan. The next four scullers, Spencer, Findlay, McCarthy and Mulcahy—were the original line-up for Britain's quadruple sculls last year before their defeat in the national championships and a dividing axe applied by the selectors.

It was heartening to see Britain's world and European bronze medal winners in double sculls—Baillieu and Hart—at the head of the field and possibly a new look Dwan, now under coach Lou Barry, obviously back in the reckoning for the single sculls berth in this year's world championship.

HEAD OF THE RIVER: C. Baillieu (Leander), 20min 50sec; 2, M. J. Hart (Molesey), 21min 01sec; 3, K. Dwan (Poplar, Blackwall and District), 21min 01sec; 4, M. S. Spencer (Argosies), 21min 08sec; 5, R. Findlay (Furnivall), 21min 16sec; 6, G. McCarthy (Argosies), 21min 18sec; 7, G. Mulcahy (Quintin), 21min 19sec; 8, N. Birkmyre (Stourport), 21min 29sec; 9, R. A. Prentice (London), 21min 30sec; 10, M. Naylor (Leander), 21min 32sec; 11, D. Sprague (London University), 21min 36sec; 12, D. Topolski (London), 21min 38sec; 13, L. P. Brown (Henley), 21min 39sec; 14, R. W. Massara (Tideway Scullers), 21min 39sec; 15, D. W. Gramolt (Thames), 21min 40sec; 16, A. Hitwell (York City), 21min 40sec; 17, J. Lever (Llandaff), 21min 40sec; 18, C. A. Shawcross (Eton), 21min 40sec; 19, M. R. Griffiths (Hereford), 21min 44sec; 20, A. C. Wiggins (Llandaff), 21min 45sec.

PRINCIPAL AWARDS: The Blackstaffe Trophy, C. Baillieu (Leander); Senior "A", G. Mulcahy (Quintin); Senior B, A. Twitwell (York City); Senior C, D. B. Sprague (London University).
WOMEN'S BEST: D. Bishop (Wallingford). Veteran A, N. Birkmyre (Stourport); Veteran B, D. W. Gramolt (Thames).
SCHOOLBOY BEST: C. A. Shawcross (Eton).
JUNIOR BEST: G. J. Jack (Thames).
JUNIOR RESTRICTED: R. Lorrenan (Auriol).
FIRST CLASS PENNANT: G. W. Hammond (Eton).

Hockey

Southgate in final after hard test from Eagles

By Sydney Friskin

Southgate 1 Bedforshire Eagles 0

Southgate survived one of their hardest tests of the hockey season when they just managed to beat Bedfordshire Eagles on an all-weather pitch at Mill Hill School yesterday. The result took the winners into the final of the national club championship, sponsored by Benson and Hedges, in which they will meet Nottingham on their ground next Sunday.

This was an extraordinary game in which two penalty strokes were missed, both by Southgate, and two goals disallowed, one from each side. If Southgate had won by more than a goal the result would have flattered them, for this was not one of their best days. In fact, sympathies rest with Eagles, who did not deserve to lose.

The main feature was the performance of Eagles' centre half, Daved, a Kenyan international with beautiful stickwork and superb control. The support he had from Ganesh and Sharma enabled him to give the Southgate defence an anxious time. Southgate's main ploy was the through or overhead pass skilfully executed by Corby.

The first thrill was provided by Neale, who had his stick held down inside the circle. The outcome was a penalty stroke, taken by McGinn, who put the ball high over the crossbar. Eagles must look back ruefully on the chance they missed soon after, from a move beautifully built up by Sharma and Ellis. The final shot by Jackson just missed the mark.

Fate seemed to have taken a hand in the twentieth minute, when a short corner to Southgate gave way to another. Cotton's shot was well saved by Ball and Corby scored off the rebound. Walker hit the back of the boards for Southgate soon after, but the point was disallowed. So was the one for Eagles by Daved from a short corner just before the interval. The shot, as it was learnt later, was not acceptable to the umpire.

The second half began with a great run by Neale, who was checked inside the circle by Hodge. Walker did not quite get hold of the ball as it came towards him, and shot wide. Eagles then began a series of determined efforts to get back on equal terms, but three short corners proved unavailing. At the other end Crowe had his stick hooked inside the circle and again a penalty stroke was missed, this time by Neale, who promptly took himself off in favour of d'Hoen, a Dutch under-22 international.

SOUTHGATE: D. J. Owen; D. V. Collison, D. B. Whitaker, A. H. Ekins, B. J. Cotton, D. C. Aldridge, I. S. McGinn, M. J. Crowe, M. W. Corby, J. L. Neale (sub: D. d'Hoen), J. B. Walker.
BEDFORDSHIRE EAGLES: P. R. Ball; M. W. Blake, M. A. Hodge, M. Ganesh, B. Daved, P. C. Goodyear, P. R. Ellis, S. Sharma, R. C. Jackson, M. Kavanagh, J. C. Ashford (sub: G. Player).
Umpires: A. E. Bannister (Midlands), D. Mercer (West).

England's hockey mission to Bristol on Saturday was accomplished when they achieved the triple crown with a 5—1 victory over Wales. It was a victory achieved after a trying period of 20 minutes during which Wales did everything but score. Among other shots, one by Parsons from a short corner missed a post by inches.

Whalley who won the gold award for the outstanding player on the field put England on the road to victory five minutes before the interval with a well taken goal. He put the finishing touch to a superb centre by Thomson and the Welsh goalkeeper had no chance.

England's scoring spree started early in the second half with Long converting a short corner and although Wales came back with a goal from a penalty stroke converted by Wilson goals by Disbury, Blackmore and Long from a short corner served to underline England's superiority.

ENGLAND: P. A. Mills; P. C. Freitag, D. B. Whitaker, D. G. Blackmore, B. J. Cotton (capt), J. A. Thomson, D. C. Aldridge, R. H. Brookeman, B. R. Disbury, C. J. Whalley, S. R. L. Long.
WALES: D. A. Savage; R. D. Martin, M. Brough, A. J. Parsons, B. G. Griffiths, J. F. Foulkes, P. J. Wilson (capt), A. Davies, I. S. Fowler, P. J. Marsh, M. May.
Umpires: D. G. Price (Ireland) and D. A. Simpson (Scotland).

Tennis

Immediate captain's choice for Miss Wade

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Virginia Wade (Kent), Susan Barker (Devon) and Glynis Coles (Middlesex) will form an unchanged British tennis team for the women's world championship, the Federation Cup competition, on clay courts at Aix-en-Provence from May 5 to 11.

Miss Wade and Miss Coles are an established doubles partnership. Miss Wade's most difficult decision, as captain, may be the choice of the second singles player. Miss Coles had priority last year but Miss Barker, two years younger, may have marginally overtaken her since then.

Roger Becker, a former British Davis Cup player, is to accompany the team as manager and will combine this task with his more usual role of trainer. In recent years the team have had an administrative manager, Kenneth Jarvis.

Green Shield Trading Stamps are offering the team incentive bonuses of up to £1,320 depending on results. Britain have been runners-up three times since the competition was inaugurated in 1963. The only winners have been Australia, seven times, the United States, four times, and South Africa, once. These three teams and Romania are the only nations who have beaten Britain.

Results at the Cumberland hard court tournament on Saturday were:

MEN'S SINGLES: Quarter final round: S. Ahmed (Pakistan) beat ... Robertson (Australia), 6—2, 7—5; R. Frawley (Australia) beat C. W... 3—6, 7—5, 7—5; A. Gardiner (Australia) beat M. Cole 6—2, 6—0. Semi-final round: R. Drysdale beat Ahmed, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4; Gardiner beat Frawley, 6—3, 6—4. Final: Drysdale beat Gardiner, 6—7, 6—2, 6—3.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: Semi-final round: Miss G. L. Coles beat Miss P. S. A. Hogan (US), 3—6, 6—2, 6—2; Miss L. J. Mottram beat Miss C. O'Neil (Australia), 7—6, 6—2. Final: Miss Mottram beat Miss Coles, 7—5, 7—5.

Squash rackets

Brighton spend seven hours in the depths

By Rex Bellamy

Brighton came within a game of defeat before beating Abbeydale Park (Sheffield) 3—2 in the final of the Banbury Trophy, the amateur inter-club squash rackets championship, at Wembley on Saturday. In the three preceding weeks Brighton had finished runners-up in the Canadian Club mixed team tournament and provided two players for the first Sussex team to win the inter-county championship for 21 years (in the final they beat Yorkshire, who included two Abbeydale men).

These team events attract intensely partisan support. The Wembley Squash Centre's first season has produced no more exciting occasion than Saturday's. Brighton had never before reached the final but were expected to win with something to spare against Abbeydale, who had been runners-up in 1971 and 1972. Yet it took almost seven hours for Brighton to explore startling depths of adversity and then fight their way to a triumph that rested on the fifth game of the last match.

The strings played in reverse order. Scott, formerly the North's 800 metres champion, exploited his fitness with discretion and tenacity against one of Britain's most talented teenagers, Dwyer, who came within two points of winning in straight games but later wilted both physically and, it seemed, emotionally. Similarly, Seaman hung on with unquenchable determination to frustrate the more spectacular Cherlin, who had a match point at 8—7 in the fifth game but slammed an easy forehand into the tin.

This meant that Brighton, who might have been two up, were instead two down: and doubtless reflecting on the infuriating capacity of Yorkshiremen for refusing to accept defeat. For three weeks, too, Abbeydale had been trained by the club's well-known professional, Ahmed Safwat, who went with them to Wembley to help the team with tactical advice.

But Westrup, who won the first game from 0—8 down, was too energetically consistent for Wall, a player with an enviably good touch, and Weir made it 2—2 by confirming, this time more precariously, the authority he achieved over the less experienced Pearson in the inter-county final. On that occasion Sabey led Palmer by two games to one but was beaten. This time the opposite happened, the solemnly poker-faced Sabey eventually playing irresistibly well off the side walls to secure the title for Sussex.

The first 10 players in the national rankings are excluded from the competition, which next season will be extended to incorporate a women's event after six increasingly successful years as a men-only tournament.

RESULTS (Brighton names first): ... Sabey beat J. Palmer, ... Weir beat ... Pearson ... Westrup beat R. Wall ... Seaman ... Cherlin ... D. Scott beat ... Dwyer ...

Nottingham programme

2.0 ... RONACH APPRENTICES HANDICAP (£345: 1¼m)
1 224- Pirate Bell, G. Stephenson, 6-9-6 ... A. Cressy 2
2 010-2 Little Battalys (D), J. Bindley, 4-8-11 ... N. Crowther 5 1
3 10-0 Seaspray (D), P. Haslam, 4-8-1 ... P. Codgell 5 3
4 00-0 Crossover, S. Mellor, 4-7-9 ... M. Wigham 5 6
5 1-00 Fair Georgina, R. Hollinshead, 5-7-7 ... P. Steed 5 5
6 01- General Mite (CD), R. Peacock, 4-7-7 ... L. Charnock 8
Little Battalys, 3-1 Pirate Bell, 4-1 Fair Georgina, 11-2 Seaspray, 8-1 General Mite, 12-1 Crossover.

2.30 ... BOYEUR STAKES (2-y-o: £462: 5f)
Platty, P. Allner, 9-0 ... G. Morgan 7 4
Remenham, P. Haslam, 9-0 ... R. Wernham 5 5
Short Term, J. Hardy, 9-0 ... C. Moss 2
Blading, G. Balding, 8-11 ... J. Curant 3
0 John Gay, M. Delahooke, 8-11 ... P. Eddery 1
John Gay, 9-4 Blading, 11-4 Remenham, 6-1 Short Term, 20-1 Platty.

3.0 ... LL BOY HANDICAP (£594: 1m 5f)
200- Petit Pretendre, R. Jarvis, 4-9-7 ... M. L. Thomas 5
200- Outpoint, H. Collingridge, 5-9-6 ... G. Sexton 4
32-0 Radiant Light, S. Matthews, 5-9-3 ... P. Perkins 2
220- Boleto, W. Clay, 6-8-9 ... 1
13-0 Criticism, R. Armytage, 4-7-13 ... R. Fox 5 3
Petit Pretendre, 2-1 Radiant Light, 8-1 Criticism, 13-2 Boleto, 10-1 ...

3.30 ... NSTAR PLATE (2-y-o: £345: 5f)
0 Cruz Bay, R. Jarvis, 9-0 ... M. L. Thomas 5
Magalator, N. Adam, 9-0 ... R. Fox 5 2
Pot Hunter, J. Hardy, 9-0 ... C. Moss 7
Precious McKenzie, G. Balding, 9-0 ... J. Curant 1
Rajahmela, R. Hollinshead, 9-0 ... C. Astbury 4
David Tudor, R. Davies, 8-11 ... P. Eddery 6
0 Levin Melody, T. Gosling, 8-11 ... R. Wernham 5 3
Tubular Bells, P. Haslam, 8-11 ... A. Kimberley 8
0 Venetia, J. Powney, 8-11 ...
Cruz Bay, 3-1 Precious McKenzie, 4-1 Venetia, 5-1 Pot Hunter, 8-1 ... Melody, 12-1 Tubular Bells, 20-1 others.

4.0 ... STEAD HANDICAP (£597: 5f)
11-3 Kiyoswanee (D), J. Winter, 4-9-0 ... B. Taylor 3
120- Gourmet (D), J. Walker, 6-9-6 ... E. Eldin 1
100- Sillins Pride, G. Stephenson, 5-9-5 ... R. Edmondson 6
24-0 Last Tango (CD), J. Sutcliffe jnr, 4-9-2 ... B. Rouse 4
100- Huland, P. Haslam, 4-8-8 ... R. Wernham 5 2
Kiyoswanee, 3-1 Last Tango, 9-2 Gourmet, 11-2 Sillins Pride, 10-1 Huland.

4.30 ... ANNA MAIDEN PLATE (3-y-o: £345: 1m 50yds)
0- Captain Marker, B. Hanbury, 9-0 ... J. Egan 4
00-2 Double Two (BF), J. Powney, 9-0 ... A. Kimberley 6
303- Golden Gayle, H. Rohan, 9-0 ... N. Troon 7 7
0- Lacrimally, H. Westbrook, 9-0 ... G. Sexton 9
23-0 Pagos Boy, G. Harwood, 9-0 ... E. Eldin 1
4 Speed Freak, P. Bailey, 9-0 ... P. Eddery 13
00- Swinley Forest, H. Rohan, 9-0 ... E. Bromilow 3
000- Anchovy Toast, R. Jarvis, 8-11 ... M. L. Thomas 2
Drumming, R. Jarvis, 8-11 ... 11
00- La Melodie, J. Astor, 8-11 ... B. Taylor 8
0-0 Vitporton, L. Barratt, 8-11 ... A. Thornley 7 5
000- Welcome Sara, D. Ancil, 8-11 ... C. Moss 10
Double Two, 4-1 Speed Freak, Pagos Boy, 6-1 Golden Gayle, 8-1 Drumming, 10-1 La Melodie, Swinley Forest, 20-1 others.

Nottingham selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Little Battalys. 2.30 John Gay. 3.0 Petit Pretendre. 3.30 Cruz Bay. 4.0 KIYOSWANEE is specially recommended. 4.30 Pagos Boy.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Little Battalys. 3.0 Petit Pretendre. 4.0 Kiyoswanee. 4.30 Double Two.

Edinburgh programme

2.15 NORTH BERWICK PLATE (3-y-o: £345: 5f)
-021 Hard Held (D), W. Gray, 9-3 ... E. Apter 5
000- Border Hills, A. Brewster, 8-10 ... C. Dwyer 2
0- Murmur, J. W. Watts, 8-10 ... E. Hide 6
3-00 Rhondda Prince, K. Payne, 8-10 ... T. Leppin 10
-300 True Compensation, E. Collingwood, 8-10 ... B. Connorton 7
30-4 Fastina, T. Corrie, 8-7 ... D. Ryan 8
00-0 Grinton, P. Metcalfe, 8-7 ... J. Higgins 9
3 Our Song, M. Prescott, 8-7 ... G. Duffield 3
04-0 Privy Court, R. Hollinshead, 3-8-7 ... T. Ives 1
0 Sky Miss, E. Cousins, 8-7 ... J. Seagrave 4
Our Song, 11-4 Hard Held, 4-1 Murmur, 8-1 Rhondda Prince, 10-1 Fastina, Privy Court and Sky Miss, 20-1 others.

2.45 ... RBERRY PLATE (2-y-o: £345: 5f)
Castledoon, G. Wallace, 9-0 ... A. McManus 11
4 Future Forest, N. Angus, 9-0 ... Richard Hutchinson 6
Homel, T. Craig, 9-0 ... K. Leason 3
22 My Wellie, W. C. Watts, 9-0 ... G. Oldroyd 1
00 Palaestrina, K. Payne, 9-0 ... T. Lappin 9
Shirty Boy, K. Payne, 9-0 ... A. Tippling 10
43 Coming Closer, K. Payne, 8-11 ... A. Cousins 6
0 Doon Palace, C. Bell, 8-11 ... T. O'Ryan 5 4
Maltese Lace, Denys Smith, 8-11 ... T. Kelsey 8
Night Glow, E. Cousins, 8-11 ... J. Seagrave 7
30 Sweet Nightingale, M. W. Easterby, 8-11 ... E. Hide 2
My Wellie, 3-1 Sweet Nightingale, 9-2 Coming Closer, 8-1 Night Glow, Future Forest, 12-1 Maltese Lace and Doon Palace, 20-1 others.

3.15 MUSSELBURGH HANDICAP (£886: 1½m)
13-2 Pinchow (D), J. W. Watts, 4-9-7 ... E. Hide 1
3-30 Lepidus, T. Walker, 5-9-2 ... T. O'Ryan 5 3
43-1 King Midas (D), G. Richards, 5-8-13 ... G. Duffield 4
313- Dux (D), S. Hall, 5-8-13 ... O. Gray 5 10
010- Sky Tour (CD), Denys Smith, 5-8-12 ... P. Kelleher 5
439 Tiny Word (D), V. Thompson, 6-8-11 ... E. Johnson 8
310- Jomy Prince (D), C. Crossley, 4-8-9 ... J. Higgins 7
King Oak, G. Wallace, 6-8-8 ... A. McManus 3
13-4 Davell (CD), T. Craig, 6-8-8 ... K. Leason 12
42-0 Oil Scent, N. Angus, 4-8-8 ... Richard Hutchinson 9
221- Woswyn (D), C. Bell, 6-8-4 ... C. Eccleston 6
134- Highway Robbery, B. Richmond, 4-8-1 ... 11
King Midas, 7-2 Pinchow, 4-1 Dux, 6-1 Sky Tour, 8-1 Davell, 10-1 ... 12-1 Woswyn, 20-1 others.

3.45 ABERLADY HANDICAP (£446: 1m 3f)
Pyromalion, C. Bell, 5-10-2 ... J. Seagrave 7
02-0 Medina Boy, T. Craig, 8-8-9 ... K. Leason 3
1-03 Leading Question, K. Payne, 5-9-9 ... A. Cousins 10
01-0 Sivoron, V. Thompson, 4-9-6 ... E. Johnson 6
302- Viewpoint, R. Peacock, 4-9-5 ... E. Hide 4
3 Broomstick, T. Corrie, 7-8-12 ... D. Ryan 8
300- Rolus, D. Chapman, 6-8-11 ... T. O'Ryan 5 3
0-01 Season Sands, J. A. Turner, 4-8-11 ... O. Gray 5 13
Her Grace, A. Rumsey, 4-8-10 ... B. Connorton 11
030- Martin's Birthday, R. C. Ward, 5-8-8 ... J. Higgins 2
High Affair (CD), V. Thompson, 6-8-8 ... P. Kelleher 5
000- Young Stuart, D. Doyle, 4-8-0 ... C. Eccleston 12
Ungani Cresp, D. Chapman, 7-7-7 ... J. Lowe 1
Leading Question, 3-1 Pyromalion, 9-2 Broomstick, 6-1 Season Sands, 8-1 ... 10-1 Medina Boy, 12-1 Viewpoint, 20-1 others.

4.15 DALMENY HANDICAP (£509: 7f)
Better By Far, Denys Smith, 6-9-12 ... T. Kelsey 10
00-0 Red Rodney, M. W. Easterby, 7-9-10 ... E. Hide 6
-0-0 Sunspon, T. Fairhurst, 5-9-9 ... E. Johnson 2
020- Traffic Leader (CD), C. Bell, 14-8-8 ... J. Skilling 11
3-31 Aure-u-Lupi (CD), W. Gray, 6-9-4 ... E. Apter 4
0-31 Kithairon (D), K. Payne, 4-9-1 ... T. Lappin 3
04-0 Willask, A. Brewster, 4-8-13 ... J. Seagrave 1
010- Flyer, C. Bell, 6-8-11 ... T. O'Ryan 5 8
00-0 Golden Pistol (D), M. Naughton, 4-8-6 ... J. Higgins 5
31-0 Friendly Carmoni, G. Richards, 5-8-4 ... 2
200- Solo Spy, K. Payne, 5-8-3 ... S. Eccles 7 9
Aure-u-Lupi, 4-1 Kithairon, 9-2 Sunspon, 6-1 Red Rodney and Flyer, 10-1 Better By Far, 12-1 Traffic Leader and Friendly Carmoni, 166-1 Golden Pistol, ... others.

4.45 INVERESK PLATE (£345: 1m)
-000 Bright Cap, D. Chapman, 4-9-7 ... T. O'Ryan 5 6
200- Supreme Sail, V. Thompson, 4-9-7 ... E. Johnson 2
2-24 Wolds Way, P. Metcalfe, 4-9-4 ... J. Higgins 1
2 Busman's Holiday, C. Bell, 3-8-5 ... E. Hide 4
0 Kinlore, J. W. Watts, 3-8-5 ... J. Lowe 5
00-0 Mister Chicken, C. Crossley, 3-8-5 ... C. Eccleston 3
00-0 Prince of Light, Denys Smith, 3-8-5 ... P. Kelleher 8
00-0 Supreme Honey, W. Gray, 3-8-0 ... S. Webster 5 7
000- Y-Viva-Espana, A. Brewster, 3-8-0 ... C. Dwyer 9
Busman's Holiday, 11-4 Kinlore, 9-3 Wolds Way, 8-1 Mister Chicken, 10-1 Prince of Light, 12-1 Supreme Sail, 16-1 others.

Brighton programme

1.30 PYECOMBE STAKES (Div I: £604: 1¼m)
1 00 The Admiral, A. Stevens, 6-9-9 ... P. Waldron 13
3 00000- Black Stream (D), D. Whelan, 5-9-2 ... A. Bond 5 3
5 0- Delotion, V. Lay, 5-9-2 ... P. Cook 11
6 030- Fire Red (D), P. Cundell, 6-9-2 ... J. Mercer 4
7 00- Gypsy Baron, Mrs Oughton, 5-9-2 ... A. Murray 9
9 043223- Our Manny (D), G. Harwood, 6-9-2 ... G. Starkey 12
12 000000- Wigged, J. Old, 6-9-2 ... F. Morley 6
17 3 The Stuartstan, J. Sutcliffe, jun, 6-8-9 ... F. Durr 5
20 423030- Bustling, Mrs Nagle, 4-8-7 ... M. Kettle 6
23 004000- Royal Set, C. Benstead, 4-8-7 ... D. Cullen 10
26 00000- Traction, P. Mitchell, 4-8-7 ... G. Ramshaw 3
29 303004- Dawn Affair, T. Gates, 5-8-6 ... 7
31 0- Primo Soleil, K. Ivory, 5-8-6 ... P. Cheese 7 14
33 03300- Admiral's Bird, E. Beeson, 4-8-4 ... D. McKay 15
34 Emmi, I. Dudgeon, 4-8-4 ... R. Lloyd 1
9-4 Fire Red, 7-2 Our Manny, 9-2 The Stuartstan, 8-1 Wigged, 10-1 Black Stream, The Admiral, 12-1 Royal Set, 14-1 Bustling, 16-1 others.

2.0 SOUTHWICK STAKES (2-y-o: £492: 5f)
1 21 The Headman (D), B. Swift, 9-2 ... P. Cook 8
2 14 Threshold Payment (D), G. Balding, 9-2 ... F. Winter 7 5
3 African Beat, C. Dingwall, 8-11 ... G. Baxter 6
5 Baildon, S. Woodman, 8-11 ... W. Carson 9
10 Personage, B. Swift, 8-11 ... J. Smaith 7 12
12 Red Shirt, S. Supple, 8-11 ... T. Bridge 5 13
13 Sherriden, G. Balding, 8-11 ... J. Matthias 5 10
14 Solitary, M. Bolton, 8-11 ... A. Bond 5 7
15 0 Splondecho, W. Marshall, 8-11 ... R. Marshall 1
16 Tengarios, A. Pitt, 8-11 ... B. Jago 3
17 Treasury Bond, H. Price, 8-11 ... A. Murray 4
19 Tumbling Dice, E. McNally, 8-11 ... G. Ramshaw 11
2-1 The Headman, 11-4 Threshold Payment, 5-1 Splondecho, 6-1 Baildon, 7-1 Treasury Bond, 12-1 African Beat, 14-1 Tengarios, 16-1 others.

2.30 SEVEN DIALS STAKES (3-y-o: £497: 6f)
2 00100-4 Zipperdi-Doo-Dah, C. Benstead, 9-0 ... J. Matthias 5 15
3 00300-1 Scarlet Wonder (D), W. O'Gorman, 8-11 ... W. O'Gorman 10
5 00004-2 Cassio, K. Ivory, 8-7 ... P. Waldron 8
6 40- Manzil, A. Davison, 8-7 ... I. Johnson 5 12
9 04400-0 Wrenaldo, S. Supple, 8-7 ... T. Bridge 5 3
10 304030- Steve Dan, M. Bolton, 8-4 ... B. Jago 11
11 030040- Crombie, D. Jermy, 8-4 ... P. Simpson 7 13
12 000-000 Doubtful Lad, H. Vibert, 8-4 ... M. Kettle 9
13 000004- Flying Flirt, D. Whelan, 8-4 ... A. Murray 6
14 000- Here Comes Charlie, T. Corbett, 8-4 ... L. Wargen 2
15 000- Jack Jiggs, S. Wise, 8-4 ... H. Ballantine 5 14
16 030000- Klotso, B. Wise, 8-4 ... A. Bond 5 7
17 0-0 Laucor, W. Stephenson, 8-4 ... S. Hill 7 1
18 -0003- Song's First, L. Hall, 8-4 ... D. Barker 7 4
19 00- Weeper's Star, T. Gosling, 8-4 ... P. Cook 4
7-4 Scarlet Wonder, 7-2 Cassio, 9-2 Song's First, 6-1 Here Comes Charlie, 8-1 Zipperdi-Doo-Dah, 10-1 Wrenaldo, 12-1 Crombie, 16-1 others.

3.0 THOMPSON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,125: 1m)
2 12202-0 Uncle Remus, I. Balding, 9-5 ... J. Matthias 5 3
3 3212- Gaelic, H. Cecil, 9-2 ... F. Durr 6
5 14220- Welsh Pearl, H. Candy, 9-1 ... P. Waldron 2
6 40204-1 Just Revenge (D), T. Corbett, 8-10 ... G. Lewis 5
7 32120- Musical Comedy (C), J. Dunlop, 8-10 ... R. Hutchinson 5
8 0100-1 Company Sergeant, G. Harwood, 8-8 ... G. Starkey 1
5-2 Just Revenge, 7-2 Company Sergeant, 4-1 Gaelic, 5-1 Musical Comedy, 11-2 Uncle Remus, 6-1 Welsh Pearl.

3.30 OVINGDEAN HANDICAP (3-y-o: £804: 1½m)
3 -40130- Golden Charles, H. Price, 8-7 ... A. Murray 6
4 4010- Norfolk Light, H. Candy, 8-6 ... P. Waldron 1
5 000001- Jolly Mick, P. Ashworth, 8-5 ... G. Ramshaw 6
6 00200- Telomark, W. Marshall, 8-4 ... R. Marshall 11
7 0030- Riesling, R. Armstrong, 8-2 ... P. Cook 3
9 01043-3 Call the Police, G. Hunter, 8-3 ... J. Reid 3
10 00023-0 Ruy Lopez, D. Sasse, 8-3 ... A. Barclay 5
12 0340- French Princess, B. van Cutsem, 8-1 ... W. Carson 7
13 002-2 Night Adventure, G. Smyth, 8-0 ... A. Hond 5 8
14 044- Gale, S. Ingham, 7-11 ... T. Carter 9
15 0000-43 Princely Rifle, C. Benstead, 7-10 ... D. Cullen 10
7-2 Night Adventure, 9-2 Princely Rifle, 5-1 French Princess, 6-1 Call The Police, Norfolk Light, 8-1 Jolly Mick, 10-1 Golden Charles, 12-1 Riesling, 14-1 Ruy Lopez, 16-1 others.

4.0 HURSTPIERPOINT HANDICAP (£696: 7f)
3 0002-31 Last Orders, A. Stevens, 6-8-5 ... P. Waldron 12
4 344310- Great Echo (D), D. Sasse, 5-9-3 ... A. Barclay 9
5 003012- Flashback, A. Davison, 4-9-2 ... I. Johnson 5 6
6 0242-20 Brawby Lad, D. Weeden, 4-9-0 ... J. Mercer 10
7 00040-1 Sound Jiff, R. Hannon, 4-8-13 ... F. Durr 1
8 33014-2 Alezan Dore, N. Vigors, 4-8-13 ... P. Cook 4
10 ... Welsh Dragon (CD), I. Gates, 7-8-6 ... B. Jago 11
11 0-003- Western Priestess, Mrs Nagle, 4-8-2 ... M. Kettle 2
13 310000- Tudor Jewel, B. Wise, 7-8-2 ... A. Bond 5 3
13 00130- Loughboro' George (CD), R. Sturdy, 6-8-2 ... J. Reid 5 15
14 400223- Swift Falcon, H. Price, 4-8-2 ... A. Murray 7
15 000011- Solhoon (D), L. Hall, 4-7-13 ... D. McKay 8
16 000004- Magna Charter, P. Taylor, 4-7-13 ... K. Butler 3
17 01300-0 Huddex Hill (CD), G. Balding, 5-7-12 ... W. Carson 14
4-1 Sound Jiff, 9-2 Flashback, 5-1 Brawby Lad, 6-1 Great Echo, 8-1 Alezan Dore, Last Orders, 10-1 Welsh Dragon, Swift Falcon, 14-1 Solhoon, 16-1 others.

4.30 PYECOMBE STAKES (Div II: £604: 1¼m)
2 300-0 Tudor Lord, M. Jarvis, 4-9-7 ... B. Raymond 5
4 00-3 Canny Spy, A. Davison, 5-9-2 ... I. Johnson 5 3
8 Meaden, D. Sasse, 7-9-2 ... A. Barclay 8
10 03- Serogan, D. Gandolfo, 5-9-2 ... J. Reid 5 1
13 0000-0 Dypso, V. Lay, 4-9-0 ... S. Hill 7 10
15 Cartwood, M. Bolton, 5-8-9 ... A. Murray 3
18 000- Absolute King, M. Haynes, 4-8-7 ... P. O'Leary 15
22 034000- Quilt, Mrs Whitfield, 4-8-7 ... B. Jago 15
24 00023-0 Somersol, G. Balding, 4-8-7 ... W. Nicholson 7 11
26 Welsh Beau, M. Musson, 4-8-7 ... A. Bond 5 7
28 0430- Coroiano, Mrs Oughton, 5-8-6 ... T. Maher 9
30 Dear Madam, H. O'Neill, 8-8-6 ... 6
33 224300- Dusky Lin, T. Gosling, 4-8-4 ... C. Furlong 7 12
35 000-0 Some Darling, K. Ivory, 4-8-4 ... F. Durr 3
36 0 Spergula, R. Boss, 4-8-4 ... R. Oxland 7 13
6-4 Tudor Lord, 3-1 Canny Spy, 5-1 Meadon, 8-1 Serogan, 10-1 Somersol, 12-1 Welsh Beau, 14-1 Cartwood, 16-1 others.

Brighton selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.30 Fire Red. 2.0 The Headman. 2.30 Scarlet Wonder. 3.0 Company Sergeant. 3.30 Night Adventure. 4.0 Sound Jiff. 4.30 Tudor Lord.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.0 Gaelic. 3.30 Riesling. 4.30 Tudor Lord.

Edinburgh selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.15 Our Song. 2.45 My Wellie. 3.15 King Midas. 3.45 Leading Question. 4.15 Aure-u-Lupi. 4.45 Busman's Holiday.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Our Song.

Ayr results

1.45: 1, Gold Claim (7-2); 2, Willie Ormond (7-2); 3, Prebthas (8-1). 5 ran. Felstown 9-4 fav.
2.15: 1, Easby Abbey (5-4 fav); 2, Casbah (12-1); 3, Broncho II (4-1). 6 ran.
2.55: 1, Barona (33-1); 2, Rubstic (14-1); 3, The Benign Bishop (9-2). 17 ran. Red Rum 3-1 fav.
3.30: 1, April Lucky (14-1); 2, Gold Chab (11-10 fav); 3, Carnios Music (6-4). 3 ran.
4.0: 1, African Star (1-3); 2, Bright Comet (5-1); 3, Le Baudrier (20-1). 6 ran.
4.30: 1, Comedy of Errors (1-5); 2, Skiddaw View (20-1); 3, Slay-Bell (12-1). 5 ran.
5.0: 1, Annfield (8-11); 2, Trump Card (16-1); 3, Prohibitoric (4-1). 9 ran. Luck 6-4 fav.

Newbury

1.45: 1, Cadence (33-1); 2, Lutine Belle (9-1); 3, Torlonia (25-1). 10 ran. Sea Rose 9-4 fav. Petipat did not run.
2.15: 1, Mark Anthony (11-2); 2, Grundy (4-6); 3, Great Ball (33-1). 9 ran.
2.45: 1, Salada (33-1); 2, Major Green (14-1); 3, Court Dancer (20-1). 13 ran. Beauvallon 15-8 fav.
3.15: 1, Charlie Bubbles (10-1); 2, Nearly New (14-1); 3, Court Clown (6-1). 13 ran. Idiot's Delight 2-1 fav.
3.45: 1, Landed Lady (6-1); 2, Heaven Knows (20-1); 3, Flying Colours (14-1). 15 ran. Le Chat 7-4 fav. Dame Clara did not run.
4.15: 1, Robec (4-5); 2, Comet Kohoutek (33-1); 3, Bottom (16-1). 21 ran. Bohemian, Never Second did not run.

Thirsk

1.30: 1, Doubtful Runner (15-8 fav); 2, Hot Belle (33-1); 3, Long Drop (6-2). 12 ran.
2.0: 1, Battlement (10-1); 2, Lazenby (5-1 fav); 3, Northern Fair (14-1). 11 ran.
2.30: 1, Royal Manacle (9-4 fav); 2, Corby (100-30); 3, Halicas (4-1). 7 ran.
3.0: 1, Sindab (12-1); 2, Keith's Bridge (10-1); 3, Double River (6-1). 13 ran. Peter Cutler 7-2 fav.
3.30: 1, French Warrior (18-1); 2, Franc Flinders (10-1); 3, Pabiond (5-1). 11 fav. 15 ran. Salvo of Conkers 3-1 fav.
4.0: 1, Queen of the South (5-2 fav); 2, No Exit (11-4); 3, La Carragreen (14-1). 11 ran. Clearis, Rellif did not run.

The National Hunt meetings at Bangor and Huntingdon were called off because of the waterlogged state of the going.

Motor racing

Brise performs brilliantly at Brands Hatch

By John Blunsden

While a galaxy of one-time motor racing talent assembled at Brands Hatch yesterday to celebrate the circuit's silver jubilee, Tony Brise, aged 21, was delivering a performance which marks him as one of Britain's brightest prospects for championship honours.

None of the team managers and talent spotters present could have failed to notice the decisive manner in which Brise dominated the 45-lap John Player Atlantic International Championship race. He led all the way, he lapped all but four of the other drivers, he lowered the class lap record to 44 sec (101.45 mph), and so consistent was his driving out in front that no fewer than 37 of his laps were covered within one second of his record.

His immaculately turned out and painstakingly prepared Modus-Ford, fresh from a similar victory at Silverstone last weekend, averaged 99.63 mph for the 76-mile race.

RESULTS: John Player Atlantic international Championship race: 1, T. Brise (Modus-Ford M1), 33 min 56.2 sec (99.63 mph); 2, G. Morgan (Chevron-Ford B29), 33 min 49.8 sec; 3, C. Williams (Brabham-Ford BT30), 33 min 57.2 sec; 4, J. Crawford (Chevron-Ford B29), 34 min 16.6 sec; 5, M. Spilsley (Chevron-Ford B29), 34 min 17.2 sec; 6, V. Muscti (March-Ford 74B), 44 laps.

For the Record

Golf

PALM SPRINGS: California LPGA tournament: 140, S. Palmer, 70, 70; 141, J. Bourassa, 71, 70; 143, D. Austin, 73, 70; 145, B. Cullen, 75, 70; J. Ferraris, 72, 71; 144, G. J. Shaw, 74, 70; J. Kazmierski, 70, 74; 145, S. Post, 74, 71; C. Mann, 75, 70; H. Stacy, 75, 70; 146, C. Higuchi (Japan), 74, 72; M. Masters (Australia), 73, 73.
PENSACOLA, Florida: 201: J. McGee, 69, 66, 66; 202, W. Armstrong, 70, 66, 66; 205, B. Crampton (Australia), 65, 72, 68; R. Maltbie, 69, 67, 69; 207, D. Marsh (Australia), 68, 69, 70; D. Iverson, 67, 66, 73; M. Barber, 67, 69, 70; GB score: 215, P. Oosterhuis, 52, 70, 71.
INZAI, Japan Sohbu Open: 282, I. Sugihara (Japan), 71, 74, 69, 68; 284, J. Bull (Australia), 71, 72, 70, 71; Hsu Sheng-San (Taiwan), 68, 72, 71, 73; R. Suginola (Japan), 68, 70, 73, 73. Final Asian circuit points (first four qualify for British Open): 1, Hsieh Min-Nan (Taiwan), 140 pts; 2, Kuo Chie-Hsiung (Taiwan), 130; 3, J. Ball, 117; 4, R. Arda (Philippines), 110; 5, S. Ginn (Australia), 101; 6, G. Marsh (Australia), 86.
WEST HILL: Father and Son foursomes final: R. and J. A. D. White (Tewell Hill South Herts) (20) beat M. S. and J. M. C. Warman (Sandy Lodge) (11), 3 and 2.

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Wigan 40, Keighley 5.
Yesterday
FIRST DIVISION: Halifax 4, Salford 13; Rochdale Hornets 7, Dewsbury 3; Wakefield Trinity 10, Bradford Northern 10; Warrington 25, York 10; Widnes 21, Leeds 0.
SECOND DIVISION: Hull 29, Oldham 6.
OTHER MATCH: St Helens 22, Welsh touring side 31.

Lacrosse

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: Division One: Manchester University 9, Old Hulmeians 1; Old Stopfordians 5, Urmston 23; Old Waconians 17, Heaton Mersey 4; Sheffield University 14, Stockport 4.

Tennis

JOHANNESBURG: Final: C. Mottram (GB) beat T. Okker (Netherlands), 6—4, 6—2.
TOKYO: Final: R. Lutz (US) beat S. R. Smith (US), 6—4, 7—5. Semi-final round: Lutz beat J. Alexander (Australia), 6—3, 6—4; Smith beat M. Cox (GB), 7—5, 6—3.
DENVER: Semi-final round: J. Connors beat A. Mayer, 6—1, 6—1; B. Gottfried beat I. el Shafei (Egypt), 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.
BUENOS AIRES: Semi-final round: G. Vilas beat V. Pecci (Paraguay), 6—3, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2; C. Graebner (US) beat M. Santana (Spain), 6—0, 6—3, 6—1.
VALENCIA: Semi-final round: I. Nastase (Romania) beat W. Fibak (Poland), 2—6, 7—5, 6—1; ... Orantes beat J. Loyo-Mayo (Mexico), 6—2, 6—3. Final: Nastase beat Orantes, 6—3, 6—0.
... Miss L. ... King beat Miss E. Goolagong (Australia), 6—1, 6—3; Miss C. Evert beat Miss O. Morozova (Soviet Union), 6—4, 6—1.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Stanley Cup, best-of-seven play-offs: Montreal Canadiens 4, Vancouver Canucks 0; Montreal lead 3—1; Philadelphia Flyers 4, Toronto Maple Leafs 3 (Philadelphia won 4—0).
DUSSELDORF: World championship Group A: Czechoslovakia 5, Finland 1; Soviet Union 13, Sweden 1.

FINAL TABLE

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Soviet Union	10	10	0	0	90	23	20
Czechoslovakia	10	8	0	2	55	19	16
Sweden	10	5	0	5	51	34	10
Finland	10	5	0	5	36	34	10
Poland	10	2	0	8	18	79	4
US	10	0	0	10	22	84	0

Cycling

CLECKHEATON: Aro Grand Prix: Stage two (78 miles): 1, B. Barras (Bantel), 3hr 34min 10sec; 2, D. Horton (Bantel), 3: 34: 10; 3, P. Bayton (Dawes), 3: 54: 30; 4, G. Crowe (Lutz), 3: 54: 31; 5, G. Dutton (Bantel), 3: 54: 31. Overall: 1, Dutton, 6: 47: 15; equal 2, Barras, Horton, 6: 48: 31; 4, Bayton, 6: 49: 11; 5, Crowe, 6: 49: 31.

Hockey

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: England 5, Wales 1.
EAST LEAGUE: ... 2, ... Peterborough 5, ... 2, Chelmsford 1.
OTHER MATCHES: ... Windsor 0; Bognor 0; ... Broxbourne ... Blackheath 0 ... Old Alleynians 3 ... 1, Gore Court 1, Lloyds Bank 2 ... Old Carthusians 0 ... Royal Engineers 1 ... Trojans 2 ...
EDINBURGH: European club championship ... Edinburgh Civil Service ... tournament on ... 1.
WOMEN'S MATCH: International match: Netherlands 1, England 1 ... Ashford (Middx) 2 ... Redbridge 2, Harlow 5.

Judo

CRYSTAL PALACE: British championships: Heavyweight: A. ... (London) ... light-heavyweight: ... (South) ... light middleweight: ... (Canada).

Boxing

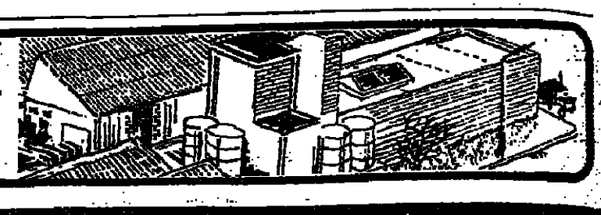
WALES: Belgium European ... heavyweight championship: ... beat F. de ... stopped in eleventh ... light-heavyweight: ... beat ... on points over 10 rounds.

Show jumping

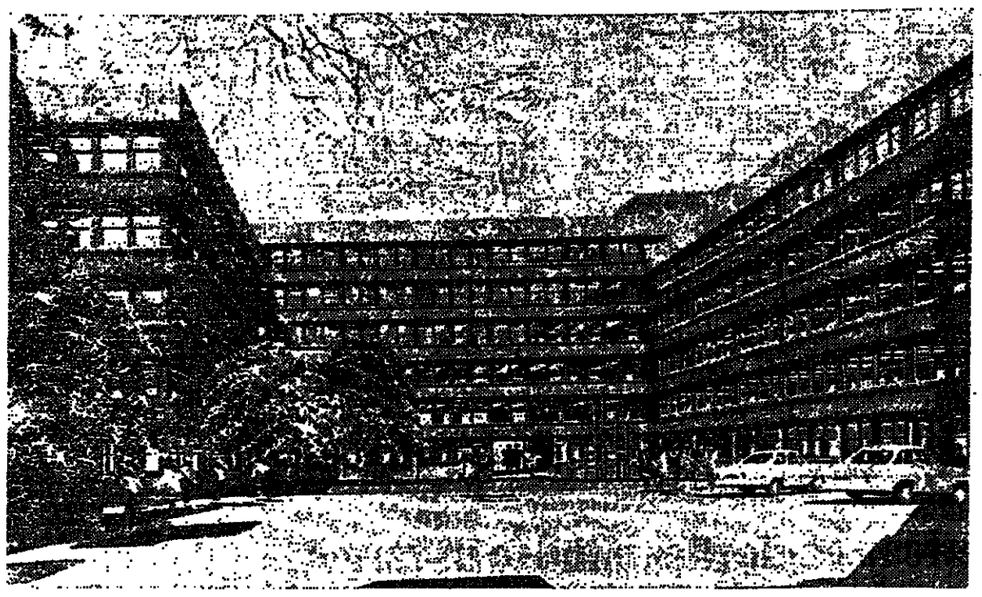
GENEVA: Prix ... 1, ... (Switzerland) ... (Netherlands) ... 2, ... (West Germany) ... (Switzerland) 64.0.

16

Commercial and Industrial Property



East Grinstead House



A move in the right direction. Only £4 per sq.ft.

East Grinstead House is a brand new, top quality, 128,000 sq.ft., campus-style, landscaped office complex of five interlinked blocks with covered, multi-storey parking for 360 cars.

About 95,000 sq.ft. are still available – the three blocks shown above (21,000 + 31,000 + 43,000 sq.ft.) to be let as a whole or in separate blocks, with occupation in October this year.

The other two blocks, a total of 33,000 sq.ft., have already been let to an enlightened organisation with a vested interest in room to breathe.

Equivalent accommodation in London – minus trees, plus crush – would cost your company at least three times as much p.a.

Yet East Grinstead House is only 30 miles from Central London. The A22 runs practically past the door. The new M23 is a few minutes' drive away.

It is only 1 hour from London by rail. East Grinstead Station is just across the road.

It is only 8 miles from Gatwick Airport.

Of course, there's a lot more to East Grinstead House than any advertisement could accommodate. Mackenzie Hill have therefore produced a full-colour brochure about it.

"*Out of London*," it says, "*East Grinstead House will help you go places.*"

To obtain a copy, simply telephone any of the numbers below.

LETTING AGENTS

Anthony Lipton & Co
11 Hertford Street,
London W1Y 7DX.
(Tel: 01-491 2700 - ask for Lawrence Chevalier.)

Cyril Leonard & Co.
52 Brook Street,
London W1Y 2EJ.
(Tel: 01-408 2222 - ask for Gervase Williamson.)

Mackenzie Hill
International property developers

9 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0BD. (Tel: 01-834 2300—ask for Arthur Walker.)

By Direction of R. F. Bendall, Esq., F.C.A., Chartered Accountants of Messrs. Poppleton & Appleby. Chartered Accountants of Highfield Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Receiver and Manager
In the matter of

STARLIGHT MARINE LIMITED

The following Freehold Properties to be sold by Private Treaty as going concerns—of special interest to the Leisure Industry.

BRISTOL CHANNEL YACHTS

Lydney, Glos.

Situation & Description: The Site is enviably situated immediately adjacent to a navigable canal, known as Lydney Harbour, only 1½ miles from the Bristol Channel, offering the rare facility of mooring and parking boats and launches on a navigable canal, only a short distance (1½ miles) from the tidal Bristol Channel. It is notably difficult, if not impossible, to moor in the Bristol Channel permanently and with safety.

Area—3½ acres

LAND AND SEA SERVICES

Abersoch, Tremadoc Bay, West Wales

Situation and Description: Land and Sea Services is a specialised business catering for sale and service mainly to the power boating enthusiasts and the site is situate on the eastern fringe of the village of Abersoch only a short distance from the main bay and beach.

The service offered is unique in that boats can be parked temporarily or more permanently in the boat yard and launched as required by a tractor launching service operated by the owners. Roadside petrol pumps are an added advantage and service offered to the motorist and the boating community.

Area—1½ acres

STARLIGHT MARINE LIMITED

Frankwell Quay, Shrewsbury

Starlight Marine is extremely well situated on the banks of the River Severn, close to the Welsh Bridge of Shrewsbury, on Frankwell Quay. The main Sale Showrooms, Offices, Workshops, Stores and Yard are housed in an old building, previously used for the manufacture of tarpaulins and has been specially adapted and modernised for its present use by the owners.

Immediately adjoining the river bank, is a leasehold compound extending to approximately 2,050 square yards for the parking of boats with slipway for launching.

CHESTER BOAT CENTRE

The Groves, Chester

Situation: Located on the Banks of the River Dee in one of the most popular tourist areas of the City. Weekend visitors are extremely numerous and the Showrooms are constantly packed. The Sale includes the Mooring Rights immediately in front of the Showrooms together with the mooring rights in front of the Cottage Cafe.

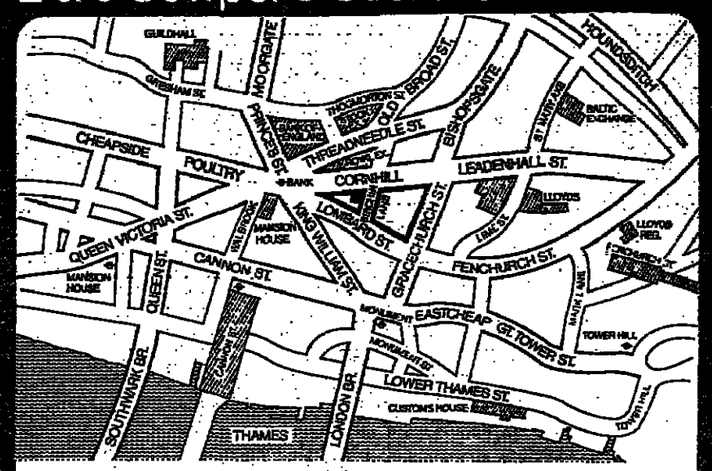
Full particulars and Site Plans from the Agents

A. TREVOR GILL & CO.

Auctioneers, Valuers & Estate Agents
'Chancery House', 71 Market Street, STOURBRIDGE DY8 1AQ, West Midlands.
Tel: STOURBRIDGE 3343 & 2480

Freehold Office Building For Sale

5/8 Birchin Lane and
2 & 6 Cowper's Court London EC3



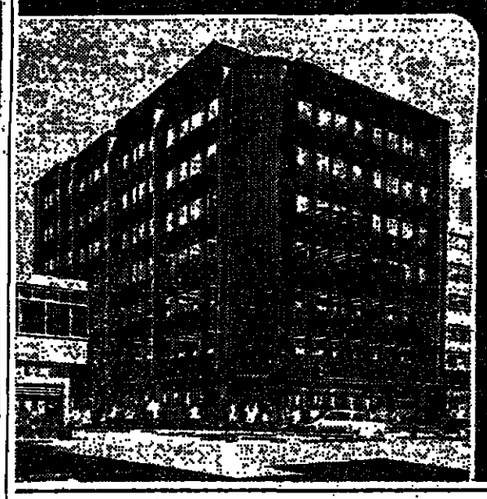
Approx. 23,250 sq.ft.
with vacant possession of approximately 13,750 sq ft

Richard Ellis Chartered Surveyors
64 Cornhill, London EC3V 3PS. Telephone: 01-283 3090

London W1, Scotland, Belgium, France, Holland, Germany, Spain, South Africa, Australia, Canada, Singapore

Richard Ellis

New Prestige Office/Banking Building



120 Fenchurch Street EC3

approx **40,000 sq.ft To Let**

Joint Sole Agents

Richard Ellis
Chartered Surveyors
64 Cornhill, London EC3V 3PS
Telephone: 01-283 3090

Hampton & Sons
Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Surveyors and Valuers
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Telephone: 01-236 7831

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CLOSE TO THE BANK

6,000 sq. ft.

WILL DIVIDE

£10 per sq. ft.

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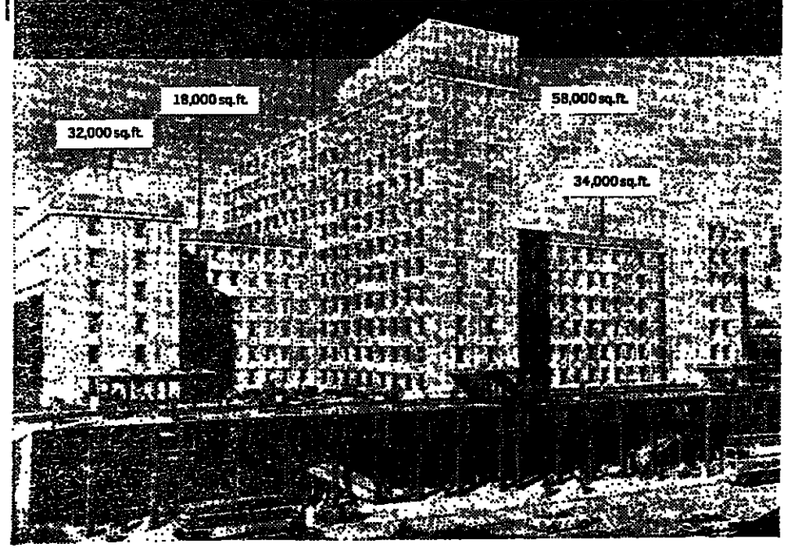
London, W.1.
(01-491 2768)

Kemsley, Whiteley & Ferris
20/24 Ropemaker Street, London, E.C.2.
(01-628 2873)

WHITEFRIARS-BRISTOL



Magnificent new office complex 142,000 sq.ft. in the heart of the City.

Available in early 1976.

- 4 intercommunicating but self-contained blocks, capable of sub-division.
- 7 high speed passenger lifts.
- Full air conditioning and fitted carpets throughout.
- 230 car parking spaces.
- Furnished show office available for inspection.
- IBM Computerised Telephone System available.

Illustrated brochure from joint sole letting agents

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63 Queens Road Bristol BS8 1RH
Tel 0272 27731

JP Sturge
24 Berkeley Square, Bristol BS8 1HU
Tel 0272 26691

Davies Hall & partners
55 Queen Square, Bristol BS1 4LL
Tel 0272 293956

A **LAING** Development
in association with The Sun Life Assurance Society Limited.

DUBLIN

FOR SALE

SMALL EXCLUSIVE HOTEL

Two Bars, Restaurant

refurbished to exceptionally high standard. Tasteful artistic decor, famous cuisine, enjoying substantial patronage, lunch and dinner trade.

Turnover approximately £250,000 per annum with capability of considerable expansion (plans approved).

OFFERS INVITED

Box 1047 M, The Times

SHAFTESBURY AVENUE W.C.2

TO LET

EXCELLENT COMPUTER ROOM & OFFICES

SQ 5,520 FT

All Amenities

MOSS & PARTNERS
5 Tilney St.,
Park Lane, W.1
Tel 01-629 9933

OFFICES

OFFICE SUITE adjacent Gloucester Rd. Station, comprising 1,050 sq. ft. of open plan space, plus air-conds and basement storage approx. 750 sq. ft. 5yr. lease, available at the low rent of £2.50 per sq. ft. Premium for lease £7,500.

SHEPHERDS BUSH Lease for sale of premises for warehouse, light industry, approx. 1,000 sq. ft. together with small house, for residential/office purposes. 5yr. lease for sale at very low rent of £500 p.a. Price £7,000. Tel. Agents:

373 4461

ST. GEORGE STREET, MAYFAIR MAGNIFICENT GEORGIAN OFFICE/SHOWROOM

1,230 sq. ft.
ONLY £6 PER SQ. FT.

HENRY DAVIS
499 2271

CITY OFFICES, suites and rooms, 170 sq. ft. upwards available with full secretarial, reception, telex facilities.—Box 1550 M, The Times.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION, in B.M.A. House, London, W.C.1. Single rooms or blocks up to 1,800 square feet. Reasonable rent.—Tel. Bursar 01-387 4499.

ALL OFFICES, 500 to 100,000 sq. ft. Contact Ref. H W at Hair-tow Evns. 01-623 1551.

TO LET immediately light industrial-warehouse 3,500 sq. ft. modern offices attached 3,000 sq. ft. Can sub-divide. 65 minutes from London. Easy access to M2 and A20, Canterbury 2041/2. Short or long term lease.

MARLBOROUGH, WILTS. 2,130 sq. ft. of office accom. in newly refurb. listed bldg. New lse. Terms by arrangement £4,250 p.a.x. Joint letting agents, Brooker Grosmith, tel. 01-354 6221, A. W. Neale & Son, Marlborough 1067/8, 2016.

WIMPOLE ST. Luxuriously furnished ground floor 4 offices. Immediate possession. £5,500 p.a. James & Jacobs, 930 0261.

OFFICES

OFFICES TO LET. London and decentralized, all sizes. Apply Philip Ubrent & Co., 94 Mount Street, London, W.1. 01-499 9863.

BROOK STREET, MAYFAIR. Unique ground floor, 550 sq. ft. Only £10 per sq. ft.—Henry Davis. 499 2271.

VICTORIA, S.W.1. 3,500 sq. ft. prestige offices to let. Taylor Rose, 402 1607.

CAMDEN TOWN. 2/3 well carpeted and furnished offices to let Approx. 350 sq. ft. Enquiries 01-586 1770 after 4 p.m.

WIMBLEDON SOHO. at rent you can afford. Elegant 625 1630 3300 ft. grnd flr s c office suites. Lovely new blocks, c.h., caretaker, car park, immaculate business homes. Possession 28 days. Street, 01-645 8181.

ST. JAMES'S offices. Various suites from £6.00 per sq. ft. James & Jacobs, 930 0261.

PARIS 8E. prof. plud à terre to rent. 50 sq. metres. Telex. Tel. Sec. facilities. Share costs. Tel. Andrea, 01-385 6791.

OFFICES

Office Premises are our speciality
Consult us
RI+B Robert Irving & Burns
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Tel 01-637 0821

Offices, Shops, Factories & Warehouses
Lists from
WILLETT
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LIVERPOOL ST. (close)
5,000 SQ. FT.
AIR-CONDITIONED OFFICES TO LET.
Reasonable rental
Apply:
DRUCE & CO.
486 1252

SMALL SELF-CONTAINED SUITE OF OFFICES with ground floor commercial shop frontage, opposite colleges in the centre of CAMBRIDGE. Available for letting. Suitable for professional/commercial user. Requires redecorating.
Apply:
GEORGIAN BUILDING COMPANY
2 Upper Station Road.
Telephone No. Radlett 3113, for details.

SMALL OFFICES
Druce & Co. have a department specialising in offices between
2,000-4,000 SQ. FT.
CONTACT THE SPECIALISTS
DRUCE & CO.
486 1252

SECOND FLOOR OFFICES, Euston & 13, nea Great Portland Street & All Saints. Rent £5,650 p.a. excl. No premium. Tel.: 388 1956.

PROPERTY TO LET

LONDON, W.1
CHARMING TOWN HOUSE
5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, all luxuriously furnished, available now. Long lease preferred. £90 per week.
Ideally suit young business couple.
WRITE BOX 1887 M, THE TIMES

PROPERTY TO LET

TWICKENHAM.—New executive town house. 4 beds., 3 receptions. All new furnishings and appliances. £90 per week.—Telephone 01-892 7117 or 01-891 1847.

VERY ATTRACTIVE 2-bedroomed furnished flat. Ideal situation. Hove. 1st May. 1 to 3 years' let. £30 p.w. Tel. Brighton 777132.

ATTRACTIVE S.W.1 Mews house to let for six months. Two bedrooms, one reception, kitchen and bathroom. £90 per week. Suit married couple. Telephone 01-730 3604.

SHOP PREMISES

SHOPS TO LET
3 SEPARATE NEW UNITS
All comprise 3 floors, trading area, minimum 465 sq. ft; and storage area, minimum 235 sq. ft.
Close London Bridge.
Rents from £6,250
Details:
CITY SURVEYOR
CORPORATION OF LONDON
01-606 3030, ext. 2495 or 2519.

FACTORIES AND WAREHOUSES

SOUTH NORFOLK
Good access to coastal ports Modern COLD STORE to let. rental £400 per month exclusive.
Full details from:
THOS. WM. GAZE & SON, Chartered Surveyors, Diss, Norfolk
Tel. 2291/3

ASHFORD, KENT.—New single-storey factories, some with offices facing the A20 by-pass. Units 1,500, 2,400, 21,000, and 26,000 sq. ft. Now available to let.—Apply Henry Butcher & Co., 59/62 High Holborn, London WC1. 01-405 8411.

TO LET immediately: industrial/warehouse/office.—See Offices to let.

SMALLER BUSINESS PREMISES

SMALL SHOP PREMISES
200 sq. ft. Brompton Road, owner retreating from self-employment. 6 year lease. Bargain £950.
01-589 2738

I HAVE THE FINEST PERIOD HOUSE (with full commercial use) in the busiest tourist village in England. Extensive private accommodation and showrooms. Sell what you like (even catering). No extras for lettings, etc. Ready for trading. Owner retiring. £85,000 Freehold.—Phone evenings, Broadway 3610 (Worcestershire).

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WORKING group of artists and teachers wish to rent very large house within 2 hours of London. We will consider hiring premises in need of renovation or decoration, main need, amount of space. Tel.: 727 6109.

PROPERTY WANTED

COLLECTOR wishes to exchange fine modern art for house/flat in Central London. Moore, Giacometti, Calder, Lowry, etc. Box 1867 M The Times

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ESTATE AGENTS FOR PROPERTY DEVELOPERS

The Times has a lot of people "living in" who want to "live out". To help them "live out" The Times is producing a

COMMUTER HOMES FEATURE ON FRIDAY, 13th JUNE

So all that is required is your houses for them to buy.

If you book your advertisement before May 2nd, you will get an extra 10 per cent discount.

Phone 01-278 9231

AND TALK TO THE PROPERTY TEAM

NORTH SEA—

LAND EAST MIDDLESBROUGH TEESSIDE

Up to 7½ acres of prime industrial land immediately available south of the Tees. Planning Permission obtained for up to 150,000 sq. ft. of industrial/warehouse premises.

FOR SALE

Apply:

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Wembley

Excellent Single Storey Factory

approx **22,900** sq.ft.

Loading Bays Car Parking Heating, Lighting etc.

Immediate Occupation

apply sole agents

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Chartered Surveyors
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A **LAING** Development
in association with The Sun Life Assurance Society Limited.

ZIEBART NEEDS SPACE

PREMISES OR SPACE suitable for light industrial use wanted to rent in the following areas:-

Barnsley, Bletchley, Harrogate, Macclesfield, Newbury, Oxford, Preston, Romford/East London, Southport, West Manchester

Anything considered up to 5000 sq. ft. Long or short let. Willing to share under-utilized premises. Send proposals to:- Mr. Keith Tarry, Properties Dept., Ziebart (G.B.) Ltd., Unit 1, Dominion Way, Worthing, Sussex or tel: 204171.

Commercial and Industrial Property

's impression of Alberton House, phase two of Town & City Properties' develop-St Mary's Parsonage, Manchester.

Eight-floor block for Glasgow

udget that was about ess for the property for all other sections mmunity, no sudden *a activity is to be* The only thing that d is that all budgets shadow before them, ne at least is past. erty men it has been utral, many feel it is *step in the right* n general terms, and ll probably go on efore.

elopments are scarce ese days and news fresh schemes is *t was announced last* the Scottish Mutual Society in associa-Score Property De- are to start with sgow, where some- a shortage of new ccommodation is

block, on which pected to start next on the corner of eet and West George djacent to Queen ion. It will have a me 50,000 sq ft of ce on eight floors. to 40,000 sq ft of e will be a banking e lower two floors ges to West George the station con- etting is through Wootton.

Glasgow, Copob Properties is offer- 0,000 sq ft of offices y House at a rent of a sq ft. The pro- modern seven-storey on the corner of d Oswald Streets, e Street. The avail- e is on five floors, *eing let. Jones Lang* are also the agents ting.

ester construction is ced on an office r being carried out nd City Properties. *ond phase of Alber-* in St Mary's Par- e to Deansgate, and pleted towards the year will provide t of air-conditioned nine floors. Car ll be in the base-

e of the design, Leach Rhodes and Walker, of Manchester, is a pedestrian walkway running along the River Irwell behind the block. Construction is by Sir Alfred McAlpine and Son (Northern) on a contract worth about £1m.

Letting is through Hillier Parker May and Rowden, of London, and Isaac Neild and Co, and W. H. Robinson and Son, both of Manchester. The development will complete a large new office area in and around St Mary's Parsonage, where tenants include National Vulcan Insurance Co, the Department of the Environment and International Computers.

Down on the south coast a development suitable for somebody wanting to combine decentralization with a breath of sea air is nearing completion in Worthing. The scheme, which is being carried out by Mountjoy Investments, a member of the Crown House Group, is at 16-22 Grafton Road and is due for completion in June. Designed by Gamble, Cook and Warner, of Worthing, it will be a four-storey building providing about 8,550 sq ft net of offices with parking on the ground floor.

A rent of £31,000 a year, or about £3.50 a sq ft, for a lease of 25 years with five-yearly reviews is being asked through Clifford Dann and Partners, of Burgess Hill. The site is large enough to allow the building to be extended by a tenant, subject to planning permission.

Also nearing completion is a new block of offices in High Street, Reigate. The scheme is being undertaken by R. Gray Developments in conjunction with the local authority, who are the freeholders of the site, and has been carried out in association with the Courtaulds Limited Pensions' Common Investment Fund.

It will provide about 7,800 sq ft of space, which is to be offered for letting through Hillier Parker May and Rowden, Richard Ellis and Peter M. Hunt and Co at £32,500 a year. The site was that of the old Congregational church and before redevelopment could begin it had to be deconsecrated by Act of Parliament.

Another small development in which a church has played a part is by Brycourt Developments in Adelaide Street, Blackpool. The commercial part of the scheme, which has been carried out by Bovis Construction to designs by Grimshaw and Townsend, of Accrington, consists of five shops on a site of nearly 13,000 sq ft.

The site was that of the old Methodist church, but the scheme has included a new church on part of the first floor, which was dedicated at the end of last week.

Under the influence of the search for oil, north-east Scotland must be one of the fastest growing commercial areas in the country and is attracting ever greater interest in commercial and industrial property. To assist companies needing properties there, Drivers Jonas, who have established an office in Aberdeen, is to publish a regular property survey dealing with industrial and office premises in that part of the world.

One of the firm's present major commitments, together with King and Co. is the letting of the first phase of the Dyce Industrial Park, a development by Dyce Developments (East), Ltd., an associate company in the Charterhouse Group.

The park covers about 43 acres immediately adjacent to Dyce airport, and the first phase comprises 80,000 sq ft of factory or warehouse space available in units of between 5,000 and 30,000 sq ft with ancillary offices.

The first completed unit is let to Drilling Tools North Sea, Ltd, and the remaining units are due for completion by the end of next month. Dyce is some six miles from Aberdeen and has been designated a growth area in the Aberdeen area strategy plan and has development area status.

Gerald Ely

By order of SIEGE ESTATES LIMITED

A major portfolio of office, industrial and commercial properties for sale by public auction, including:-

Banda House, Hammersmith, London W.6
Freehold office building of 73,800 sq. ft. net with vacant possession

10 Curzon Place, Mayfair, London W.1
Freehold building of 4030 sq. ft. used as the headquarters of the Siege Group of Companies.

22/23 Old Burlington Street, London W.1
Long leasehold office development to provide 10,460 sq. ft. gross.

Abbey Road, Park Royal, London N.W.10
Freehold headquarters building and ancillary industrial accommodation of 68,000 sq. ft. with vacant possession

Farringdon Road, Clerkenwell Green, London E.C.1
Various freehold premises comprising office and commercial properties of 32,800 sq. ft.

68/74 Purley Way, Croydon
Freehold office and factory premises of 168,000 sq. ft. with vacant possession

84 Lower Mortlake Road, Richmond
Modern freehold office investment.

Television Studios, Empire Way, Wembley
Freehold property of 138,000 sq. ft. gross with vacant possession

40/42, St Peter's Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire
Freehold office building of 13,640 sq. ft. with vacant possession

Catalogue priced £2.00, available from Joint Auctioneers

KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY
20 Hanover Square
London W1R 0AH
Telephone: 01-629 8171. Telex: 265384

ALLSOP & CO
21 Soho Square
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Telephone: 01-437 6977. Telex: 267397

ALLSOP & CO Real Estate

Bishop's House
shopsgate EC2
Air conditioned offices to let
27,000 sq. ft.
Individual floor lettings considered
Available June 1975
Joint sole letting agents
Strutt and Parker
St Quintin Son & Stanley
Chartered Surveyors
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INVESTMENTS FOR SALE
E. LONDON
Modern long leasehold industrial investment let to Post Office on 30 years' F.R.I. lease now producing £18,675 p.a. net subject to 5yr. reviews. PRICE £187,500.
BANBURY. Two shops and flats (1 let to Public Co.) on housing estate producing £2,650 p.a. 7yr. reviews. PRICE FREEHOLD £55,000.
ESSEX. 8,000 sq. ft. Factory with 3,000 sq. ft. offices let on 21yrs. F.R.I. Lease at £7,000 p.a. with 5yr reviews. PRICE FREEHOLD £55,000.
Apply
MENDOZA
39 Crawford St., London, W1H 2BS
01-935 8541

WANTED urgently. Freehold investments secured on Shops/Offices/Warehouses in London/Home Counties up to £250,000. Phone Mendoza, 01-935 8541.

LONDON FLATS

HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE
FROGNAL GARDENS, N.W.3
Four new luxury self-contained flats, each having 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, separate cloakroom, large living room and fully fitted kitchen with waste disposal unit. Other features include a lift, c.h., garden, and entry phone, close to tube and shopping area. Must sell quickly as already substantially reduced prices ranging from £28,000—£33,000.
Tel.: 458 6358 (day) or 346 2581 (eves.)
for an appointment A.G.S.P.

TITE STREET
29 years head lease for sale, with vacant possession 3rd and 4th floor maisonette, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, large reception room. American kitchen, dining room. Housekeeper's flat, 2 rooms, kitchen, and bathroom.
£30,000 for quick sale.
01-584 9322

S.W.1—WESTMINSTER
Small one bedroom, lounge, k. & b. flat, C.H. and newly decorated. 99 year lease.
£16,500
LOW OUTGOINGS
584 6090/0300

CHELSEA. 8th floor flat in mansion block with porterage. 1 large room, separate k. & b. and hall. £11,750 for 99 year lease, at £93 p.a. and service charge. Exceptional price for quick sale to include carpets and certain fittings. Tel.: before 4.30 p.m. Sterling 01-580 4888.
NEWLY-CONVERTED flatlets and bedsitters of various sizes, prices from £4,750 to £7,500, beautifully fitted. Mortgages. Viewing now. 01-998 5502 or 499 4020 a.h. 85187.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Brand new penthouse. 3 beds., 3 baths, 40ft. recept., dining room & kit. 99 yr. lease, £90,000. King Wood. 730 6191.
MANSION BLOCK FLAT. Sep. recess, 40 yr. lease, 2 rooms, bath., kit. bedrm. Within Westminster Division Bell territory. Ideal town flat for M.P. £12,000. Ring 01-629 9111, ext. 31.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD
Central Position
Lofty
Single Storey Factory
85,000 sq. ft.
Plus Large Rear Site
For expansion or development
Sale or Lease
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01-2[illegible] 7823

MAIDENHEAD

Offices	Suites of 287 sq. ft., 481 sq. ft., 1,335 sq. ft., 1,500 sq. ft., and 3,760 sq. ft.
Industrial	5,726 sq. ft.
Investments	Freehold Shop, £21,500.

GIDDY & GIDDY
11/13 Queen Street, Maidenhead. Tel.: 22131 (10 lines)
and at
Sunningdale, Windsor, Slough, Gerrards Cross, Camberley, Henley and Beaconsfield.

CPC
A development by Capital & Counties Property Company
Eastern Road Romford
New Air-Conditioned Offices in Town Centre location
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No more cheap food is Mr Peart's message to consumers

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

When Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture, presided at a press conference to introduce the Government's White Paper, *Food from our own Resources*, last week he was in a characteristically fruity and waspish mood. He said the document was of interest outside farming. His message for consumers was: "There will be no cheap food ever again."

He dealt briskly with the two main questions thrown up by the White Paper. First: Where was the money to finance the five-year expansion programme outlined in it? "We shall have talks with the farming unions", Mr Peart said. The point was amplified the next day by Dr Gavin Strang, Parliamentary Secretary at the ministry, who said:

"The Chancellor has already made it clear that our aim will be to achieve the expansion target contained in the White Paper. In the coming months we shall be following up the talks which we have already had with the various interests and considering what measures we should take in furtherance of the aims of the White Paper."

The second question Mr Peart dealt with concerned milk: Why should the Government encourage expansion of milk production when it also wanted the country to remain in an Economic Community of nine nations which was more than self-sufficient in that commodity?

"I still believe that there is considerable room for producing cheese and products of that kind", Mr Peart said. "I believe that this is the right approach. We now produce only a small proportion of the milk products that we consume."

But cash dominated the issue for most of those who read the White Paper. Mr Michael Jopling, Opposition spokesman on agriculture, said: "The great question to be asked is 'How?' many of us have *seen similar hopes expressed by* Labour governments before. In the past they have failed to show farmers the colour of the Government's money."

The National Farmers' Union welcomed the commitment in the White Paper to increase farm output at home. But Mr Richard Butler, deputy president, said: "The overall question of firm assurances of adequate returns and market stability necessary to enable producers to undertake the substantial investment required *still remains to be resolved. . . .* The United Kingdom farmers' unions have continuously stressed that expansion will take place only if producers have sufficient confidence in their future.

"We would welcome immediate discussions with the Government, as indicated in the White Paper, so that appropriate action to create the necessary climate for agricultural expansion can take place well before the end of the year. The union will emphasize the need for major adjustment in the 'green pound'."

Mr Fraser Evans, president of the National Farmers' Union of Scotland, found the paragraphs in the White Paper about the "green pound" "curiously ambiguous". The paragraph says: "The effects of a depreciating currency on our food bill are considerable. Each 1 per cent change in the value of the pound sterling when worked through into prices could add some £35m to our food import bill.

"So far we have been partly protected from the effects of recent depreciation by our membership of the European Community. In particular, the Community finances certain food import subsidies (monetary compensatory amounts) reflecting the difference between the market value of the pound sterling and a representative rate (the green pound). In considering possible levels of higher production from our own resources, however, we need to value that production at the market rate."

Mr Evans said the White Paper was "a sound, solid basis on which we can build after the crisis of last year. I am delighted that the Government has accepted that there should be a review of the effects of capital taxation."

The Farmers' Union of Wales said: "The fact that the Government has recognized the industry's case has encouraged farmers to think that they are possibly entering a new era. We are very pleased with the emphasis on livestock products. *Welsh agriculture should* benefit from this expansion."

The National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers commented: "We would have liked to see a more optimistic output expressed for the industry, especially with the minister saying that the days of cheap food are over. If they hope to get recruits into the industry they will have to start paying people wages comparable with those in other industries."

Mr Tim Heywood, president of the Country Landowners' Association, said that they key question was whether the Government would provide the necessary investment. "Otherwise expansion is a daydream", he said. "It seems that the message is at last beginning to sink in that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer milks individuals in agriculture of money, then those funds are gone and are not available to finance the additional food production the Minister of Agriculture wants."

Britain 'can widen European vision'

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Arnold Smith, in his final report as Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, published today, says that the idea of a choice between the Commonwealth and Europe does not exist, though he has often been invited to oppose the entry of Britain into Europe as though they were alternatives.

A Commonwealth member in the European Community, he writes, can help Europe widen its vision towards the world outside. This process has already begun with the agreement between the Community and African, Caribbean and Pacific countries signed last February.

Though not ideal this convention represents "an enormous advance", Mr Smith says, on what was contemplated before: "I believe it sets afoot a better economic relationship between developed and developing nations that would not have been attained with Britain outside the EEC, nor if the (developing) countries had not worked so closely together."

As it happens, Mr Smith's *probable successor as Secretary-*General, Sir "Sonny" Ramphal, at present Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice of Guyana, has also played a leading part in the European negotiations, in advising the developing countries concerned. His appointment is expected to be confirmed at the Commonwealth conference in Jamaica next week.

Mr Smith says Commonwealth membership keeps open some doors between the nations of the world that might otherwise remain closed.

The Secretariat's most important task in the 10 years he has directed it has been "to restructure the image of the Commonwealth—to get it seen for what it is, an effective multilateral instrument available to all its members to help them shape the future".

Discussing the economic difficulties facing the world, Mr Smith comments: "It is possible that our present troubles, by forcing us to re-examine the traditional assumptions of world economic life, will compel us all to do what we have failed to do voluntarily: to reject the habits that have kept the rich relatively rich, and the poor absolutely poor."

The Commonwealth can be *uniquely useful at this juncture*, he adds, and it would be folly not to use it. He goes on to say that he hopes the Commonwealth conference will consider the economic dangers and resolve to find a way ahead. "We must avoid the easy solutions of economic and political selfishness. It is vital that the Commonwealth uses its network of relationships, its ease of communications, its mutual confidence and respect built up over so many years of intimacy."

Appeal may be made on 'Magic World'

By John Young
Planning Reporter

The boards of Trust Houses Forte and EMI will probably decide on Thursday whether to appeal against the rejection of *their plans for a new entertain*ment complex in Battersea Park.

The proposed "Magic World theme park" was planned to occupy the site vacated by the funfair that was built for the Festival of Britain in 1951 and closed last year.

Last week Wandsworth council planning committee refused permission, which means that rejection by the full council is *a formality.* Councillors oppose the scale of the project and the idea of local people paying relatively high prices for admission to a public park.

If the would-be developers do appeal, they would have a strong case at the public inquiry in arguing that, after 24 years, their proposals do not constitute any great change of use.

Protests over rating of holiday caravans

Thousands of holiday caravan owners arriving at the coasts face their first rate assessment. Under a recent ruling by the Lands Tribunal local councils must individually rate holiday caravans as well as those for residential use.

But along 20 miles of Lincolnshire coastline, where the first rate demands are being prepared, the protests of caravan owners will be joined by those of East Lindsey District Council. It has to collect rates from the owners of 21,000 caravans in Skegness, Mablethorpe, Chapel St Leonards and Sutton-on-Sea, and has protested to two local MPs and to the British Resorts Association.

The council says that with about £30 in rates due on caravans, it would waste time, manpower and money to try to find individual owners, most of whom do not live locally. Some caravans are occupied only at weekends, or for only a few weeks each year.

Science report

Biology: Redundant DNA

Plants and animals have about 100 times as much DNA as do bacteria, far more than they need to specify their more complex chemistry. A big difficulty in molecular biology is to understand that redundant DNA, how it originates and what it is like. Now work on chicken DNA has shown the existence of a new type of redundant DNA, which, although theoretically predicted, has never before been found.

Whereas bacteria have only one or a few copies of every gene, the number of copies of each gene in plants and animals varies tremendously. As in bacteria there are sequences of nucleotides (the building blocks of DNA) that occur only once in each cell: the unique sequence DNA; there are also sequences repeated tens or hundreds of times: *the "moder*ately repetitive DNA"; and then there are sequences, often only a few nucleotides long, which are repeated millions of times: the "very repetitive DNA". The very repetitive DNA may have some simple structural function in the chromosome or none at all.

The unique sequences, by analogy with bacteria, must include those which code for proteins. The moderately repetitive sequences probably have a variety of functions, including coding for proteins and for regulatory molecules (plant and animal cells, with their greater range of potential, presumably need more regulating than bacteria).

Thus much of the huge quantity of DNA is either devoid of informational content or is involved in regulation. There still remains, however, more unique-sequence DNA than is thought to be necessary to code for proteins. So, perhaps there is some unique-sequence DNA that has no information content?

That suggestion, until now unproven, receives substance with the publication of an article by Dr David Kemp, of the University of Adelaide. He investigated the genes coding for a family of proteins, the keratins from which feathers are constructed. Because there are at least 30 closely similar keratin proteins, he reasoned that there must be the same number of almost identical genes for keratin, and the keratin gene would thus be a moderately repetitive DNA sequence.

The procedure for investigating gene repetitiveness involves collecting a large quantity of the messenger RNA molecule, which carries the genetic code to the protein manufacturing machinery. Instead of being provided with amino acids with which to build protein, however, the messenger RNA is mixed with the nucleotide building blocks for DNA, along with an enzyme (reverse transcriptase) that builds a DNA copy to match the RNA template and thus reverses the normal process in which DNA makes RNA, which makes protein.

By using radioactively labelled nucleotide building blocks for the reaction, researchers can make a labelled complementary copy of the cell's genes that will stick to the matching sequence on the chromosomes, where is can be detected by means of its label. In *Dr Kemp's experiments, the rate* at which the DNA copy bound to the cellular DNA was used as a measure of the repetitiveness of the DNA in the cell.

Using that technique, Dr Kemp found, as he expected, that the keratin sequence was moderately repetitive. The surprising result of his experiments was that adjacent to every keratin gene was a stretch of DNA of unique sequence, which is transcribed into the keratin messenger RNA but which does not code for keratin. It is unlikely to have a regulatory role since the various keratin genes do not seem to be regulated independently; so its role, if any, can be only a structural one.

So here is a case of unique-sequence DNA that has no information content. The DNA between the keratin genes is so varied that it almost seems as if there is some evolutionary advantage in diversity although what the advantage is cannot be guessed until we know the function of the DNA. The clarification of chromosome structure and function, however, is an area of extremely active research, so it may not be long before that information is available.

By Nature-Times News Service
Source: Nature, 254, 573 April 17, 1975

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Nature, the international science journal, is published weekly in London by Macmillan Journals Ltd.

The fish that were nearly left in Japan

A party of 33 Britons have just returned after a journey to collect a *unique variety of* golden carp fish from Japan.

The 21,000-mile trip was organized by the British Koi Keepers' Society to collect the fish of which supreme champions are worth up to £25,000 each.

The party, some of them elderly, were on the last leg of their £561 a head journey with their precious cargo when an earthquake caused a huge *landslip which crashed into* the track in front of the train taking them to Tokyo airport. They got out in the darkness and walked in snow through mountains carrying the consignment of fish weighing 450lb to safety.

Eventually police arrived and buses took the party to the airport. But the fish were unfit to travel and now the society has to pay £350 in freight charges after having them flown to Britain a day later.

More Koi, many of them gifts from the Japanese Koi Keepers' Society, already waiting for the party at the airport, had been in their containers longer than intended.

The aircraft took a slower route than the members had originally arranged, and by the time they arrived at Heathrow the fish were so starved of oxygen that the RSPCA had to be called in to revive them.

Mr Roland Seal, of Stockport, Cheshire, one of the organizers of the trip, said: "There have been no injuries, as far as I know".

Antique dealers protest over raised VAT

Antique dealers are to meet Customs and Excise representatives tomorrow to discuss fears that the imposition of 25 per cent VAT on gold, silver, jade and antique jewellery will result in many valuable antiques being exported.

Mr George Levy, president of the British Antique Dealers Association, said: "Mr Healey did not mention them by name in the Budget, but we checked with Customs and Excise and found that these items were included.

"It is a tax incentive to export our heritage. The Chancellor is giving a great advantage to our foreign competitors who do not have to pay the tax. All our lives we have tried to make London the centre of the fine arts market. We shall continue to fight."

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Grade of appointment will be determined by qualifications and experience. The position is permanent but may be filled at either grade for three years in the first instance with possibility of permanency after that time. In certain cases, return fares will be met.
Recommended salary ranges: Lecturer: $A11,050-$15,100; Principal Tutor, $A11,350-$14,000 p.a.
Interested persons may obtain information from Mr J. L. Williams, Director of First and Second Year Studies, Department of Pure Mathematics.
Applications including curriculum vitae, list of publications and names of three referees by 16 May, 1975, to the Acting Registrar, University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia, from whom further information is available. Information also available from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF.

University of Nairobi
KENYA
Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER in ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ENGINEERING in the Department of Civil Engineering. Applicants should have a good first degree in Civil Engineering and post-graduate qualification in Environmental Health Engineering. Teaching, industrial or Research experience will be desirable. The appointee will work closely with WHO staff of the Department and may be eligible for fellowship award for studies abroad for further training. Salary scale: K£1,800-K£2,580 p.a. (K£1 equals £1.16 sterling). The British Government may supplement salary in range £900-£1,304 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £704-£948 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (normally free of all taxes) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Supplementation rates are under review; new rates will apply from 1 April, 1975. FSSU; family passages; various allowances. Detailed applications (two copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming three referees should be sent by airmail not later than 31 May, 1975, to Registrar, University of Nairobi, PO Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya. Applicants resident in UK should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING
Applications are invited from graduates with relevant experience for appointment as SENIOR DEMONSTRATOR IN COMPUTING for two years from 1 September, 1975, renewable for a third and final year. The main duty of the person appointed will be to assist with the teaching of Pt.1 and Pt.2 programming and with the supervision of practical work for a large first-year class. Research is encouraged particularly in the field of hardware design in which a group is active in the Department.
Starting salary in the range £1,805-£2,550, and appointment upon qualifications, within either National Grade IA or 1B, plus superannuation.
Further particulars and applications forms, which should be returned by 10 May, 1975, may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

CORDON BLEU COOK, immediately for father, daughter 7½ and Nanny 15. Keen on swimming and tennis. St Tropez area, boat, own room. £10 p.w. Fare paid. Telephone 629 0246, 8 a.m.
ATHENS, MADRID, ROME. Fabulous opportunities for Mothers' Helps. Scala-Eurocost, 20 High St., Paisley, or tel. 041-887 7007.
AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY offers best jobs London or abroad. Call 87 Regent St. W1. 930 4757
AU PAIR JOBS, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, £50 p.w.
CARNABY BUREAU. Au pair posts London, U.K., France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain, 36 Marshall St., London, W.1. 734 2949.
GENERAL DOMESTIC (female) for Tripoli, American family. £100 p.m., fare paid. London interview.—Lines Agency, 185 High St., Kensington. 937 4165.
HAUNTS.—Working housekeeper, 3 adults, £15 p.w. S/c. quarters.—British Agency (17291), London Rd., Horsham. Tel. 5571.
ITALY, AU PAIR MILANO. Via Reggio. 2 children, 7, 6 and 6 months. Minimum stay 6 months. Tel. 01-602 6253.
NANNY REQUIRED, Chelsea, 2 yr. girl; own room.—552 9657.
NORFOLK.—Nanny/Mother's Help required to help look after Thomas (5) and Louisa (13 mths.). Own room and TV. Daily help kept. Previous experience essential.—Marianne, White House Farm, Rackheath, Norfolk.

WANTED COMPETENT HOUSEKEEPER/HOUSEMAID
For Country House in Berkshire. Work largely confined weekends. Good cottage available.
RING 01-235 4172 BETWEEN 5 PM & 3 PM MONDAY TO THURSDAY

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

EXPERIENCED COUPLE
required (without liss), aged 25-50, she, cook housekeeper, he, horseman/handyman, chauffeur, for family with school-going children in Weybridge, Surrey. Other help available. Furnished lounge, bedroom, garage to me with job. Excellent conditions and salary. Good references essential. Post vacant end April.
Telephone: Mrs. Meadows on 01-486 3511, between 9.30 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday to Thursday, evening changes, or write Box 2087 M, The Times.

CHAUFFEUR
Required for office of Managing Director of International Company in Westminster. The appointment involves general duties where good appearance and personality are essential.
Please telephone 828 8491

TORONTO CANADA
Couple required; husband parlour/houseman, wife nanny-cook. Excellent position for married couple as domestic help in our family. 3 children. Your own apartment. Call Ken Field, after April 20th, "Inn On The Park", 01-499 0888.

TUSCANY
(near coast)
AU PAIR/MOTHER'S HELP
required, an English-speaking Italian family for 2 little boys, aged 2 years and 11 months. Two days weekly and holiday nursing staff. Salary according to experience.
Phone weekday evenings 01-583 6771 reversing charges

NANNY FOR MONTREAL
Trained and experienced Nursery Nurse (under 25 years) with English family friendly emigrated to Canada, for Belinda, 23 months and Alexander, 6 months. Return fare paid for minimum 1 year.
Phone 01-235 6759
transfer charge after 6 p.m.

EXPERIENCED COUPLE REQUIRED
COOK HOUSEKEEPER, BUTLER, VALET CHAUFFEUR
for country house near Reading. 2 bedroom, self contained flat available with own front door. Please write Hon. Mrs Hugh Astor, Folly Farm, Sulhamstead, Reading, Berks. RG7 4DP.

RETIRED COOK/GENERAL
required for 3 months, May/June for lovely modern flat in Cannes.
Fares paid, good wages.
Further details—please phone
01-286 5263

SELF-CONTAINED furnished flat offered to couple for woman to do daily housework husband to follow own occupation. Sorry unsuitable for pets and children. Car an advantage. Good salary. Highest references. Notts Guilford area but replies to 01-235 3406 11.30 to 6.30 and reverse charge.

A COMFORTABLE HOME and good salary offered to man and wife; chauffeur/handyman and cook housekeeper. Hove district. 2 in family. Replies to Box 1896 M, The Times.

SUPER JOB, energetic lady needed to run Barnes house for working couple (81) must be fond and animal loving, must drive. Ring Mrs Brand, 01-876 3293, day, 01-876 2792, eves and weekends.

LADY EXECUTIVE requires . . . for a new, modern, elegant flat in Regents Park, London . . . resident, experienced cook who can serve at table and is willing to care for her wardrobe and personal needs. Every consideration would be given to agreeable, adaptable woman. Own bedroom, TV, lounge, etc. Excellent salary for right person. Telephone 01-437 2552, Mrs Grech.
PERMANENT MOTHER'S HELP for professional family, 2 school-children. Own room. Most weekends free. Non-smoker.—Brighton 23179.
SUPER JOBS, Occasional/Permanent Nannies, 11 Bridgeman Pl., SW2. 580 0312 & 580 3259.
TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT jobs for nannies everywhere.—Nannies (Kensington), 27 Stratford Road, London, W8. 01-937 2555/3290.

REQUIRED
ALSA AGENCY have resident nurseries available.—584 7933.
ALL DOMESTIC STAFF. Best in daily, perm. temp. Eaton Bureau, 159 Sloane St., SW1. 730 9161.
ENGLISH COUPLES with experience. Good references, any area.—Lines Agency, 185 High St., Kensington. 937 4165.
FROM PHILIPPINES. Domestics, specially arranged. Experienced, recommended couples, maids, housemen. 2-year contract. 041-887 7000, New World Agency.
ITALIAN LADY seeks live in position, with English speaking family, driver, typing, light housework. London or near, available July. Box 2955 M, The Times.
NANNIES, Cooks, Housekeepers, Domestic Couples and Gardeners.—Slough Employment Agency, 770 Farnham Rd., Slough 24141.

MEMORANDUM
FROM: THE TIMES APPOINTMENTS TEAM
TO: PERSONNEL MANAGERS, MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS, ADVERTISING AGENCIES
DO YOU WANT TO FILL YOUR SPRING VACANCIES NOW?
IF SO ON:—
24th APRIL, 1975
The Times will publish another successful quarterly guide of Recruitment Dossiers to help you fill your vacancies.
The Dossiers carry a wide spectrum of Appointments ranging from bright young juniors to high ranking executives so your need can be satisfied by using this Dossier.
Regular promotion both in the paper and outside ensures not only our regular readers but also many casual readers to help you succeed in filling your vacancies.
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P.S. If you don't have the vacancies now don't lose this number, you'll never know when you need us next!
or Manchester Area 061-834 1234.

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

T GARDEN 240 1911
THE ROYAL BALLET
Tonight 7.30 Coppelia. Thurs. 7.30 Rendezvous: Giselle. Seats avail.
THE ROYAL OPERA
& Fri. 7. Il trovatore. Wed. 7.30 Eugene Onegin. Boss, Fine, Knight, Burrows, Elvin, Luxon, Van Allan, Ward, Gibson. Seats avail. Wed. & Sat.

UN 01-836 3161
DON FESTIVAL BALLET
Gala Anniversary Season
7.30. Mat. Sats. 2.30. This Rudolf Nureyev's Sleeping Beauty seats avail. Sat. mat.

'S WELLS. 837 1672. Book for Royal Academy of Music, Edinburgh Ballet. New Opera Co. Ballet. Sun. April 27 at 8: Opera Port Props avail. Box Open Mon.-Sat. 10-6.

CONCERTS

ALBERT HALL. English ber Orchestra. Pinchas Zukerman, Murray Perahia. John Wilbraham in aid of Red Cross Vietnam—India Appeal. In the presence of Princess Alexandra. 22nd 7.30 p.m. Box Office 01-589

THEATRES

THEATRE 836 7611
7.30. Mat. Thur. Sat. 3.0
JEAN SIMMONS returns in ... Evening News.
HIONE GINGOLD "Fabulous woman." Daily Mirror.
JOSS ACKLAND in
LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC
of the miracles of modern theatre." Daily Mail. ... as enjoyable as this ... very rarely." F. Times. ... that ravishes the senses ... kissed with genius." Gdn.

836 3878. Mon. to Fri. 8. & 8.30. Mat. Thurs. at 3.
Y TUTIN PETER EGAN
OTHY REYNOLDS. CLIVE
N in J. M. Barrie's Comedy
EVERY WOMAN KNOWS
me comedy." S. Tms. "Superb. A triumph." D. Mail.

CH. 836 6404. LAST WEEK OF WORLD THEATRE SEASON. Abafumi Company in
RENGA MOI
tonight 7.0, then evgs. 7.30. Wed. & Sat. 2.30: RSC in ...'s LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST May 1. (New seats avail.) 24. Recorded booking info.

ADORS. 836 1171. Mon.-Th. Fri. & Sats. 6.30, 8.45.
RE GOES THE BRIDE
London's Hit Comedy
dinner at London's famous Restaurant (opp. Ambassadors ...). Top price ticket, 3-course with wine, coffee, service & ALL INC. £5 per head. Prices dinner. £3.50: £3: £1.

437 2663. Evenings 8.0. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30.
ALEC GUINNESS
AMILY & A FORTUNE

heatre Club. 836 3334. Great St. (adj. Leics. Sq. Under... Instant temp. Membship. Evs. Tue. to Sun. at 8. Head Theatre Production:
NNEDY'S CHILDREN
is fantastic."—Observer.

DGE. 836 6056. Previews & Wed. 8.0 (no perf. tonight) Thur. 7.0. Subs. 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.
DENISON. Derek GRIFFITHS RINGLE. Norman BEATON
HE BLACK MIKADO

930 2578. Evgs. 8.0. Th. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.50
BLACKMAN ANNA CROPPER BLESSED RONALD HINES
THE EXORCISM
play by DON TAYLOR
POWERFUL THAN YOU EXPECT IN WEST END. HAS EMOTIONAL FORCE." Obs. THE EVENING TO ENJOY" EN

ON. 930 3216. Mon.-Thur. 8. & Sat. 5.45 & 8.45
ARTY BRILL AS LENNY
on the life and words of Lenny Bruce)

LANE. 836 8108. Evgs. 7.30. Weds. & Sats. 2.30
HAEL CRAWFORD in
BILLY
A NEW MUSICAL
CRAWFORD A WHOPPING WONDERFUL STAGE STAR." World. "HE AND HIS SHOW TREAT."—S. Exp.

836 8243. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 6.15, 9.0.
ALIVE ON STAGE
OH! CALCUTTA!
1,500 PERFORMANCES TAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL. S. Tel. NUDITY IS STUNNING.—D. Tel.

YORK'S. 836 5122. 8. Sats. 5 & 8. Weds. 2.30
Tony Alan BRITTON GIFFORD
William Douglas Home's
THE DAME OF SARK
PERB."—Harold Hobson.

836 2238. Evenings 8.0. 8.30 Thurs. 2.45, red prices
SLEUTH
BEST THRILLER EVER" Times. 6th GREAT YEAR.

836 4601. Evgs. 8.0 SHARP Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30.
MURDERER
ANTHONY SHAFFER
Y ENTERTAINING BLEND OF AND SUSPENSE. THIS ONE BE A CRIME TO MISS." Mir.

THEATRE. 437 1592
ST PLAY OF THE YEAR
Standard Drama Award
TOM COURTENAY in
NORMAN CONQUESTS
ALAN AYCKBOURN
TOGETHER Tnt. & Wed. 8.15. R'ND & R'ND THE GARDEN Th. 8.15. Sat. 8.30: TABLE Wed. 3.0. Fri. 8.15.

ICH. 858 7755. Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 2.30. THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST by Oscar Wilde.

EAD TH. CLUB. 722 9301. 8. THE PEOPLE SHOW No. until April 26.

KET. 930 9832. Evgs. 7.45 Wed. 2.30. Sat. 4.30 & 8.0.
JOHN CLEMENTS
Donald Millar C. P. Snow's
CASE IN QUESTION
excellent evening's entertainment ... An enthralling story." Harold Hobson, Sunday Times. "... a lot of people are going to enjoy (this play)." ... Barber, Daily Telegraph.

JESTY'S. 930 6606 Prev. Tonight 7.30. Opens .0. Subs. 7.30. Mat. Sat 2.30.
AVID HEMMINGS in
JEEVES
with MICHAEL ALDRIDGE
Lyrics ALAN AYCKBOURN
ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER

The Mall 930 3858. April 21. Sub. Evgs. (Tues.-Sat. 7.30) May 10. Joint Stock in David FANSHEN.

ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. Th. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30
ROCKY HORROR SHOW
MUSICAL OF THE YEAR
Standard DRAMA AWARD '73.

437 3686. Evenings 8.0. 3.0. Th. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30
PAUL, GEORGE, RINGO BERT—Evg. Stan. Award
MUSICAL OF THE YEAR
Plays & Players Award
MUSICAL OF THE YEAR

R. 629 3036 & 499 2031 Evgs 8.15 Sat. 5.0 & 8.40
WHITELAW Barbara FERRIS
Dinsdale LANDEN in
ALPHABETICAL ORDER
Michael Frayn's Comedy "is a ... experience."—E. Stan.

D. 248 7656. Rest. 248 2835 Tonight 7.0. Subs. 8.0. Mat. Sat. 3.0. Bernard Shaw's
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA

LONDON THEATRE. 405 0072. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30, 8.30
HERB SHEILA HANCOCK" BATTLE GEORGE COLE"
in DÉJÀ REVUE
... funny."—D. Mirror.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE Previews Ton'l & Tomor. 7.30; Wed. 7.00 Thur. 2.15 & 7.30: Harold Pinter's
NO MAN'S LAND
7.30. Sat. 2.15 & 7.30:
HEARTBREAK HOUSE
always held for sale day of performance from 10 am.

437 6834. Mon. to Th. 8.0. & Sat. at 6.0 & 8.40.
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

DIUM. 437 7373 7.30. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2.45
TOMMY STEELE
in the New Hit Musical
HANS ANDERSEN

836 8611. Evgs. 8.0. 5.30 & 8.30. Mat. Wed. 3.0
Y WORTH "A comedian of ... & charm". Daily Telegraph
AVRIL ANGERS in
NORMAN, IS THAT YOU?"
... Line of Laughs". I.T.

ILLY. 437 4506. Mon. to Fri. 8.0 & 8.30. Mat. Wed. 2.45.
SHERIDAN JACK WATLING
IN FRANCIS in a new thriller FRANCIS DURBRIDGE
THE GENTLE HOOK
LAST WEEK

ILLY. 437 4506. Previews from Evgs. 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Night Wed. May 7 at 7
JEWEL ALFRED MARKS
Neil SIMON'S new comedy
THE SUNSHINE BOYS

OF WALES. 930 8681 8.0. ... Sat. 3.0
JAMES STEWART
... D. Tel. in
HARVEY
... show ... sheer delight" ... "will draw the town," ... —Sunday Telegraph. HEARTWARMING TRIUMPH" E.N. LIMITED SEASON ONLY

THEATRES

QUEENS. 734 1166. Evgs. 7.30 sharp Mat. Thurs. 3.00. Sat. 4.45 & 8.15
JOAN PLOWRIGHT FRANK FINLAY
SATURDAY SUNDAY MONDAY
Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI
Last weeks—Must end May 31

RAYMOND REVUEBAR THEATRE 734 1593. At 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m.
PAUL RAYMOND presents
THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '75

REGENT. 580 1744. Mon. to Thur. Evgs. 8.30. Fri., Sat. 7.0 & 9.15.
8TH MONTH OF THE SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES
LET MY PEOPLE COME
AN ADULT MUSICAL
"Never a dull moment."—S. News. 100 tickets avail for sale at door.

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745
JOE ORTON FESTIVAL
Evenings at 8.00. Sats. 5 & 8.30:
Beryl Malcolm Ronald
REID McDOWELL FRASER
ENTERTAINING MR SLOANE

ST. MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evs. 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45 and Sats. 5 & 8.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
23RD YEAR
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN

SAVOY THEATRE 01-836 8888
Opens April 29 at 7.0. Subs. 8.0. Sat. 5.0, 8.15. Mat. Wed. 2.30.
ALASTAIR SIM
RON MOODY DANDY NICHOLS
CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE
Directed by IAN McKELLEN
Reduced price prevs. April 24, 25, 28 at 8.0. April 26 at 5.0 & 8.15.

SHAFTESBURY. 01-836 6596
Mon.-Fri. 8.0 (Mat. Fri. 3.0— Reduced Pr. £1.50). Sat. 5.30, 8.30
WEST SIDE STORY
"Bursting to life with undiminished theatrical excitement."—S. Tel.
"A definite winner ... I strongly recommend it."—F. Times.
"Miracle." Gdn. "Brilliant." S. Tel.

SHAW. 388 1394. Evgs. 7.30. Sat. 5.0 & 8.0. Hywel Bennett, Ruth Dunning, Caroline Mortimer in
NIGHT MUST FALL by Emlyn Williams. Directed by Nigel Patrick.

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0, Sat. 5.30, 8.30
Doris HARE, Leo FRANKLYN, Richard CALDICOT, Andrew SACHS
NO SEX PLEASE— WE'RE BRITISH
Directed by ALLAN DAVIS
"Hysterically funny."—S. Times

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Prevs. from Wed. at 8.15. Opens April 28 at 7: Subs 8.15. PARADISE by David Lan.

THEATRE WORKSHOP, Stratford. E.15. 534 0310. Evs. Mon-Sat. at 8.
BLOODY MARY
Swashbuckling female piracy

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8.0 Mat. Tues. 3.0. Sat. 5.30, 8.40
MILLICENT MARTIN, AMANDA BARRIE in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S
ABSURD PERSON SINGULAR
"BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR." Evening Standard Award '73.

VICTORIA PALACE 834 1317 Evgs. 8.0. Weds., Sats. 6.0. 8.45
MAX BYGRAVES
"SWINGALONGAMAX"
New Song & Laughter Spectacular with Rogers & Starr. Bobby Crush Denise Keene & Happy & Full Co.

WESTMINSTER 834 0283 Evgs. 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.
NIGEL PATRICK DULCIE GRAY PETER SALLIS PETER VAUGHAN BRIAN WILDE in Hit Thriller
THE PAY OFF
"Immensely enjoyable, undiluted pleasure. Witty. Exciting."—S. Times.

WHITEHALL 930 6692/7765. 6th Year Evgs. 8.30. Wed., Sat. 6.15, 8.45.
PAUL RAYMOND'S
PYJAMA TOPS
Last 2 weeks. Must close May 3. SNATCH 69 Previews from Tuesday. May 6. Opens Mon., May 12.

WINDMILL THEATRE 437 6312 PAUL RAYMOND presents
FIONA RICHMOND in
LET'S GET LAID
twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0

WYNDHAM'S 836 3028. Evenings 8. Sat. 5 & 8 30. Mats. Weds. at 3.
PAUL SCOFIELD
as Prospero "SHOULD NOT BE MISSED ON ANY ACCOUNT." B. A. Young, F.T. (Limited Season)
THE TEMPEST

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic) 928 6363 Wed. to Fri. 8 (last perfs.). ROSENCRANTZ & GUILDENSTERN ARE DEAD by Tom Stoppard.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051. From 8.15. Dining and Dancing. At 9.30 Revue A TOUCH OF VENUS And at 11 p.m.
FRANKIE VAUGHAN

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
ABC 1: Mel Brooks YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN (AA). Wk. & Sun. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.
ABC 2: MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.
ACADEMY ONE. (437 2981). Satyajit Ray's DISTANT THUNDER (A). Progs. 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.45.
ACADEMY TWO (437 5129) Marco Leto's BLACK HOLIDAY (A) Progs. 1.0, 3.30, 6.0, 8.30. Last 3 days.
ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). Axel Corti's THE REFUSAL (A). Progs. 6.30, 8.45. Sats. 4.15, 6.30, 8.45.
CASINO. 437 6877. MONTY PYTHON AND THE HOLY GRAIL (A). Progs. at 1.45, 3.20, 5.40 and 8.5.
COLUMBIA Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). PAPILLON (AA) in 70 mm Cont. Progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.00, 8.00.
CURZON W.1. 499 3737. Bunuel's PHANTOM OF LIBERTE (X). Progs. 2.25 (not Sun.), 4.25, 6.30, 8.40. Late Sat. 11 p.m. Phone bookings.
GATE CINEMA Nott. Hill. 727 5750 OCCASIONAL WORK OF A FEMALE SLAVE (X). 2.40, 5.35, 9.05, 12.15 & FEAR EATS THE SOUL (AA). 1, 4.15, 7.30, 10.45. Last 3 days.
LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). See! Hear! Feel! TOMMY (AA). The film event of the year. Sep. Perfs. 1.20, 4.50, 8.0, Sun. 4.30, 8.00. Late Show Fri & Sat. 11.15. All seats bkble. 01-930 0415.
MINEMA. 45 Knightsbridge 235 4225/6 Louis Malle film
LACOMBE LUCIEN (AA)
(English Subtitles)
British Film Awards BEST FILM
ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) Dirk Bogarde. Charlotte Rampling. THE NIGHT PORTER (X). Sep. Progs. Wk. 1.45, 5.00, 8.20. All seats bookable.
From Thursday 24th April SHAMPOO (X). Sep. Perfs. Daily. All seats bookable. Box office now open.
ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE 930 6111 Streisand & Caan FUNNY LADY (A) Sep. Perfs. Mon-Fri 1.30, 8.00. All seats bkble. Box office open 10.30-8.00. Tel. 930 0416.
ODEON MARBLE ARCH (723 2011/2) THE LAND THAT TIME FORGOT (U). Sep. Perfs. 1.30, 5.00, 8.15. Sun: 4.00, 8.15. All seats bkble.
ODEON ST. MARTINS LANE (836 0691/1811) BROTHER CAN YOU SPARE A DIME? (U) Cont. Progs. Wk: 3.30, 5.45, 8.05.
PARIS PULLMAN. Sth. Ken. 373 5898. A BIGGER SPLASH (X). Starring David Hockney, a masterpiece not to be missed Progs. 4.15, 6.30, 8.45. Sat. & Sun. 2.15, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45.
PRINCE CHARLES. Leic Sq 437 8181 The Sensational London EMMANUELLE (X) Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.) 2.45, 6.15, 9.00. Late shows 11.45 Fri. & Sat. Seats bkble—Lic'd Bar.
SCENE 2. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.). 439 4470. Cont. Progs Dly. from 13.30. Lt show 12.05 (inc. Sun.). YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN (AA). Progs. 12.30, 2.45, 5.05, 7.25, 9.45, 12.05.
SCENE 3. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470 THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.) 2.00, 5.20, 8.40, 11.45. Seats bkble. All perfs.
SCENE 4. Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. 2nd YEAR. THE FILM EVERYBODY'S TALKING ABOUT THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. Perfs. Dly. 12.30, 3.00, 6.15, 9.00, 11.30. Box Office Open Daily. 10-8. Sun. 12-8. Seats bkble. All Perfs.
STUDIO TWO, Oxford Cir. 437 3300. Walt Disney Productions' THE ISLAND AT THE TOP OF THE WORLD (U). Perfs. 1.15, 3.50, 6.35, 9.00. Winnie the Pooh and Tigger Too (U). Perfs. 12.25, 2.55, 5.30, 8.05.
TIMES CENTA. Baker St. Stn. 935 9772.
1 THE VALLEY (X) daily. 1.15, 3.10, 5.05, 7.00, 8.55. Late show Fri. & Sat. 10.50. Sun. from 3.10.
2 A BIGGER SPLASH (X) daily. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.00. Sunday from 3.00.
WARNER WEST END. Leicester Square Tel.: 439 0791.
1 Tony Curtis in LEPKE (X). Cont. Progs. Wk. 1.30, 3.45, 6.00, 8.20. Seats bkble.
2 Steve McQueen, Paul Newman THE TOWERING INFERNO (A). Sep. Perfs. 1.15, 4.35, 8.00. £1.60 seats bkble.
3 Jack Lemmon, Anne Bancroft THE PRISONER OF 2ND AVENUE (A) Sep. Perfs 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. All seats bkble.

EXHIBITIONS

GLC ART EXHIBITIONS: Marble Hill House, Richmond Road, Twickenham: TURNER'S ILLUSTRATION OF THE POETS. Closed Friday. 12 April-1 June. Rangers House, Chesterfield Walk, Blackheath: THE SUFFOLK COLLECTION. The Iveagh Bequest, Kenwood, Hampstead Lane: LADY MAUFE COLLECTION. For further details of all exhibitions telephone 01-348 1286.

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THE ARTS

Entertaining Mr Sloane
Royal Court

Irving Wardle

Joe Orton's public career lasted barely three years, but at least he had the satisfaction of seeing his work recognized on its own terms before his horrendous death in 1967. The effect of that death has been to promote him to modern classic status, and to isolate death itself as the most important element in his comedy. I am not convinced of either valuation; and it will be interesting to see how they survive the Royal Court's Orton season, which will follow this opening production with his two other full-length plays, *Loot* and the posthumous *What the Butler Saw*.

Entertaining Mr Sloane first appeared in 1964 under the shadow of Pinter. At the time, it was a forgivable confusion. Both writers created artful dialogue patterns out of common speech; and *Sloane* took the characteristic Pinter situation of a domestic invasion, with a particular echo of the landlady-lodger relationship in *The Birthday Party*. Well, we now know better. Orton was exploring a territory that has been opened up by several British playwrights in the past 15 years: the use of words to camouflage actions.

Beryl Reid and Malcolm McDowell — Photograph by Donald Cooper

Giles Cooper, Bond, Pinter and others have approached that from different positions and in terms of different social groups; sometimes involving the audience in that famous sense of dread, sometimes through moral irony, sometimes through denunciation. Orton—except in his television play *The Good and Faithful Servant*—limits himself to holding up the situation for cold, unfeeling laughter. Almost all his people are villains; almost all of them are brilliantly funny. None of them touches us: which may be why, in spite of the initial outrage his work stirred up, it has taken such firm root in the entertainment repertory. These are plays about them; not about us.

Which is not to belittle the absolute stylistic assurance that appears even in this first of his full-length pieces. From what I remember of the West End version, Sloane and his two avid protectors were presented as depraved grotesques speaking in lower-middle class Compton-Burnettese. In Roger Croucher's production at the Court, artificial language still gets its full due, but there is also a coherent attempt to mine the characters for credibility.

The fable of a pretty young psychopath (with one death already to his credit) who moves into an apparently cushy number with a pair of seedy middle-aged siblings, only to be outmanoeuvred and changed into their sexual prisoner, the piece is considerably less brutal and death-prone than Orton's later plays.

Malcolm McDowell's Sloane, first seen making ingratiating conversation with his landlady while examining the room with a foxy smile, begins as no more than an opportunist with absolute conviction of his own sexual market value. It thus becomes frightening as well as funny to see him discovering his capacity for threat, delicate sadism, and homicidal ferocity.

Ronald Fraser plays Ed with a mask of military swagger and posh vowels, which collapses pitifully whenever his hunger breaks through. But the most chilling of the performances is Beryl Reid's Kath, dumpy and seemingly defenceless, sweetening the atmosphere with ludicrous gentilities and cloying baby talk, but underneath it all immune to insult and dropping lines like "Sleeping off the excitement is he?" when her father's head has been smashed in. All very funny; but the last sight of her, hugging Sloane's sweater and contentedly chewing a toffee in the fading lights, brings together the elements of rapacity and self-deception in startling non-comic conjunction.

The Sleeping Beauty
Coliseum

John Percival

There need be no doubt that Festival Ballet has a big hit with Rudolf Nureyev's new production of *The Sleeping Beauty*, although some balletomanes are certain to take exception to it, because of the pervasive influence of the Oliver Messel production, which for more than 20 years shaped our western views of what the *Beauty* is all about.

As one who grew up loving the Messel version, I wish it could have been preserved. When finances permit, its restoration should be a priority for Covent Garden. But the Kirov Ballet has shown an equally enjoyable, very different interpretation of the same tradition, and Nureyev's radical recension makes a trilogy of outstanding productions of this grandest of classical ballets.

Nicholas Georgiadis's designs play a crucial part in emphasizing the quality of Nureyev's approach. As with *Nutcracker*, his is a very adult view. Even the fairies are treated as real people, and the court they enter is real enough to have tables with candles and clothes on them, mirrors on the walls, rather than the usual vast empty halls.

The prologue takes Petipa's solos somewhat edited, as the centre of a lavish court *divertissement*, interrupted by the struggle of the Lilac Fairy and Carabosse, good and evil, over the baby princess's future. Making them both attractive, handsome women in long dresses and heeled shoes gives a keener drama than the usual confrontation of short-skirted, toe-shoed fairy and old crone.

Three witches, emissaries of Carabosse, plant knitting needles on innocent by-standers at the beginning of Act I. The victims are caught, put in the stocks and nearly beheaded until mercy prevails: a convincing interpretation of an episode usually truncated. Carabosse's triumph when Aurora pricks her finger is well handled, prowling the stage and usurping the throne.

Georgiadis's transformations, there and in the following act, are imaginatively devised, and the growing foliage is the prettiest I have seen. The hunting scene introduces Florimund as a flirtatious playboy prince, changed to true lover by the vision of Aurora.

Is it heresy to suggest that Nureyev has given himself too much to dance in this act? Some of it is excellent, some less so; and last Thursday he tired visibly for a while, although the exertions of production might have been to blame. He was right back on form for the Act III solos, given with the pace and accelerating strength that are uniquely his.

The wedding celebrations start with Aurora's father leading the older courtiers in a stiff sarabande: the setting of a sun-king. The influx of young courtiers in white and gold for the polacca makes a striking contrast. The *pas de cinq* to the Jewels music is at times more intricate than its cast can cope with (too much complexity, especially for the *corps de ballet*, is a weakness in some of the other dances).

Eva Evdokimova as Aurora dances strongly, but her gauche line and lack of musical flow are handicaps, and there is no emotional development in her performance. At her wedding she is still the same naive little girl as on her first entry. This sleeping princess never wakes up.

Finding a dancer who can cope with the Bluebird virtuoso dances has worried other companies besides Festival Ballet. Nureyev's choice falls on Paul DeMasson, a comparatively junior member of the company, who proves neat and stylish although lacking *ballon*. Dagmar Kessler's Florine is nicely poised and light, and the Pussy-cats (Noriko Ohara and John Travis) are much funnier than usual in Nureyev's version, presented as a mildly scandalous interlude for the court's entertainment.

Les Boréades
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Stanley Sadie

When an opera is left unperformed for two centuries, there is usually a good reason for it. Not so with Rameau's *Abaris, ou Les Boréades*. The work was under rehearsal when, in 1764, the composer died; it was put aside and has apparently lain neglected or at least unheard since. John Eliot Gardiner deserves our warmest gratitude for bringing to life an undoubted masterpiece: a splendid celebration of his Monteverdi Choir's tenth anniversary.

In only one sense is it not the equal of some of Rameau's "early" *tragédies lyriques*, composed when he was in his 50s. The best of those have plots with the force of classical or Racinian tragedy, duly paralleled by the music; and the *Boréades* libretto (probably by Louis de Cahusac) rarely gives rise to that degree of personal intensity. But the music, its idiom scarcely affected by the passage of time, shows a consistent power, inventiveness and ingenuity astonishing in a composer over 80; it represents an achievement comparable to Verdi's *Falstaff*.

On the most obvious level, the opera is remarkably tuneful, and is orchestrated with an enterprise and aural sensitivity unique at the time: it begins with a fine clang of clarinets and horns in the overture, and continues with some specially original use of flutes and particularly bassoons (who have a field day; and Mr Gardiner's made the best of it). It has the traditional *divertissement* in each act, with an array of dances, gavottes, airs, minuets, some tender and graceful, some energetic, many of them catching the ear by surprise with some quirk of line or harmony or rhythm.

There are also programmatic pieces: a representation of a rape seemed slightly tame, but there is a charming evocation of a clicking clock, and an "*orage, tonerre et tremplement de terre*", summoned up by the angry Boreas, which dominates the end of Act III and carries over to Act IV, providing two superbly sustained scenes, supported by music of profound originality and culminating in an extraordinarily desolate outpouring by the unfortunate hero Abaris. Nor after that is the final act an anticlimax: it opens with a sombre scene for Boreas and his subterranean winds, moves on to Abaris's forceful challenge to their power, and ends in a blaze of G-major brilliance on Apollo's *deus ex machina* appearance. The breadth of these scenes seems to give the music a scope Rameau rarely permitted in his earlier operas.

Mr Gardiner has a marvellously keen feeling for Rameau's textures, rhythms and melodies; the orchestra played, and the choir sang, splendidly. The cast included Jennifer Smith, in the heroine's role as Queen of Bactria, a fine stylist with a clear, delicate line; Anne-Marie Rodde, who sang Semire's shapely and tender airs very sweetly; Philip Langridge, a vigorous Abaris, Dale Duesing and the high tenor Jean-Claude Orliac as the sons of Boreas, who was the aptly blustery Raimund Herincx; and Thomas Hemsley, suitably steadfast as Apollo and his priest.

Mary Stuart/Rosenkavalier
Hippodrome, Birmingham

William Mann

It is generally agreed that our opera companies, being subsidized by public money, should make their work available to all those who contribute towards it. Those who live in Glasgow, Cardiff, Lewes, Canterbury or London are fortunate in having regular opera performances by a home-based company. Residents of Manchester have something like the same facility in the more occasional but impressive work of the Royal Northern College of Music in its fine new theatre.

Until recently Birmingham seemed likely to acquire Phoenix Opera, whose good work on tour was to be rewarded with a home there. The withdrawal of Phoenix's grant was a blow to Birmingham opera-goers as well as to those elsewhere who looked forward to this company's future visits. Presumably it is not yet too late for the Arts Council to reverse its misguided death sentence on Phoenix Opera, some even opine that Birmingham would more speedily get its own opera if the city were to be dropped from the touring schedule of DALTA.

The repertory for an operatic tour is beset with problems. The English National Opera, who are on tour at the moment, can fill theatres everywhere with *La traviata* and *The Magic Flute* and *Patience*. Committed fanatics in the regions are not content with a diet of surefire favourites. They want also to be offered a company's more choice productions, especially when these have been enthusiastically received, as were the ENO's *Manon*, *Mary Stuart*, *The Bassarids*, for example. These are costly and cumbersome, more often than not, to take on tour and there is a risk that if the ENO does offer a *recherché* opera the enthusiasts will not be numerous enough to fill the theatre. *The Ring*, last year and this, has sold out on tour and *Der Rosenkavalier* is drawing full houses as well. *Mary Stuart* in Birmingham last Wednesday played to an enthusiastic but sadly small audience. John Copley's glamorous production looked well. Margaret Curphey gave a touching, beautifully sung account of the title role, and Ava June added another imposing Queen Elizabeth to her repertory—two nights earlier she had taken the same part in Britten's *Gloriana*, again to a sparse house.

It seems that audiences in the regions rely largely on word-of-mouth recommendation before they are willing to book for the less familiar operas. A friend in Birmingham regretted that ENO was giving *Gloriana* only once; a second performance, he was sure, would have drawn a full house. *Mary Stuart*, this coming Friday, is already sold out—but Janet Baker is due to appear in the name part.

The Earl of Harewood, who is the managing director of ENO, pointed out to me that the Arts Council, which makes touring a condition of its grant to the company, could do more advance publicity through its local representatives. He wishes too that local authorities would give more assistance in providing adequate backstage facilities: in one town the Arts Council is having to hire caravans for dressing rooms; in some enthusiastic towns the theatres are too small and antiquated for the operas that the company would like to present. He would prefer a situation where the standard operas were performed by other companies so that the ENO could concentrate its touring on its "blockbusters"—*The Ring*, *War and Peace*, *The Bassarids*.

The Rosenkavalier in Birmingham was well worth the journey. The production looked and sounded well in a smaller theatre than the Coliseum. Anne Evans's Marschallin and Josephine Barstow's Octavian have gained immensely in fluency and conviction; one could hardly hope for a more moving interpretation of the first act's penultimate scene. The new Baron Ochs, Harold Blackburn, was still too unwell to undertake the role and was replaced by Neil Warren-Smith who had flown back from Australia to rejoin the production. His Ochs is still too broad for my liking though very accomplished within that limitation. Sandra Dugdale made a charming and spirited Sophie, vocally a perfect match for her music. Mark Elder was the expert conductor.

ART EXHIBITIONS

CLARGES FINE ART Watercolours & Drawings also Brian Hatton Oils. National Book League, 7 Albemarle St., W.1. Mon.-Fri. 10-6, till 30th April.

COLNAGHI'S, 14 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-491 7408. The Early Etchings of GRAHAM SUTHERLAND and Romantic Landscape Etchings and Woodcuts in England from 1850-1951. Until 16 May. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30.

DAVID ELLIS-JONES, 60 South Molton Street, Brook St., W.1. 01-629 4434. KURT SELIGMANN—SURREALIST. Mon.-Fri. 2-6 p.m. (or by appointment).

GALLERY 21, 13a Grafton St., W.1. 01-493 6852. Mixed Exhibition of Works by Calder, Clave, Dine, Miro, Picasso, Tapies, Vasarely and others. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30, Sat. 10-1.

GIMPEL FILS, 30 Davies St., W.1. 493 2488. MARLOW MOSS 1890-1958. Opening April 15.

GLC EXHIBITIONS: Marble Hill House, Richmond Road, Twickenham: Turner's Illustrations of the Poets. Closed Friday. 12 April-1 June. Rangers House, Chesterfield Walk, Blackheath: The Suffolk Collection. The Iveagh Bequest, Kenwood, Hampstead Lane: John Walker Prints, 21 April-12 May. For further details of all exhibitions tel: 01-348 1286.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank, S.E.1. (Arts Council) TREASURES FROM THE BURRELL COLLECTION 19 March-4 May. THE REAL THING: AN ANTHOLOGY OF BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHS, 1840-1950. Until 4 May. Mon.-Fri. 10-8, Sat. 10-6, Sun. 12-6. Adm. 50p., Children, Students and OAPs 25p (10p all day Mon. and 6-8 Tues.-Fri.).

ICA, The Mall, SW1. MAN RAY paintings, photographs, objects. Tues. to Sats. 12-8, Sun. 2-6, Cl. Mon.

LEFEVRE GALLERY
An Exhibition of Paintings and Watercolours by
GRAHAM SUTHERLAND
Weekdays 10-5, Saturdays 10-1. 30 Bruton Street, London, W.1. 493 1572-3.

MAYOR GALLERY, 14 South Molton St., W.1. 493 8778 JEAN VIOLLIER Surrealist paintings.

MOORLAND GALLERY, 23 Cork St. W.1. 01-734 6961. EQUESTRIAN BRONZES by Pamela du Boulay, April 10th-25th. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.0.

N. R. OMELL GALLERY EXHIBITION. The Williams Family of Painters. From April 9th to May 9th. 6 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1. 01-839 6223/4. Daily 10-6. Sat. 10-12.

REDFERN GALLERY WILLIAM DELAFIELD COOK New Paintings, 3-24 April, 20 Cork Street, London, W1.

ROBERT BEVAN
Landscape Lithographs 1919-22
WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY
38, Albemarle St., W.1. 493 0722.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ART GALLERY
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ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 26 Conduit Street, W.1. Spring Exhibition Daily 10-5; Sats. 9.30-12.30 until 28th April.

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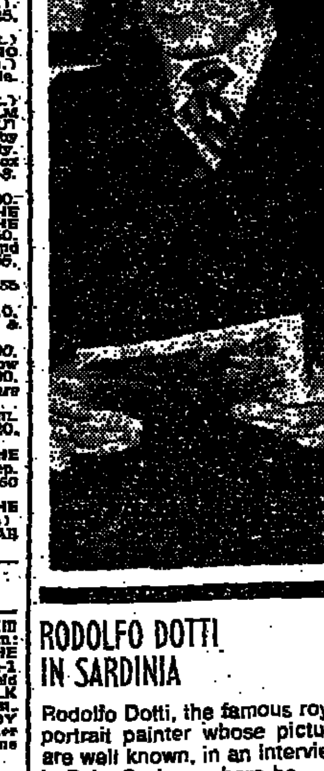


RODOLFO DOTTI IN SARDINIA

Rodolfo Dotti, the famous royal portrait painter whose pictures are well known, in an interview in Palm Springs where he received the Golden David award for painting, declared:
Success is very nice and gives a lot of satisfaction, but for my work I need peace and quiet. After my exhibition in Sardinia in April, and in November the showing of my portrait collection in Milan, I will retire to my villa in Conero and will paint only for my own pleasure. I will not accept any more commissions from art dealers.

MONDAY BOOKS

Ray Charles
Festival Hall

Philip Norman

Occasionally, amid the boasted exaggerations of popular music, we remember the true revolutionaries. These were performers so far ahead of their time yet so obviously brilliant that they could pass unchallenged long before the barriers were erected against their imitators. Ray Charles, perhaps more than any other, embodies genius taken utterly for granted. He appears in no album-charts or publicity sheets; he is absent everywhere save in our subconscious. We are reminded of him only as his concerts approach, with joy but with a little guilt.

At the Festival Hall on Saturday, he was forgiving, both of our neglect and the mighty ovation with which we sought to expiate it. One is unprepared for a figure so slight or uncoordinated, bowing low as if unstuffed from the waistband up; beautifically turning his head, and the blank flashing glasses which have read the hearts and seen into the souls of three generations of white people.

The breadth of his achievement almost beggars definition. The way he sing *Georgia* has passed into our judgment of any soul ballad yet is there a fledgling of rock who can afford to overlook the way he sings *What I Say*? Our first understanding of country or gospel is infused by his voice, even as the voice itself defies any classification between its rapture and the trembling reed of melancholy. The man within the voice is almost frighteningly insubstantial. He seems scarcely even to alight at the piano, but kicks and flutters against it like some strange, dusty species of moth.

The programme was executed in obedience to these fitful movements, shadowed with unerring skill by an excellent conventional band. Perversely, the best moment came not from any well loved standard but from the ballad *Till there was You*, as it was never sung by Peggy Lee or Paul McCartney. Then he moved into a region where even the band could not follow, twisting his arms and head and shirtfront into weird, gasping knots for an endless blues introduction as he tortured the keys of an electric piano.

But the blues never came: it was as if he drew back at the last moment. Instead, we met the Raelettes, and, soon after that, the smooth-talking compere; he left the stage in a bright Las Vegas finale which could not obliterate the gasp of disappointment in the audience. Now that he had won them, why could he not take them all the way?

baby
Roundhouse

John Percival

Judith Marcuse's *baby* is easily the most interesting of Ballet Rambert's new works. In neat sketches which never outstay their welcome, it amusingly shows some of the set images men impose on women, all connected with different implications of the title. As Childish plaything, sex object or mother, all the time they are put down.

The sprightly brightness of Sally Owen and Sylvia Yamada, although ignominiously wrapped in frilly aprons, underlines the insult of the assumption by their cloth-capped, loutish lords and masters that their gender makes them less adult than men. Nicoline Nystrom's quiet composure, in spite of a swelling belly, contrasts with the importunities of Hugh Spight and Paul Taras.

In the central episode, the *décolletage* of Lucy Burge's long black dress is trumped by the pink camiknickers, trimmed with black lace, worn by Lenny Westerdijk as they compete for Blake Brown's attention. But Burge is left to console the other girl when the man, soon satisfied, wanders off. A prologue and epilogue suggests that face-to-face contact between the sexes would be possible if male prejudices did not constantly intervene.

John Lambert's specially written score for soprano and an unconventional small group of classical and jazz instruments is original, theatrical and an ideal complement to the action. The solo part, ranging from blues through *sprechgesang* to nursery rhymes, is sustained by Hilary Western with a range and conviction that call Cathy Berberian to mind.

The nursery rhymes, incidentally, recall how early these sexual prejudices are formed.

Lucy Burge has the strongest role, with a frenetic solo and a nicely contrasted calm assurance afterwards. She makes the most of it, but the rest of the cast is uniformly god.

A History of the British Cavalry
Volume II: 1851-71
By the Marquess of Anglesey

(Leo Cooper, £15)

The British cavalry has often conducted its activities in isolation from the vulgar brawling of infantry and artillery, and to some extent this apartheid helps Lord Anglesey, who brings in the operations of other corps only when the picture would be unsatisfactory without them.

With brief but adequate glances at the Persian, Chinese and Abyssinian campaigns, the author reserves detailed attention for the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny. What he says about Balaklava has little to do with "the reason why", since the rivalries and confused thinking of the three noblemen who threw away the Light Brigade are beyond reasonable analysis. His special contribution is to show how miraculous it was that men subjected to six months of frightful privation could get into the saddle—or that the surviving horses could bear their weight—let alone come to the charge. Yet the ill-fed, disease-ridden, wrongly clothed troopers of the Heavy Brigade handled an enemy force seven times their number so roughly that Russian cavalry, comfortable on their own ground, would never again in the Crimea relish an encounter with even a handful of British squadrons. (It is not as if there was much moral support from the infantry. "Serve them right, bloody peacock bastards!" commented one private of the 41st Foot.)

There is nothing particularly original about the content of the Indian Mutiny section, but the cavalry-orientated arrangement of the material gives it new gloss and interest.

The second half of the book is devoted to the cavalry system and its development in all aspects during this period. Recruitment, training, organization, arms and equipment, welfare, general conditions at home and in India—all are here with some intriguing statistics. Figures indicate that lancers in India were more prone to die than hussars or dragoons, while Bombay and Madras were less lethal than Bengal. And if *Gunga Din* should be dismissed as romantic fiction, the vote of the 9th Lancers after Delhi should be the poet's vindication. They unanimously named their Indian water-carrier as the man among them all most worthy of the Victoria Cross.

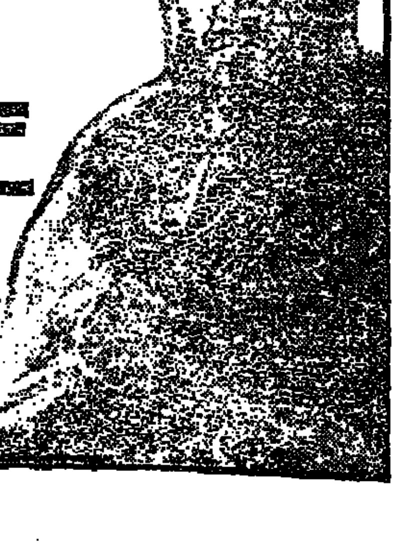
Lord Anglesey is not one for literary fireworks. His humorous sputters are of the driest, and his semi-detached coolness is well suited to his subject since all the colour of event and character is there in the material, and would be spoiled by gilding. Lord Cardigan, for one, has all his pros and cons examined with clinical objectivity (and still emerges, incidentally, as a thoroughbred hound). The facts and facets are here in a uniquely evocative presentation that will doubtless find different interpretations in Tunbridge Wells and Colchester. Where ex-colonels and ex-troopers are likely to unite (and the saying "to swear like a trooper" is not without foundation) is in their choice of language as they consider the somewhat hamstringing price. Still, have the book many of them compulsively must.

Laurence Cotterell

GRAHAM SHELBY

"Vivid visual moments and the technology of medieval warfare are among its best things." Observer.

A sequel to THE DEVIL IS LOOSE. Shelby follows the fortunes of William the Marshal, under Richard the Lionheart's treacherous brother King John.



THE WOLF AT THE DOOR

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COLLINS

16

Why do we make such a fuss about the EEC?

Almost six years as *The Times* correspondent in Bonn and Brussels, just ended, have convinced me that British politicians grossly overstate the case for and against membership of the European Community.

For its original members, the EEC has become a rather negative phenomenon. It is accepted as a fact of life which is on the whole beneficial. But its collective performance is often considered disappointing. Its affairs often inspire boredom and impinge forcibly on few sectors except agriculture. They arouse little emotion even in national parliaments, which have survived the EEC's modest inroads on their sovereignty without any loss of vitality.

There is, on the Continent, a general inability to understand why British politicians, with plenty of far more pressing problems, should devote so much energy to the EEC issue. The EEC is there. To belong is, nowadays, sensible but unexciting. Not to belong is perverse—like enjoying playing football without being prepared to play in a team. With or without the British, the EEC will still be there.

Above all, the European community is a fact of international life, and is now recognized as such even by the Kremlin. As a political and economic factor it looms larger to non-members since the accession of Britain, Denmark and Ireland more than two years ago. It has helped keep the peace between age-old European adversaries, and has promoted the freer flow of goods and people between them. It represents the only hope of Europe making its voice heard in any dialogue with the superpowers and the increasingly unified producers of primary products. It is, in short, the best form of European co-operation we have got.

The key argument of the British anti-marketeers seems to be in essence: "The British way is best, and above all the most democratic way. We don't want to be shoved around by a lot of foreigners". Given Britain's history, the mixed blessing of its separation from the continental mainland and, above all, its long freedom from invasion and defeat, this is a very natural attitude. For the better off at least, Britain remains a very pleasant, easy-going if sometimes unduly untidy place to live. Its people remain more kindly and considerate that the European average. Its policemen remain less trigger and baton-happy than their continental colleagues. And it continues to be a pleasure not to need an identity card.

But is the British form of government better and more democratic? Or do we, in fact, have a good deal to learn from those who, at least until the referendum result, remain our European partners?

Take West Germany, for example. No need to point out that the federal republic has, like most other western nations, a vastly more democratic electoral system, in which the number of seats won by parties is closely related to the number of votes polled, in a form of proportional representation. Coalition governments, so sneered at in Britain but the norm on the continent, promote continuity and discourage the polarization of the two main parties.

Of course, the federal republic had the sovereign advantage of being established from scratch as a model democracy by the victorious western powers. By choosing Bonn as its temporary capital, Dr Adenauer unwittingly increased the decentralization desired by the allies. Britain, and France too, are horribly, undemocratically, centralized, their capitals sucking up the cultural and economic vitality of the provinces. Cities like Munich, Stuttgart, Hamburg, Duesseldorf and many much smaller ones have an enviable concentration of talent in all fields.

Even more important, the destruction of the war and the flooding in of millions of refugees from all conceivable backgrounds from the east produced, if not a classless society, one at least in which both individual effort and teamwork visibly paid dividends.

The Germans do not make the mistake of thinking that parliament is the sole fount of democracy. The bureaucracy is relatively open: civil servants are happy to give serious journalists a serious briefing, and the media are generally deemed to deserve frank and open treatment by those in government. The mine-sown border of East Germany stands as a telling reminder of the value of freedom.

The virtues of the French style of government are less obvious, but not negligible. Those supremely able, though often arrogant, French civil servants have a gift for concentrating the minds of their political masters on medium and long-term projects. The French way is to set a target and to achieve it: witness the current systematic reorientation of French exports towards the oil-producing countries. The French way is often not a particularly democratic way, but the effectiveness and quality of its civil servants is undeniable.

Nor can the British afford to sneer at the Italians. The astonishing energy and entrepreneurial flair of Italy's small and medium-sized exporters is even now helping to transform the country's balance of payments situation. The machine tool industry is one of the healthiest in Europe, and the Italian flair for design—like the Danish—could profitably be followed by British industry. As for Holland, it is, in many ways, a model democracy, pullulating with genuine political debate and social experiments, its people blending a teutonic capacity for work with a British taste for imaginative leisure.

Why are British anti-Marketeers so reluctant to enrich their lives by closer association with their European neighbours? Why have they made membership such a life and death issue when Britain's real problems (as seen from the continent: industrial relations, under-investment, productivity, reliability in fulfilling contracts and so on) are elsewhere?

In many cases the answer lies, no doubt, in a genuine unawareness of what life is like on the continent in the mid-1970s. Some are, perhaps, still scarred by wartime memories. Others are reluctant to face the possibility that Britain could have anything to learn from foreigners, especially in the matter of democracy.

Yet Britain and her European partners have so much more than trade to give each other. To leave the EEC would, it is widely believed, be extremely painful in economic terms and in international confidence in Britain. It would, I believe, be even more damaging in human and psychological terms. Friendship, most people agree, is one of the most enriching factors in life. The EEC remains the best existing forum for making and developing friendships.

Roger Berthoud

Colonel Gaddafi maintains contact with republicans and loyalists

The role Libya sees for itself in the Irish struggle

Tripoli, April 20

On March 15, 1973, Captain Hans-Ludwig Fleugal, master of the 289-ton Cyprus based coaster Claudia, watched from his ship's rail as nine soldiers in uniform of the Libyan Army staggered across the Tripoli dockside under the weight of five tons of arms and explosives.

The weapons, including Russian A47 service rifles, were loaded into the Claudia's hold—ironically only a few hundred yards from where the Union Jack fluttered over the British embassy on the Tripoli waterfront—under the eyes of Mr Joe Cahill, one of the Provisional IRA's Army Council from Dublin. In the hot afternoon, with Mr Cahill aboard, the Claudia chugged out into the Mediterranean, escorted by naval vessels of the Libyan Arab Republic on the first stage of its highly illegal voyage to Ireland.

That, at least, is Captain Fleugal's account of the start of the Claudia affair, and is remarkable because it is the only eyewitness evidence to be made public of Colonel Gaddafi's involvement with the IRA. British submarines apparently shadowed the Claudia all the way to Ireland where, two miles off Helvic Head in Co Cork, she was stopped by minesweepers of the Irish Naval Service. The incident prompted a brief flurry of diplomatic protest—the Irish representative to the United Nations asked for clarification from his Libyan opposite number—but there the matter seemed to be left.

Then, about six months later, the Provisionals in Ulster suddenly began using rocket launchers, not old wartime stock but up-to-date RPG 7 bazookas manufactured in the Soviet Union. Army Intelligence concluded that they came like the Claudia's cargo from Libya. The Army sent samples of dust and sand found inside one of the launchers to scientists of all the leading petroleum companies in Britain in the hope that the mixture of earth could in some way be geographically identified. But the petrol companies could not help.

The British conviction that Colonel Gaddafi was—and still is—supplying guns to the IRA rests, therefore, not so much on substantial evidence as on the remarks made by Colonel Gaddafi since the Libyan revolution in 1969. In 1972, for example, he said that his country was giving weapons to the Provisionals and on eight later occasions Libya's leader announced his support for "revolutionaries" in Ireland. Last November, Major Abdul Jalloud, the Libyan Prime Minister, told a conference in Kuala Lumpur that Libya was backing the Provisionals, and in the following months Colonel Gaddafi said it again in Malta.

> The nature of the struggle seems to be of less importance than the fact that it exists, and officials compare the IRA with the PLO

The rhetoric about Irish "freedom fighters" was repeated this weekend when 15 members of the Irish Dail and Senate visiting Libya were entertained in Tripoli and Benghazi by Colonel Gaddafi's government. Since they are members of the three main political parties in the republic, the 15 men and one woman (the Senate's deputy speaker) are elected representatives of the Irish people, yet they had to listen to Mr Ahmed Shahati, an official of the Arab Socialist Union, telling them over lunch that Libya supported "liberation forces" in Ireland.

The most important immediate question, however, is just how seriously the Libyans should be taken when they make statements of this kind and whether such remarks are not misunderstood by those who see support for the IRA or any other group solely in terms of firepower. The Libyans, as the Irish have found out this weekend, are fascinated by the anti-colonialist struggle, in Vietnam, in Ireland, and, of course, in Palestine. The nature of that struggle seems to be of less importance than the fact that it exists, and so officials in Tripoli have been able effortlessly to compare the IRA with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Such emphasis reached a focal point of largely unpublicized fantasy last December when Colonel Gaddafi actually gave his support to what he called the "freedom fighters" of the Scottish Nationalist movement.

All inquiries about the nature of such support are met with silence. When I placed a formal request with the Libyan Government two days ago to discuss aid to the IRA, it was met with a discreet invitation to discuss Libya's cultural development with the Minister of Industry.

There is every reason to believe that Colonel Gaddafi, while he probably has not the slightest interest in British policy in Northern Ireland (save that it is "colonialist"), is obtaining a pretty shrewd idea of what is going on in Ireland. His officials are spending equal amounts of time with each delegation, whether it be para-military and Protestant or elected and largely Catholic Irishmen who come to Libya. Mr Eddie O'Donnell, the young Irish civil servant in Colonel Gaddafi's ministry, says the Libyan leader is just as interested in emergent Protestant nationalism as he is in republicanism. This is why both Sinn Fein and the UDA were asked to come to Libya.

If Libya's interest in Ireland is largely a philosophical one and its "support" is moral rather than physical, there is a genuine and sustained interest in Ireland because it seems, in however vague a form, to represent for the Libyans a larger world struggle. No amount of explanations from the Irish MPs alters that. Nor will any attempts by the Irish to see similarities between their own country and Libya.

Colonel Gaddafi almost certainly did order those guns to be loaded aboard the Claudia, but it was probably a token gesture to show that Libya, too, could play its part in a world struggle. So the contacts with all groups will be kept up.

In fact, a few days ago a letter arrived in Tripoli from the UDA in Belfast. It was sent to the UDA's contact man in the city and passed on for the attention of Mr Shabari and his colleagues. It was a request by the para-military men in Belfast to come back for another visit. They are likely to get their invitation in a few days' time.

Robert Fisk

Extra money should go to MPs instead of the party machines

It has come as no surprise to learn from the Crossman Diaries that civil servants enjoy a great deal of power. It was, after all, the secretary to the Cabinet, Sir John Hunt, who tried to prevent publication of extracts from the diaries by the *Sunday Times*. This, we are asked to believe, without any political instructions from above. What is not generally realized is that, since the war, top civil servants have almost invariably been paid more, sometimes a great deal more, than their political masters.

In 1937 Cabinet ministers were all paid £5,000 a year, except for the Prime Minister and the Lord Chancellor, who each received £10,000 a year. For some Cabinet posts £5,000 a year had been paid for the best part of a hundred years; other Cabinet posts, such as that of Lord President of the Council, for example, attracted the much smaller salary of £2,000 a year. In 1937 Cabinet ministers' salaries were made uniform at £5,000 a year while permanent secretaries of government departments received £3,000. At a time, therefore, when taxation was low and prices were also very low a Cabinet minister, as Duff Cooper wrote in *Old Men Forget*, could live the life of a very rich man and even permanent secretaries were, by the standards of today, very comfortably off indeed.

The salaries of Cabinet ministers remained at £5,000 a year until 1964; those of senior civil servants increased from time to time and permanent secretaries' salaries overtook those of their political masters in the late 1950s. By 1964 a permanent secretary was drawing £8,000 a year. In the same year the Lawrence Committee, set up under the Conservative government, recommended that a Cabinet minister should be paid £12,000 a year, thus re-establishing the lead of the minister over the permanent secretary nearly as large as that which existed before the war. The recommendations of the Lawrence Committee, however, were not accepted in full by the new Labour government. It was decided that, owing to the economic situation, Cabinet ministers would receive only half the £7,000 increase recommended by Lawrence. By the end of 1964, therefore, Cabinet ministers were ahead of their permanent secretaries by a mere £500 a year and this is the last time they were in the financial lead.

By 1970, permanent secretaries, who had received regular increases in their salaries, were being paid £14,000 a year, and the Head of the Home Civil Service was drawing £15,000 a year, yet Cabinet ministers (except for the Lord Chancellor and the Prime Minister) were still only receiving £8,500. The Prime Minister was getting £14,000 a year, of which the first £4,000 was paid free of tax (a concession granted by the Attlee government) and the Lord Chancellor £14,500. Once again, the politicians had fallen severely behind the civil servants.

In 1970 the Heath government set up a committee under Lord Boyle to consider ministerial and parliamentary salaries. For the first time a governmental salary review body recommended that a Cabinet minister should be paid less than a permanent secretary. From 1972, Cabinet ministers were paid £13,000 (against £14,000 for a permanent secretary) although for the first time they were paid, if they sat in the House of Commons, a parliamentary allowance of £3,000. From 1959 until 1964, my first five years in the House of Commons, MPs were paid £1,750 a year and I was allowed by the revenue £1,500 of this as legitimate expenses. One can take it that necessary parliamentary expenses must have more than doubled between 1959 and 1971.

On January 1, 1975, the Boyle Committee awarded the Head of the Home Civil Service a salary of £20,175; permanent secretaries £18,675, and deputy secretaries £14,000. These increased salaries were paid immediately. On January 1, 1976, stage two of the Boyle Committee award comes into effect when the Head of the Home Civil Service will receive £23,000; permanent secretaries will get £21,000 and deputy secretaries £15,000. Cabinet ministers still receive only £13,000, except for the Prime Minister who gets £20,000 (£4,000 tax free) and the Lord Chancellor who also gets £20,000. Not only will Cabinet ministers receive £8,000 a year less than their permanent secretaries, but they will get £2,000 a year less than their deputy secretaries. Civil servants also receive pensions, which Cabinet ministers, except for the Prime Minister and Lord Chancellor, do not. The pension for a former Prime Minister is now fixed at £7,500 a year, whereas that of a permanent secretary will be, after January 1976, approximately double. The situation is clearly absurd, and reveals all too obviously why Harold Wilson, George Brown, Richard Crossman and others have written their memoirs. The salaries of ministers of the Crown should be subject to the same reviewing process as that of senior civil servants, the review should be carried out by the same body, and Cabinet ministers should be paid more than their permanent secretaries, if only because they receive no pensions and they hold office through the will, or even the whim, of the Prime Minister of the day.

Since 1937 the Leader of the Opposition has been paid. Originally the salary was £2,000; now it is £9,500, plus the parliamentary allowance of £3,000. The leadership of the Opposition is a full time job. Although the costs of the private office of the Leader of the Conservative Party are met from party funds when in opposition, the Labour Party leader has to bear most of the cost himself. This either means that he has to earn a sizeable sum, for which Harold Wilson was most unjustly criticized, to maintain the smallest staff compatible with efficiency, or just let efficiency go. It is again absurd that a possible future Prime Minister, or ex-Prime Minister in the case of Harold Wilson from 1966 to 1970, and Edward Heath from 1970 to 1971, should be paid less than a medium grade civil servant.

The Boyle Committee provided that, for the first time, the Opposition Chief Whip and two other Whips should be paid (excluding the parliamentary allowance) £7,500 and £4,000 respectively. The Opposition Chief Whip, therefore, receives only £2,000 less than the Government Chief Whip (Mr Mellish is, exceptionally, in the Cabinet and draws a full salary of £13,000), and the two Opposition Whips who are paid receive the same salaries as their government counterparts, although about a dozen of the latter are paid. Opposition salaries have created further injustices. Nobody would, I imagine, query the right of the Leader of the Opposition to be paid. Indeed, I have argued that the payment should be considerably more. But what possible justification can there be for paying the Opposition Chief Whip £7,500 and two of his subordinates £4,000 (all excluding the parliamentary allowance of £3,000) and not paying the Leader of the Liberal Party, who represents nearly six million voters, anything at all, apart from his salary of £4,500 as a backbench MP?

Parliament has recently voted for political parties to be subsidized by the taxpayer. I can see no justification for such a proposal, which is likely to make the national political organizations of the parties more powerful. The behaviour of the Conservative Central Office in vetoing certain prospective parliamentary candidates shows the undesirability of an over powerful political machine.

Cabinet ministers should be paid properly, so should the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the Liberal Party and, if necessary, some Whips in the opposition parties. An increase in MPs' salaries is long overdue. The money that is destined for the party machines should be directed towards equipping the party leaders with proper staffs and towards providing MPs with proper research facilities. My farewell present from the nation after seven years as an MP was a single first-class ticket to Lancaster. We have progressed since then, but not much.

Humphry Berkeley

Gloomy outlook for housing plans

Landlords are selling up or turning to subterfuge to evade the law

The Government's housing policies, if not yet in ruins, seem badly in need of rehabilitation. It is becoming more likely that the ambitious plans with which the Labour Party returned to office will founder on the rocks of Treasury intransigence.

Broadly speaking, the goals were to promote the "municipalization" rented property by making life difficult for private landlords; to encourage the renovation of older houses particularly in large cities, instead of the extravagant and often socially disastrous comprehensive redevelopment schemes which have predominated for the past 20 years; to repeal the "fair rents" for council tenants introduced by the Conservative Government; to expand the housing association movement; and finally to put an end to property speculation by bringing all development land into public ownership.

But almost immediately the Government found itself confronted by a mortgage famine and a deep recession in both public and private house building. Council programmes responded fairly quickly to stimulation and, with the building societies once more in a healthy position after needing emergency aid last year, Mr Reginald Freeson, Minister for Housing, thinks the crisis of confidence is over.

But the number of starts in the private sector is only just beginning to improve, and there is a danger of repeating the 1973 situation with too many mortgages chasing too few houses.

Elsewhere the situation is confused and gloomy. After months of being exhorted to acquire houses from private owners and renovate and adapt them for council tenants, local authorities were staggered last month to learn that rehabilitation grants were to be drastically cut. Since new building programmes were not affected, the Government appeared to be flatly contradicting itself.

Mr Anthony Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, replied that too much was being spent on modernizing prewar council estates and not enough on recently acquired older properties. Several London authorities say that is nonsense, and that ministers have no idea how much it costs to turn a decaying Georgian terrace in Camden or Islington into modern flats.

Even Labour-dominated councils, moreover, have doubts about the Government's commitment to abolish privately rented accommodation altogether. With allegedly unrealistic controls on rents, landlords are either selling up or resorting to subterfuge to evade the law. Single people and childless couples have no priority on council waiting lists, and Mr Freeson's talk of extending co-ownership schemes and tenants' co-operatives are irrelevant to the needs of the large transient populations of most cities.

Paradoxically many local authorities have interpreted the replacement of "fair" rents by "reasonable" rents as meaning that there should be no rises at all in the near future. Their political motives are understandable, but at a time when rents no longer cover maintenance costs and when subsidies have been slashed in the Budget, they seem a little short-sighted.

The larger authorities, notably the Greater London Council, fear that their ability to raise capital either from Government loans or on the market has been seriously jeopardized.

Mr John Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government, is confident that the Community Land Bill, of which he is the chief architect, will go ahead on schedule. But its enactment may well coincide with the day that councils finally run out of money.

John Young

The Times Diary

Protecting endangered vegetables

We hear much about the need to preserve rare species of animals, birds and flowers. Indeed the House of Commons spent much of last Friday on legislation to do that. Lawrence Hills, director of the Henry Doubleday Research Association at Braintree, wants to see equal concern lavished on the preservation of rare species of vegetables. "These are in far greater danger than any ibis or osprey", he says.

The specific object of his present concern is rape kale. The asparagus kale, which Hills regards as the nicest of the rape kales, is, he says, down to its last few packets. (It looks like kale and tastes something like asparagus.) Other varieties—and he lists eight—are thought to be extinct though there have been reports of occasional sightings in corners of remote gardens.

The kales, says Hills, are specially rich in vitamins A and C. Moreover, some appear to carry clubroot resisting genes which it would be beneficial to breed into the cabbage family. Yet none of those he lists appears on the national or EEC lists of approved vegetables, so seedsmen who breed them and sell the seed could be fined up to £100.

"Britain as well as Europe is therefore destroying her heritage of hardy vegetables from the past with the recklessness of Frenchmen and Italians shooting wild birds", says Hills, a bit chauvinistically. He wants a campaign to save the kale as there is one to save the whale.

The Ministry of Agriculture knew all about Hills when I phoned them on the subject. He has met officials from the ministry's Plant Variety Rights Office in Cambridge, to discuss the kale question.

The Ministry lays down certain conditions for including vegetables on its approved list. One is that they should be of distinct varieties which consistently reproduce their characteristics. And another is that they should be varieties which are still marketed.

In the case of rape kale, the Ministry spokesman said that the eight varieties listed by Hills were introduced in the nineteenth century and were superseded in 1933 by Hungry Gap, a more prolific variety which can be sown in July and is the last to run to seed. Hungry Gap does appear on the authorized lists.

Regarding asparagus kale, the Ministry were rather bewildered and seemed almost to doubt its existence. "We don't know whether it's a type or a variety", said the official, "and we don't know whether it's a proscribed species. We told Hills he could continue to sell the seed if he's got any of it."

Meanwhile, Hills wants to hear from seedsmen, plant breeders and gardeners who are interested in helping him start a vegetable sanctuary as a resting place for varieties which, according to the Ministry of Agriculture's stern criteria, have ended their useful life.

Diarist

Publishers looking for an original idea might glance towards the diaries of John Parl Getty. In one of his rare interviews the 82-year-old millionaire disclosed at the weekend that he still writes down what happened today and what should happen tomorrow. The occasion for this confidence was a press summons to Sutton Place, his Elizabethan mansion in 1,000 acres of Surrey countryside, to hear about the £20,000 prize he is giving to the individual making the greatest contribution to saving wildlife.

Getty is a frail old man and at times he appeared almost too exhausted to get to the end of a sentence. He was unable to accept a suggestion that the activities of his oil and commercial empire could have been a contributing factor to the decline of wildlife. He said: "I don't think business has got anything to do with wildlife. Animals deserve a break as they cannot speak for themselves."

War games

The American War of Independence, the Battle of Waterloo and the Second World War were just a few of the famous engagements fought out at Chelsea town hall on Saturday. It was the annual open day of the South London Warlords—a military modelling and war-gaming club.

War games have been around a long time. Wooden models were discovered in Tutankhamun's tomb, chess is a Chinese version and Frederick the Great of Prussia put his figures to practical use demonstrating tactics to his soldiers.

Today there are over 50,000 enthusiasts in clubs across the country, whose members include barristers to dustmen, according to the South London chairman and exhibition organizer, Mike Symes, a postman.

The battles are fought—wargamers always fight, never play—with scaled down models on a diorma, a three dimensional model of the battlefield. Many devotees spend hours lovingly painting the figures and scenery, and Symes said many preferred this to the actual fighting.

There was a cup for the best display and by lunch time the Battle of Frazier's Farm was favourite for the prize. Here British and American troops fought the war of Independence on either side of a river of varnished perspex with rock and reeds sprouting from its depths.

Other contestants included an allied defence of a Normandy village, with realistic burnt-out cottages, a group of Carthaginians mounted on elephants challenging Assyrians in ox-drawn chariots and even some fictional warfare from the *Lord of the Ring*.

Players are not permanently buried in history books following pre-ordained moves since battles do not necessarily have to come to an historically accurate conclusion. As one war lord explained: "Napoleon could easily win a Waterloo—after all, it was a close run thing." The games are decided by dice and a set of rules.

Mingling with the public were a number of real life models like Prince Rupert's Bluecoats, splendidly attired in turquoise velvet doublets, black breeches, gauntlets and jaunty plumed hats. They are a royalist regiment belonging to the nationwide Sealed Knot, who fight the Civil War from Caernarvon to Dundee and last July laid siege to the Tower as part of the Festival of London.

LOW DOWN—THUD TO GO!

This headline is remarkable for being one of the few recorded attempts at humour in Red Weekly, *the stern organ of the International Marxist Group. Purists might discern a touch of racism in the play on funny foreign names.*

Understanding

What are we to make of the award of an OBE to Joseph Fromm, a former London editor of *US News and World Report*? During the last election he wrote an apocalyptic article wondering whether Britain was "going down the drain as a nation". Many Britons, he reported, were "debating the role of the armed forces in what they call the coming crisis of authority" and there was a danger that the Labour revolution would "surge completely out of control".

Fromm's OBE was announced in Washington last week. The citation says it is "in recognition of the valuable contribution which he has made to Anglo-American friendship and understanding".

Dressing up

The sun shone for England yesterday, the closest Sunday to St George's Day, as Dr Frank Hansford-Miller and his followers in the English National Party launched a Save England Crusade in Trafalgar Square. The first step on the road to national salvation was to choose two national costumes—one for men and one for women—and there were a dozen or so entries for a fancy dress parade organized for this purpose.

Hansford-Miller wore a floppy, red mob cap, a red cloak over a green tunic of medieval cut, and leggings which gave him one blue foot and one red foot, one yellow leg and one leg in a Fair Isle pattern of maroon and green.

Others had availed themselves of changing rooms at the Charing Cross Hotel rather than make the journey to Trafalgar Square in national regalia. Two art students from Bournemouth wore simplified Beefeater costumes in blue and gold, to symbolize the monarchy. Another matching couple had elegant Plantagenet costumes in green and white.

A schoolgirl called Zoe said all her family had helped with her green Elizabethan dress made out of things at home. A woman with a Yorkshire terrier said her brown gown was made out of curtaining.

The audience enjoyed it, though the English seemed to find it funnier than the foreigners. "It is terrible", said a German, "that all these costumes are so historical. You are always looking back in this country, never forward. My friend, you will not find us wearing *lederhosen* 'll the time, believe me."

The Abafumi Company from Uganda, who open in the World Theatre Season at the Aldwych tonight, are upset because British customs have ripped apart their principal prop, a valuable 70-year-old drum which stands five foot high and is made of butter-soaked cut and cow hide. An Aldwych spokesman said they were probably looking for drugs, but my guess is that they were after small illegal immigrants.

PHS

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ACK MARK FOR PROGRESSIVES

ndful of local education ies which have persisted refusal to submit plans rentice for the reorgan- f their secondary schools omprehensive lines will ncouragement from the ion of the new Black n education, the fourth eries and the first for rs. Ranged against them, rs of the comprehensive will be needled and on enraged by the argu- support of continued and traditional stan- schools marshalled in ection of essays.

Black Paper like its sors has a polemical Its contributors believe destruction of selective nd their replacement by ensives, and the spread essive, and, they would permissive, methods of n have both undermined t standards and encour- liscipline.

can be little doubt that ws in different degrees ity are shared by many not all of whom are Con- in their politics or ry in their social atti- is a mistake to assume, people on the left in n assume, that those who sy about the direction reforms of the organi- schools and of their m, are found only he ranks of the active ers for the preservation remaining grammar

The suppressed suspi- such doubts are in fact lespread is perhaps one why comprehensive en- have greeted the succes- k Papers with such dis- ury.

The problem with the Black Paper is that while this fundamental theme, the danger of an erosion of academic standards and of discipline in schools, is extremely valuable it is marred by an over-simple identification of these ills with the spread of comprehensive education. In fact many comprehensive schools maintain proper standards of academic achievement and of discipline while offering their pupils the extra opportunities, social and educational, that flow from their comprehensiveness: others, particularly some large comprehensives in the inner districts of our cities, have been unable to preserve proper standards or to maintain adequate discipline. Naturally the Black pamphleteers emphasize the evidence of failure just as supporters of the comprehensive experiment emphasize the evidence of success.

The Black Paper has the good and bad qualities of a vigorous polemic. It focuses public attention on a subject of undoubted public concern but at the cost of some oversimplification of the issues. Such a complicated phenomenon as deteriorating standards of achievement and of behaviour cannot have such a simple causé as the reorganization of secondary education along comprehensive lines. Certainly reorganization has made these ills more visible but many other factors, the growing size of schools, the changing attitude of teachers, and the decline of traditional authority in the family, at work, and in the state itself, have contributed to the disturbing conditions in some secondary schools.

However if the Black Paper errs by regarding comprehensive schools as the root of all education's ills, Mr Prentice, if he yields to the pressure to introduce legislation to coerce the seven authorities which have refused to go comprehensive, will make the opposite error. Nor is the comprehensive school necessarily a universal model for the organization of secondary education. It is important to allow, and even to encourage, a diversity of forms, among which the comprehensive will clearly be dominant, but its dominance should not exclude other patterns.

One valuable suggestion is that Mr Prentice if he must introduce legislation should confine its effect to the middle school. Such a gradualist approach would not only help to produce a much wider measure of agreement on the organization of secondary education, but allow the pattern of institutions after the middle school to be designed to satisfy local needs and preferences. Self-selection by the pupils themselves at a later age and some selection by the schools would incur little of the odium incurred by an administered system of selection like the former eleven plus. Such a pattern might also provide a secure place for direct grant schools if they agreed to become post-middle school institutions and fit in well with the tendency among many young people to attend further education colleges after the age of sixteen. Belief in a panacea, whether it is the reintroduction of selective schools or legislation to introduce a universal system of comprehensive education, will only stunt the spontaneity and initiative on which the development of education has often relied.

Gloomy ...ok for hou... plans

TUGAL'S DUMMY ELECTION

's elections on Friday be wholly meaningless. ey will not fulfil their purpose, which was to constituent assembly to a new constitution. The will be elected but the Forces Movement has decided on the type of tion it wants.

theless, the mere fact of rough the motions of an campaign is of enormous nce after fifty years with any political life at all. lowed a dozen parties to heir wares and has given lace the opportunity to some of the problems hem. Even if it is re- s only a dummy run for al election in the future, ly as a massive public poll, its effects will not ly negated by the deci- the soldiers to keep

oes this decision in itself ily signify that demo- as been nipped in the that Portugal has merely rom one military dictator- another. It is, certainly, tially dangerous decision anyone with power y becomes increasingly it to relinquish it. Even the military leaders the intentions now, it is not t to envisage a situation h they continue to find asons for judging that d is not quite ready for acy. But as the situation stands at the moment their position deserves understanding.

Portugal is a poor country with a high rate of illiteracy, little political experience, severe economic problems, and now a plethora of noisy political parties. The armed forces can argue that in many ways they are more truly representative. With conscripts from all over the country serving four years' compulsory service they can be in closer touch with the peasants and workers than the young middle class ideologists.

This gives the Armed Forces Movement a degree of provisional legitimacy which makes it far more than just a clique of disgruntled officers. In the long run it cannot sustain this legitimacy without a proper political base endorsed by democratic process. Whether it will develop this, or will hand over to parties which can develop it, remains an entirely open question, but for the moment its position is not as easy to condemn as appears to those with fixed ideas about democracy and military rule.

Nor is it easy to define, largely because there are so many conflicting tendencies within the Movement and such a complex interaction between it and the political parties, particularly the Communist Party, on whose organization it has had to rely more than many of its members wish. The different elements which came together found themselves in power with no clear political programme, a deep suspicion of politicians (which events have done little to eradicate), an awareness that radical change of some sort was necessary, but no political organization or experience to chart these changes. They also found their country the object of intense outside interest as a strategically important member of Nato, a potential member of the European Community, and a political laboratory in which many of the conflicting forces in Portuguese party politics are being tested.

The future will depend to a great extent on how they work out their own differences and whether they can find enough ground for working with the most substantial and democratic of the political parties instead of against them. It will also depend on the reactions of the outside world. The European Community is the obvious place for Portugal to be but there will be powerful forces both inside and outside the country trying to bring it into some sort of association with the Soviet sphere of influence.

In this situation the European Community should be careful not to provoke a reaction by seeming too eager to influence Portugal's internal affairs. It should, however, be ready with an open mind and open hand to respond to any approaches that may come from Portugal.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Attorney-General and Housing Bill

From Mr David Weitzman, QC, Labour MP for Hackney, North and Stoke Newington, and others

Sir, There has been considerable personal and unjustified criticism of the Attorney General in your columns in relation to his position on the Housing Finance (Special Provisions) Bill. The crux of the attack as exemplified by the remarks of Bernard Levin is that in 1972 he said one thing and is now hypocritically resiling from the advice he then gave. The Attorney has explained his position at the Standing Committee considering the Bill and we think it right that this should at last be fairly stated and the comments of Conservative spokesmen as to his position should be recorded publicly.

In July, 1972, Mr Silkin received a letter from the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party. That letter stated . . .

"The question of the next Labour Government repaying to trade unions moneys lost through the workings of the Industrial Relations Act and to local councillors for any surcharging through the working of the Housing Finance Act was considered. Although I realize that these two items of legislation are very different in their legal implication I wonder if you would be good enough to let me have your considered opinion of the possibilities and difficulties of a future Labour Government reimbursing either trade unions or councillors or both."

He replied:

"An Act of Indemnity passed for this purpose would in my opinion contravene all constitutional practice and set a dangerous precedent."

This is the view he has continued to stand by. The essential point is that the Attorney was advising against legislation to refund financial penalties which would have already been imposed.

The Attorney was not dealing with the wider issue of legislation passed to remove surcharges and disqualifications which might be imposed on councillors under the Housing Finance Act. Had he been invited to do so he could not but have mentioned and advised on decisions of previous Tory Administrations which would require consideration in the different context, as apparently condoning defiance of the law. Notably, there was the Local Authorities (Audit) Act 1927 introduced by Mr Chamberlain as an Act of Indemnity, in part, for the Poplar Councillors, and there was the decision of the Secretary of State for Wales in 1971 who agreed not to invoke surcharge and disqualification when the Merthyr Tydfil Councillors continued to spend money on school milk when an Act of Parliament had removed their power to spend.

No one can suggest that these precedents do not exist. They are a proper subject for debate and their application and relevance to the present Bill is a matter for deep and serious discussion. But we should like to quote the words of Mr Timothy Raison, MP, who leads for the Opposition in the Standing Committee when he said:—

"It has become apparent and now I confirm it that we on the Conservative benches accept that the 'Levinese' argument as we have called it does not stand, and the Attorney General gave a perfectly reasonable reply to the specific questions he was asked (by the National Executive Committee) and we shall not pursue that."

This view was accepted by other Conservative speakers in the Committee.

We do not wish to dispute that very basic matters are at issue under this Bill, as indeed the Attorney General has said, and that there is room for honest dispute and argument on the applicability to the circumstances of the present Bill of the precedents. On that the two sides of the Committee take different views and we do not question the Opposition's right to differ. But we hope that it will now be accepted that the honour and integrity of the Attorney General has been impugned unfairly.

It is high time that the record should be put straight.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID WEITZMAN,
JULIUS SILVERMAN,
JOHN WATKINSON,
House of Commons.
April 17.

EEC referendum

From Mr G. K. Lawrence

Sir, It is sad to see so eminent a former civil servant as Sir John Winnifrith clinging to views which have long been overtaken by events, and making statements which, while possibly accurate in his day, bear no relation to conditions in today's world. In his pamphlet, discussed in your columns on April 17, he based his arguments on the assumption that there always will be such (cheaper) food available in the world market. We can bring down our food costs by buying this cheaper food."

There is in fact a chronic and continuing world food shortage to discuss which the nations of the world met in conference in Rome last November. World food reserves are at an all-time low, and at one time last year there was only 16 days supply of wheat in stock in the world's granaries. World population is expected to double by the end of the century; and the food exporting countries are steadily needing a greater proportion of their production to feed their own populations. Britain no longer has guaranteed access to food supplies from the Commonwealth.

Sir John's advice amounts to saying that the British housewife should vote us out of Europe and gamble on plentiful world supplies to provide the 45 per cent of our requirements which we must import. He makes no mention of the fact that the European Community of nine nations, including the United Kingdom, is over 90 per cent self-sufficient in almost all main foodstuffs, and that as a member we have priority access to Community production no matter what the supply position is in the rest of the world.

What the British voters must really decide, for themselves and their children, is whether they would rather have guaranteed food supplies at a stable price, or risk severe shortages: whether they prefer certainty of supply to doubtful price benefits in recent years. Sir John has demonstrated its ability and will to arrange supply when we were faced with a serious sugar shortage. Where was Sir John's cheap food then?

Yours faithfully,
G. K. LAWRENCE, Chairman,
Food and Drink Industries Council,
1-2 Castle Lane, SW1.
April 18.

From Mr Kenneth Tynan

Sir, A close study of the way in which our overwhelmingly pro-Market press is handling the Common Market controversy reveals that one or two familiar words have undergone curious shifts of meaning.

Eg: a "moderate" is one who wishes to revolutionize the whole course of British history by attaching this country indissolubly to a selected group of Western European neighbours. An "extremist", on the other hand, is one who wishes this country to go its own way in the future as in the past.

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH TYNAN,
20 Thurloe Square, SW7.
April 18.

Private patients

From Mr Bernard Dix

Sir, It must be a matter for concern that when eminent members of the medical profession such as Dr Scale and his colleagues (April 18) comment on socio-economic aspects of the National Health Service, such as the provision of facilities for private patients, they display an alarming lack of objectivity.

Thus health service employees who are not doctors are somewhat contemptuously dismissed as "unskilled and semi-skilled workers" who, by some unexplained process, become "ignorant fanatics" in the next sentence. Given such an approach it is inevitable that the standard emotive stereotyped phrases should be invoked: "law and order", "disruption of society", "trade unions which are becoming a dominant power" and "state monopoly".

That Dr Seale and his colleagues should occupy a precious 20 column inches of your space in such a way is more indicative of their political philosophy rather than any medical justification they may have for the continuation of private practice.

Yours sincerely,
BERNARD DIX, Assistant General Secretary,
National Union of Public Employees,
Civic House,
Aberdeen Terrace, SE3.
April 18.

Public pay

From Mr C. C. Jasper

Sir, You have recently been congratulated on your leading article concerning local government expenditure, and rightly so. In your leading article of April 16, however, I fear there is a misleading innuendo which ought to be corrected.

You comment, quite rightly, on the Chancellor's Budget statement that "pay in central and local government is likely to cost upwards of £3,000m more in 1975-76 than in 1974-75". You turn this statement into an attack on non-productive bureaucracy.

No one could really object to the need to carefully control the number of bureaucrats, but you must not equate the £3,000m extra or the extra £50 per head of population to the "labour cost of being governed". It is obvious that public pay includes many who do not govern. Teachers, nurses, doctors, home helps, social workers, lecturers, dustmen, roadmen, police and firemen are but a few notable examples. It is also particularly true that pay increases have been relatively higher in such categories than the so-called non-productive.

There may well be a case for examining carefully the extent to which this country is overgoverned, but that case will not be helped by misquotation of the facts.

While I have your attention, may I just mention a point which seems to have been overlooked by you when looking at the rate increases of local authorities. In April, 1974, *The Times* cost 6p. Now it is 10p, an increase of 66 per cent. Are there many local authorities whose rate increase has exceeded that percentage? What have you done to economize on overheads?

Yours faithfully,
C. C. JASPER, County Treasurer,
Hertfordshire County Council,
Finance Department,
County Hall,
Hertford.
April 17.

Sacking of Mr Shelepin

From Professor Bernard Crick

Sir, Time is short if anything is to be done, but may I use your columns exceptionally (rather than waste time writing round for all the usual signatures) to ask Clive Jenkins and his big friends to join with me in a letter to *Tribune*, protesting at the enforced redundancy of the leader of the Russian trade union movement, so recently their guest—a sacking which, so far as one can see, is inspired by purely political motives.

Yours sincerely,
BERNARD CRICK,
The Political Quarterly,
Birkbeck College,
Gresse Street, W1.
April 18.

Black Paper on education

From Mrs Fiona Clark and others

Sir, The publication of the latest Black Paper is a black event indeed for education. The struggle to provide equality of opportunity in our schools for children of very different abilities and "home life chances" is one of the great challenges of our century. Debate on how to meet that challenge is bound to be intense, but nothing is gained for any point of view by the shrillness and carelessness that characterize Black Paper 4. Difficult and complex problems—to stream or not to stream, and if so when? large or small comprehensives? ability defined how and at what ages?—will be obscured by those who prefer to shout through, rather than to think through, what is best for all our children.

Let us begin at the beginning. *Black Paper* Basics Point One reads: "Children are not naturally good. They need firm tactful discipline from parents and teachers with clear standards. Too much freedom for children breeds selfishness, vandalism and personal unhappiness." We can all play at this game: "Children are not naturally bad. They need firm tactful support from parents and teachers with clear standards. Too much discipline for children breeds depression, conformity and personal unhappiness." That sounds more likely, but is this kind of sloganizing really going to clarify the issues?

May we, as Parent Governors, concentrate particularly on the *Letter to MPs and Parents*, by C. B. Cox and Rhodes Boyson? It is surely the shoddiest contribution to democratic debate on education currently in print. At its centre lie three things: 1, a mindless invocation of "traditions of excellence" (what traditions, what excellence, measured by what criteria, for which children and students?); 2, a complete indifference to what is being achieved, steadily and courageously, in many non-selective schools ("indiscipline is rife, scholarship non-existent", "only apparent failures remain there"—these phrases are all Cox and Boyson have to offer); and 3, above all, a total contempt for children themselves. "Deprived children", state Cox and Boyson, "are not deprived unless they feel deprived." Oh, well, that's all right then. Let those with few "home life chances" stumble along, keeping their misery and defeat to themselves, and let them leave school at 14. They are only an embarrassment to real education. And even so, a page or two later, it turns out—"the disappearance", write Cox and Boyson, "to apprenticeships and work of the 14+ lesson-resisters would also be a considerable help".

Space forbids an analysis of individual contributions. It is saddening, however, to find Miss Iris Murdock substituting the rationalization of prejudice for the positive contribution she might have made; sadder still to find a former comprehensive school headmaster, Mr Kenneth Green, demonstrating again the sweeping *Black* contempt for children themselves. "Many of these children", he states in writing of children of average and less than average ability (his words), "lack motivation and provide almost insuperable problems of backwardness, retardation, of maladjustment and anti-social behaviour." He speaks, by his own definition then, not of a small number of disruptive children, who are indeed a problem for any school, but of the great majority of all the children whom we all as parents give birth to, raise and send to school.

Finally, in many of the British contributions to this *Black Paper* the quality of argument is extraordinarily low. Concepts used throughout—"standards of excellence", "equality", "freedom"—are seldom defined or examined, so that one cannot judge what is being said about them. Two contributions are anonymous, so that one has no idea what weight to give them or even how authentic they might be. In general, to turn Miss Murdoch's judgment back on the *Paper*, the pre-judgment in favour of selection (and are there no poor grammar schools anywhere in England?) effectively closes the whole discussion.

Are we to assume this wretched piece of propaganda, right through to the absurd jumble of quotes that ends the paper, to be an example of "standards of excellence"?

Yours faithfully,
FIONA CLARK, Pimlico;
ROS CULLINAN, *Haverstock*;
P. E. DANIELL, Paddington;
SUSANNA GARDINER, Acland Burghley;
J. JUDD, Rutherford;
JOSEPHINE LANE, Sir William Collins;
AUDREY PHILLIPS, Quintin Kynaston;
TREVOR THOMAS, Hampstead;
PENELOPE VITA-FINZI, Parliament Hill;
Parent Governors of County Secondary Schools,
ILEA Division 2,
Camden and Westminster,
10 York House,
Upper Montagu Street, W1.
April 19.

Children in prison

From Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk

Sir, There are 16 who are being committed to prison establishments, yet their numbers are increasing dramatically. While in 1971 2,764 boys were initially received into prisou custody at a remand centre the figure for 1974 was a staggering 4,645. Of these, 3,340 had been received on remand pending trial. They had not, that is to say, been convicted of any offence and were, therefore, "innocent".

The fact that so many juveniles are committed to prison establishments is disturbing to say the least, particularly as the 1969 Children and Young Persons Act was supposed to have introduced new methods for dealing with young offenders.

What makes the situation even more disturbing is that so many of these children are subsequently either acquitted or given non-custodial sentences.

Thus of the 1,537 boys first received into prison establishments as untried in 1973 857 were found not guilty, had the charges against them dropped or were given non-custodial sentences. Of the 103 girls in the same category 90 were similarly dealt with. Indeed, of the total of 3,552 boys and girls received into prison establishments that year 1,666 were subsequently found not guilty or given non-custodial sentences. Hence nearly half of the children given a harrowing taste of prison in 1973, with all the expense that that entails, should never have been there in the first place.

Keeping children in prison is indefensible. That they are there at all sources for community homes willed by the 1969 Act.

When we take into account that so many are subsequently found not to require custody then it is a scandal, the more so when many of them will already have served a custodial sentence.

To take one group only. Of the 50 boys and six girls "interned" in 1973 as untried and not subsequently received as convicted but unsentenced, and who were eventually found not guilty or had the case against them dropped, 45 boys and five girls spent up to a month in a prison establishment and three boys and one girl were incarcerated for between one and three months.

These facts are a poor reflection on our administration of justice. Indeed, it hardly deserves the name of justice. Surely we cannot continue to allow, for example 14 year old girls to be put in Holloway, often on trivial charges, and then to find them not guilty, and for the government to attempt then to excuse itself by resort to the language of priorities.

It is now time for the government to act. It might do so if the pressure that is normally exerted in favour of animals were channelled, for a time, to this cause.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT KILROY-SILK,
House of Commons.
April 15.

Tied farm housing

From Mr Antony Jarvis

Sir, I am a stock farmer faced with the prospect of increasing difficulties should the published aims of the present Government become law, and the tenants of agricultural tied houses be given complete security of tenure. There are points involved which seem to have been overlooked in discussion so far. The Government is planning changes in the pattern of rural house tenure which will drastically reduce both the mobility and choice of work of the individual farm worker.

The *Fountain Farm* survey has shown that the system of agricultural tied housing works well when properly managed. For policemen, members of the forces, medical personnel and many others, a similar system is an essential part of the terms of employment. Like stock farming, all these jobs may require attendance at any time, regardless of normal working hours. It is notable that at this time many large local authorities are now reserving council houses for key workers in these and other industries, to provide an essential inducement for people who, for lack of housing, could not otherwise work in the area. This inducement is the same evil from which the NUAW is seeking to protect farm workers.

The system of agricultural tied housing is certainly absurd at present. Some houses are substandard, but these could be improved by a more vigorous use of planning regulations by local authorities. The second major problem is that tenants are unfairly evicted by landlords who wish to redevelop and sell property. Here again, conditions attached to planning consents could insist on the rehousing of displaced tenants.

The present underlying problem with all housing is the lack of sufficient stock to create a buyer's, or tenant's market. The tenant of an agricultural tied house is indeed tied to the land, but he is tied by the lack of council houses in the towns, not by his tied tenancy. For the farm worker who starts in farming the system has provided unique mobility in search of work. His house in effect follows him from job to job. Abolish the system, and farm workers will be stuck, unable to change jobs, and the farmer will be unable to attract replacements without building new houses.

Surely we all have a basic right to live near our place of work, particularly in isolated communities where the choice is very limited.

Who has the strongest claim to live in the village? The farm worker who creates its livelihood, or the man who works in the nearby town?

Yours sincerely,
ANTONY JARVIS,
Doddington Hall,
Lincoln.
April 9.

What is a luxury?

From Mrs E. Savage

Sir, Perhaps Chancellors, civil servants and commentators will cease to regard a washing machine as a luxury (Mrs A. F. Grundy's letter, April 18) when every family in the country can afford to purchase one.

Yours sincerely,
ELISABETH SAVAGE,
Rollsmead,
Wyke,
Gillingham,
Dorset.
April 18.

From Mrs B. J. Grundy

Sir, The answer to Mrs A. F. Grundy's question (April 18) is that Chancellors, civil servants and commentators will stop calling washing machines luxuries when they have to do the washing.

Yours truly,
BARBARA GRUNDY,
3 Stonefield Street, N1.
April 18.

id Wood

Keith
es into
ttle

as the four-day Budget de- omes to an end in the Com- Sir Keith Joseph will deliver s the most important speech political career so far, and onservative benches will be d to hear it. He is, after all, y the Shadow Chancellor who have been had he been more able to senior frontbenchers Mrs Thatcher, as the new could not dispense with in ury.

is also the former Heath er who after the February l election in 1974, first broke iry of the Shadow Cabinet by oning the defence of Conser- policies in office and by g that Conservative leaders admit their mistakes of direc- nd of timing before they could e for the return to power.

e than that: by his arguments adow Cabinet and by a series eches in the country, he began ovement that ended in the row of Mr Heath and the on of Mrs Thatcher as leader; e is now Mrs Thatcher's intel- l pathfinder, the policy-maker ief with a brief to range over roadest front of politics.

Keith has always been a pro- ly interesting politician; he n extremely important one. understand what is happening the Conservative Party at minster it is necessary to n to the years 1970 to early

Sir Keith, as Secretary of for Social Services, and Mrs cher, as Secretary of State for ation, were both responsible ng-spending departments; and Keith would no doubt be pre- l to say, as Mrs Thatcher does, they did well out of their ague, the Chancellor, and had cause to complain that their rtments were kept on short commons. Of the two, Mrs Thatcher was the more active in Cabinet, or the more vocal, in challenging some Heath policies, including (if my memory is not at fault) the decision to "nationalize" the aircraft engine division of Rolls-Royce. Sir Keith tended to stick to his own last.

Both were a little influenced by Mr Enoch Powell's economic arguments. But neither, as Cabinet ministers excluded from the Cabinet's major economic decisions with a heavy work load, had time or opportunity in government to develop a coherent Conservative alternative to "pragmatism".

That changed after the Conservative Government's defeat in February, 1974. From then on Sir Keith and Mrs Thatcher, shocked by party failure, troubled by a sense that mistakes had been made, profoundly worried by inflation, began to speak challengingly in Shadow Cabinet as monetarists. Sir Geoffrey Howe, who was later to be made Shadow Chancellor, showed monetarist leanings, although for several months his colleagues thought him to be sitting on the fence. The main reply to the new monetarists, in Shadow Cabinet discussions, came from Mr Heath. Mr Peter Walker and Mr Robert Carr, although there was never any doubt that Mr Whitelaw, Mr Prior and Mr Pym were aligned with them.

Later Sir Keith, Mrs Thatcher, and Sir Geoffrey launched at their own expense the Centre for Policy Studies. It served as an announcement that they meant to propagate their differences with Mr Heath and the majority in the Shadow Cabinet, who accepted that monetarist policies were part of the answer but not the whole.

On the Labour side, as Mr Wilson might wryly note, the differences would have been litigiously developed into an envenomed "split". That did not happen, partly because the Shadow Cabinet debate was both intellectual and technical, partly because only Sir Keith took the issue into the country. But the significance of what was happening could not be missed by Conservative backbenchers, with an election defeat behind them and another almost certainly ahead of them in the autumn.

It became a situation in which monetary control of the economy, with realistic cuts in public expenditure, became attractive as the pace of inflation dangerously mounted; and hidden monetarists, some of them junior ministers under Mr Heath, began to join forces with men like Mr Nicholas Ridley and Mr John Biffen, who had been making their case from the back benches.

Yet monetarism and the frame of policy in which it would be set did not explicitly account for Mr Heath's rejection by the 1922 Committee. That was rather to be explained by a visceral feeling that, after party failure, new leadership had to be tried. Mr Kenneth Lewis, for example, who agreed in the 1922 Committee to challenge Mr Heath's position by saying he was "in on a leasehold and not a freehold", and so open the way for the new leadership election, showed in the Budget debate that he continues to think a statutory incomes policy, or wage freeze, has a part to play.

Conservatives at Westminster, inside and outside the Shadow Cabinet, are still deeply divided on whether the preeminence Sir Keith Joseph gives to monetarism, and his imprecision about the tolerable level of consequential unemployment, provides the party with a new electoral future. That showed when Sir Keith brought his first major policy document before the Shadow Cabinet the other day, and ran into warning questions, apparently, from Mr Maudling and Mr Ian Gilmour, among others. "It is", ran one comment, "New Selsdon Man, with permissiveness added".

Hence the challenge Mr Walker made to his leader and front-bench when he delivered his first speech from the backbenches since his dismissal by Mrs Thatcher. ("I must make room for younger men", Mrs Thatcher explained before replacing him with an older man.)

Hence the importance of Sir Keith Joseph's speech today. He has to give the root answer that the succession of Conservative monetarists on the front bench, from Sir Geoffrey Howe downwards, have not yet given in the Budget debate about how a Conservative government would deal with inflation, unemployment, maintenance of the social services, and all the rest. Meanwhile, Mr Walker starts to write his first book: *Conservative Pragmatism*. The argument is only beginning.

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 20: The Prince of Wales arrived in Canada this afternoon to visit Ottawa and the Northwest Territories.

CLARENCE HOUSE
April 18: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, on behalf of The Queen, held an Investiture at the British Embassy, Tehran, this morning.

April 19: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, attended by Ruth, Lady Fermoy, Sir Martin Gilliat, Captain James Duncan Millar and Air Commodore Archie Winskill, arrived at London (Heathrow) Airport this evening in an RAF Comet (Squadron Leader A. F. A. Callow) from Iran.

Her Majesty was received by His Excellency the Iranian Ambassador and Mr Percy Whitford (Deputy Director, Heathrow Airport).

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 19: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Grand President of St John Ambulance Association and Brigade, was present this evening at a Concert given by Yehudi and Hephzibah Menuhin in School Hall, Eton College, in aid of the Councils of St John in Berkshire and Buckinghamshire.

The Hon Mrs Wills was in attendance.

The Queen celebrates her birthday today.

Miss Janet Baker and Dame Flora Robson have been elected to honorary fellowships at St Anne's College, Oxford.

A memorial service for Mr W. S. Hardacre will take place today.

A service of thanksgiving for the lives of Mr and Mrs Harold Shirley-Long will be held at St Bride's, Fleet Street, on April 24 at 12.30.

Forthcoming marriage

Captain W. R. Waterhouse and Miss A. S. Cowley
The engagement is announced between Captain Richard Waterhouse, 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, elder son of Mr R. Waterhouse, of The Old White Hall, Driffield, East Yorkshire, and Mrs C. M. Waterhouse, of Tallboys, Butler's Cross, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, and Ann, daughter of Major and Mrs P. V. Cowley, of Thornfield House, Hawley, Camberley, Surrey.

Today's engagements

The Queen's birthday: Royal salutes fired by the King's Troop, RHA, Hyde Park, 12; 104 Light Air Defence Regiment, Bute Park, Cardiff, 12.
Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester attends the Women's National Cancer Control Campaign luncheon, Dorchester Hotel, 12.30.
[illegible] the Library Association, 7 Ridgmount Street, Camden, 6.30-8.
Lunchtime recital: Amadeus String Quartet, St John's, Smith Square, Westminster, 1.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number 7 SF 942383. The winner lives in Dorset. The 25 £1,000 prizewinners are:

[illegible]

Marriages

Lord Binning and Miss P. E. Rutherford Hayles
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's, Kelso, Roxburghshire, of Lord Binning, of Mellerstain, Gordon, Berwickshire, son of the Earl and Countess of Haddington, of Tyninghame, Dunbar, East Lothian, and Miss Prudence Elizabeth Rutherford Hayles, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Rutherford Hayles, of Bowerchalke, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Dom A. J. Macbride, OSB, officiated, assisted by Father O'Brien, the Very Rev Dr Neville Davidson, the Rev K. Anderson, the Abbot of Nunraw, Dom Walter Maxwell-Scott, OSB, and Father Walsh.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of silk chiffon and an old family lace veil. She carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley, roses and myrtle. Edward and Susannah Gibbons, Benedict Scott, Jocelyn Peissel, Mariana Russell, Isabella McEwen, Eugenie Younger and Liliane Sanders attended her. Mr J. S. McEwen was best man.

A reception was held at Mellerstain.

Mr A. G. Hickie and Miss C. M. Salmon
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 19, at St Andrew's church, Sandon, Essex, of Mr Arthur Gordon Hickie, younger son of Brigadier and Mrs W. S. Hickie, of Slevyre, Terryglass, co Tipperary, and Miss Caroline Salmon, younger daughter of Mr Humphrey Salmon, of 10 Cheyne Court, London, SW3, and Lady Rasch, of Woodhill House, Danbury, Essex. The Rector of St Andrew's church, the Rev Anthony Abbey, officiated, assisted by Canon de Zulueta.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and was attended by Victoria de Bunsen and Fiona Benson. Mr Nicholas Barrington-Holt was best man.

A reception was held at Woodhill House, Danbury.

Mr P. A. Brown and Mrs S. J. Tremlett
The marriage took place in Chichester on Saturday, April 19, of Mr Philip Brown, of Funtington, and Mrs Sue Tremlett, of West Ashling.

Mr C. R. Glyn and Mrs F. S. E. Stuart Black
The marriage took place quietly on April 18 between Mr Christopher Glyn, of 51 Kingston House North, London, SW7, and Mrs Frances Stuart Black.

Mr P. V. McCalmont and Mrs I. C. Velaise
The marriage has taken place recently between Mr Peter McCalmont and Mrs Isobel Velaise.

Mr J. D. Player and Miss J. A. Lemieux
The marriage took place on Friday, April 18, at the church of St Joan of Arc, Farnham, between Mr John Dane Player, of Banffshire, son of the late Captain and Mrs W. F. Player, and Miss Jacqueline Lemieux, daughter of Mr and Mrs Victor Lemieux, of Broomfields, Frensham.

Mr M. C. T. Prideaux and Mrs S. H. Monsarrat
The marriage took place on Friday between Mr Michael Prideaux and Mrs Susan Monsarrat. A service of blessing was held afterwards at St James's, Piccadilly. A reception was held at Brooks's Club.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates):
[illegible] (duty paid £53,899) .. £141,980
Graham, Mrs Sophia, of Sunninghill Berkshire (duty paid, £75,912) .. £182,373
Lancashire, Mr Kenneth Lloyd, of Dorchester, late underwriting member of Lloyd's (duty paid, £6,770) £100,315
Lee Warner, Olive Irene Wilhelmina, of Hereford (duty paid, £19,377) £188,729
Nightingale, Sir Geoffrey Slingsby, of Brentwood, Essex (duty paid, £5,807) £41,521
Reed, Mr Douglas Howard, of Exmouth, company director (duty paid, £22,310) £100,123
Selby, Mrs Mary Eileen, of Cooden, Sussex (duty paid, £4,787) .. £408,008
Tocher, Mrs Constance Mary, of Worthing (duty paid, £52,593) .. £111,035

A primate who stands for all Christians

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The British Council of Churches will meet for the first time this week under the presidency of the new Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Coggan. Although his installation in the chair will pass with no more than the usual almost perfunctory ritual, the event will have as much symbolic significance as Dr Coggan's elaborate enthronement in January.

For the Archbishop of Canterbury, whoever he may be, is the one figure in British church life who transcends denominational boundaries, and the presidency of the BCC is the only visible sign of that. Whatever their attitude to Anglicanism, the nonconformist churches who make up the bulk of the non-Anglican membership of the council have come to regard the Primate of All England as their own man.

Dr Coggan, because of his personal style as a man of the evangelical tradition, is particularly well suited to give this dimension of his office new life and deeper meaning. As Pope John brought alive the papacy, so Dr Coggan can bring alive the primacy.

This, nevertheless, touches all sorts of raw nerves. The Anglican attitude to the BCC and to the nonconformist denominations individually is ambivalent. Their very existence challenges the Church of England's identity as the "national" church, the folk religion of the English and hence of four people out of five in the United Kingdom.

Yet it is not out of deference to the Church of England that the other churches award Canterbury the status of first among equals. It is an instinctive assertion of the longing for church unity and for charismatic and authoritative leadership.

The authority of Canterbury over British Christianity is moral rather than legal; the presidency of the BCC carries with it very little constitutional power. That is probably its strength, and it is the strength of Canterbury's position in the Church of England itself.

As the Rev H. C. Snape remarks in an article on the papacy in the new edition of *The Modern Churchman*: "Today the Archbishop of Canterbury exercises greater authority in his church than Paul VI does at Rome, because there has never been claimed for Canterbury the infallibility claimed by Rome." The same applies to his position within the BCC.

An article by Dr Coggan in the first edition of the BCC's new magazine, *Vision One*, indicates that he sees his role as more than a mere presence in the council's midst, which is more or less as far as Lord Ramsey used to go.

"We must grow till our arms get right round the world", Dr Coggan writes, quoting General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army.

He asks what such growth will mean for those who are committed to the work of the BCC. "We are an island people. Even yet, insularity is one of our besetting sins. But it will not do in the closing decades of the twentieth century. It is nonsense now to think in other than world terms."

Mutual interdependence, he writes, "still means sending to other countries men and women who have certain skills which they can contribute to the upbringing of the younger churches, and to the alleviation of human suffering and need". He emphasized, however, that there must be a willingness to receive missionaries from the "younger churches".

"It means eagerness to learn from them, and to incorporate into our worship and thinking the special insights which God has given them. What might our own people in Britain not learn from having in their midst for a longish period a group of Indians, that we might learn from the depths of their mystical vision; or of Africans, that we might catch the infection of their joy; or of Latin Americans, whose uninhibited ways might jolt the conservatism of our staid ways?

"In a sense, it is easy to send money to other countries. It is a more shattering experience so to feel, and acknowledge, our need of the insights of the spirit of the universal church that we lower the barriers of our pride, get 'our arms right round the world', and say to our brothers and sisters in the younger churches, 'We need you. Come and teach us. Help us to worship. Help us to evangelize'."

The Church of England has not yet woken up to the full significance of the primate's standing in the eyes either of the non-Anglican churches, or of the unchurched masses in general.

His status is probably their greatest asset. If he can lead the Church of England to treat the BCC as more than an interesting sideshow in British church life, he could turn out to be the BCC's asset too. And in the longer run, the Roman Catholic community in Britain cannot go on ignoring his claims as a unique focus and rallying point, an almost sacramental figure, the nearest approach to a truly "multi-catholic" symbol that this country possesses.

Over growth feared by city experts

From Christopher Warman
Teheran, April 20

Local authorities throughout the world, increasingly concerned with the problems of urbanization, yesterday called upon governments to adopt national urban policies to bring about a better distribution of population and economic activities.

In a final resolution at the end of the five-day congress of the International Union of Local Authorities, they urged the need for development policies for appropriate areas based on comprehensive social, physical, economic and environmental planning.

One of the main concerns of the 600 delegates, who represented 38 countries, was the difficulty of finance to enable them to tackle realistically the ever expanding towns and cities.

They called for a strengthening of the powers and resources of local governments so that they could become forceful partners in the development process.

Conscious of the need to involve the public in their plans, the conference also asked national governments to encourage participation of people through their local authorities in making and carrying out decisions affecting their environment.

The conference faced two main difficulties, those of the developing countries and those of the developed countries. Accordingly the conclusions reached were necessarily in general terms.

Governments in developing countries were urged to stem migration to cities and towns by raising the quality of life in rural areas and to pay more attention to rural development programmes.

In addition governments in countries in which big cities were [illegible] reception centres where new migrants could be helped to adjust to the urban environment.

In developed countries the congress advocated that their governments should give urgent attention to the rehabilitation of deteriorating city centres and to halting suburban growth, which was wasteful of land and energy resources.

restored now that the area has been classified as of outstanding architectural and historical interest.

Auction of Nostell Priory vases

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The famous collection of Greek and Etruscan vases from Nostell Priory in Yorkshire is to be sold at Christie's on April 30. Nostell is the home of Lord St Oswald, whose ancestor, Mr Charles Winn, formed the collection in the early part of the nineteenth century.

The collection, which included more than 80 Attic and south Italian vases dating from the sixth to the fourth century BC and in remarkably good condition, is believed to be one of the two most important left in private hands. Most of the pieces were acquired by Mr Winn in 1818, when he bought for £500 a collection formed in Naples by Abbé Campbell.

According to details of the negotiations recorded in a series of letters, "the Prince of Bavaria" appears to have been interested in acquiring the collection. Mr Winn later bought more pieces from other sources.

The collection includes 25 very large kraters. Of particular importance is an Attic black figure amphora, dating from the third quarter of the sixth century. It is decorated with a representation of the birth of Athena out of the head of Zeus.

Dinners

Exeter University Club
The London branch of the Exeter University Club held a golden jubilee dinner at the Royal Over-Seas League on Saturday. The chairman, Dr Andrew Stratton, presided. Among other speakers were Viscount [illegible], Dr Harry [illegible] Sluman and Mrs B. Paddon.

Institute of Management Consultants
Sir Don Ryder was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Institute of Management Consultants, held in association with the Management Consultants' Association on Friday, April 18, at the Royal Lancaster Hotel. Mr H. Holman Hunt presided.

Malvern College

The Summer Term at Malvern College begins today. M. J. C. Robinson is senior chapel prefect. Commemoration takes place on May 30 and 31. The speaker will be Sir Murray Fox, Lord Mayor of London. The preacher at the commemoration service will be the Bishop of Hereford. The concert will take place on the evening of May 30. There will be an Open Day on July 12. Term ends on July 13.

Cranleigh School

The Summer Term began yesterday. D. J. Empson is senior prefect, D. A. B. Buggé is captain of cricket and J. W. B. Harpur is captain of tennis. O.C. Day is on May 17 and Speech Day on May 24, when the prizes will be presented by Mr Anthony Quinton, fellow of New College, Oxford. Term ends on July 12.

Clifton College

The Summer Term begins today and ends on Wednesday, July 16. The head of school is Julian D. J. Fisher. Commemoration is on June 7. Mr S. J. McWatters retires as headmaster at the end of term.

Epsom College

The Summer Term starts today. Founder's Day will be on Saturday, June 7, when the prizes will be presented by Mr Ralph Bateman, President of the CBI. The midsummer concert will be on Saturday, June 14. Term ends on Friday, July 11.

Birthdays today

Lord Beeching, 62; Sir Aubrey Burke, 71; Sir Esler Dening, 78; the Earl of Derby, 57; Mr Lawrence Gowing, 57; Sir Malcolm Henderson, 70; Air Marshal Sir John Hunter-Tod, 58; Sir Geoffrey Ramsden, 82; the Rev Professor B. J. Roberts, 69.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR MAX GLUCKMAN

An eminent anthropologist

Max Gluckman, Nuffield Research Professor of Social Anthropology in the University of Manchester, died in Jerusalem on April 13 during the tenure of a visiting professorship at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Gluckman was born in Johannesburg as the second son of Emmanuel and Kate Gluckman, who had come to South Africa from eastern Europe as children. They settled in Israel after the establishment of the state. Max Gluckman went to the university of the Witwatersrand to read law, but switched to anthropology. The law however was in the blood, and it was through his researches in anthropological jurisprudence that Gluckman later made his unique contribution to modern social anthropology.

A brilliant academic career and a fine record as a sportsman and student leader gained him the Transvaal Rhodes scholarship. This brought him in 1934 to Exeter College Oxford. There a close friendship with Evans-Pritchard and Radcliffe-Brown decisively influenced his intellectual development.

Gluckman was engaged in fieldwork in Zululand during 1936 to 1938. In 1939, having gained his Oxford doctorate, he joined the staff of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute of Northern Rhodesia. There Gluckman embarked in the field research in Barotseland which later formed the basis of his path-breaking studies in anthropological jurisprudence. But it was as director of the Institute from 1941 to 1947 that he laid the foundations of what eventually became the Manchester School of Theory and Research in Social Anthropology.

He expanded the Institute's publication to reach both a lay and academic public, drawing on colonial service and other local personnel, as well as professional researchers for contributions that covered the whole range of central African social and anthropological problems. It was in part the prospect of new developments in what was emerging as British structural theory that induced Gluckman to accept a lectureship at Oxford in 1947, but he had hardly the time to show what an inspiring teacher he was when he was invited to accept the chair of social anthropology specially created for him at Manchester University in 1949.

From the outset he decided to concentrate on establishing a research school. He began by making his department the home base for his Rhodes-Livingstone team. New recruits to central African research started to come forward and continued to do so for 20 years. They were steered to work in the urban areas, in industrial undertakings and among sectarian groups as well as in traditional societies, the aim being to explore the stress and strains of what is now called modernization, as well as tribal custom and law.

By the late 1950s the Manchester department had extended its research interests to India and the Middle East. With the help of grants from Mr (now Lord) Bernstein of Granada Television, Gluckman planned an extensive and stimulating programme of collaboration in research and teaching with the Israeli universities, among whose first projects were field studies by Israeli students in Bedouin communities.

Endowed with exceptional powers of work, drive which his critics sometimes labelled egocentricity and a streak of authoritarian assurance, Gluckman saw to it that the results of these researches were quickly published. But what mainly brought the Manchester school into the anthropological limelight was the celebrated Gluckman seminar. He dominated it but with such insistence on the pursuit of truth and on respect for the opinions of others that no one felt inhibited.

Important also was the circle of outstanding contemporaries in other departments and many distinguished foreign visitors with whom he became intimately linked. The crossfertilization was invaluable. The analysis of the concept of "The Reasonable Man" in African jurisprudence in Gluckman's book, *The Judicial Process among the Barotse of Northern Rhodesia*, which put him immediately in the front ranks of contemporary social anthropologists owes much to discussion in this circle; and these influences can also be detected in his other writings on politics, law and ritual.

A notable feature of the 20 years before Gluckman relinquished the headship of his department to accept a research professorship was that he found time and energy for a host of extramural activities. As chairman of the Association of Social Anthropologists, he made anthropological history by organizing in 1963 the first Anglo American conference on new trends in the discipline. Among the lectures he gave at universities in this country and America, his Frazer lecture on "Rituals of Rebellion" threw out a bold hypothesis that continues to provoke controversy.

As a member of sundry governmental and academic advisory bodies, he was specially valued for his strict adherence to high scholarly standards without the sacrifice of common sense. He believed in taking risks with young scholars even if this meant that there would be some failures. He was a keen golfer, and became an authority on soccer as a devoted supporter of Manchester United. After the air crash in Germany which nearly wiped out the team, it was Gluckman who was chosen to deliver the requiem address for them on the radio.

Academic honours were lavished on him. He was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1969, and a foreign honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1970. After serving for many years on the executive of the International African Institute, he became one of its consultative directors in 1968. His wife, Mary, and three sons survive him.

ROBERT ARON

The French author Robert Aron, who died on Saturday aged 76, was one of the country's leading historians. He was educated at the Lycée Condorcet, in Paris, and the Sorbonne and served in the First World War where he was awarded the Legion of Honour and the Croix de Guerre.

Between the wars he was the founder of the Personalist movement with Arnaud Dandieu and published *La Révolution Nécessaire*, also with Dandieu. In the Second World War he was arrested by the forces of occupation but escaped to Algeria in 1943 where he worked with the governments of Giraud and de Gaulle.

After the war he published numerous works on modern French history including *Histoire de Vichy* (1954), *Histoire de la Libération de la France* (1959) and *Charles de Gaulle* (1964).

He also published a number of works on religion and religious history, concentrating in his later years on a study of the history of Israel and Jewish thought. He became the Literary Director of the Librairie Fayard in 1961 in which year he also won the Prix Femina-Vacaresco. He won the Prix Eve-Delacroix in 1967.

MR ALEXANDER FRASER

Mr Monroe E. Spaght writes:

The death of Alexander Fraser in Jacksonville, Florida, United States, on April 4, at the age of 85, ended the life of a distinguished businessman.

Born in Glasgow in 1889, he was educated in Scotland and began his business career with the Pumpherston Oil Company, one of the pioneers in Scotland's shale oil industry. In 1910 he went to Venezuela and Trinidad with the General Asphalt Co. and then joined the Shell company in New York City in 1919. He was one of the founders and original officers of the Shell Union Oil Corporation which was established in 1922 as a holding company for Shell's far flung interests in the United States. In 1933 he became president of Shell Petroleum Corp in St Louis, Missouri, and then president of the nationwide operating company—Shell Oil Co Inc—upon its incorporation in New York in 1939. He retired from active service with Shell Oil Co in 1951.

Perhaps as much as any one man he can be credited with the remarkable growth of Shell Oil Co into one of the largest corporations in America. He engineered measures that literally enabled its survival during the depression years, and then had a leading role in all of the events of the following decades.

During the First World War he was secretary of the Inter-Allied Petroleum Council in London. He had long affiliations with the American Petroleum Institute, the International Road Federation, and the American University in Beirut. He was a member of the boards of several American companies and organizations in St. Louis and New York.

He was married to Mary Godall Nicoll of Scotland, who predeceased him by five years. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

MICHAEL DRESS

A Correspondent writes:

Michael Dress, the German born composer who made his home in England has died. He was 40.

He was the son of Walter Dress, Professor of Church History and Philosophy at Berlin Free University. Dietrich Bonhoeffer was his uncle and Michael Dress composed the Requiem *Heathens and Christians* which was sung at his uncle's memorial service—the words were written by Bonhoeffer himself. The family was deeply involved with the Resistance and another uncle, Klaus Bonhoeffer and his two brothers-in-law were executed by the Nazis. These tragic events haunted the music Michael Dress composed for plays like Neruda's *The Radiance and Death of Joaquin Murieta*, produced for the BBC by Martin Esslin, *The Triumph of Death* by Ionesco; *A Man's a Man* by Brecht, and Tennessee Williams's *A Street Car Named Desire*.

A year ago he revived his schoolboy avocation for painting, and had his first exhibition last December in Haus der Kirche Atrium in Berlin which was an unexpected success with the sale of 20 pictures. He had completed arrangements with the Lyrebird Press, London, for the publication of a special limited edition of David Gascoyne's *Miserere* cycle of eight poems with eight of his illustrations a few days before his death.

Professor Rudolf Lemberg, FRS, the distinguished biochemist, has died at the age of 75, according to a message received by the Royal Society in London.

His Honour Ernest Haddel Cossham Wethered, OBE, for many years a County Court Judge, died on April 17. He was 96.

Islands' terms shook the oil men

Regional report
Ronald Faux
Shetland

Oil has yet to surge ashore in Shetland from the North Sea, but the fact of becoming an energy supplier in a world deeply anxious about energy supplies has been dramatic.

The lean scattering of islands are the northernmost outriders of the United Kingdom. They are remote from the mainland of Scotland and feel more kinship with Bergen than with Edinburgh. Before oil, a milestone in local history, the islands enjoyed a quiet prosperity from fishing and fish processing and from a briskly productive knitwear industry. Unemployment was enviably low and Shetland had at long last achieved an economy which was balanced, integrated and comfortably warm.

When the oilmen and the land speculators arrived, Shetland did not need them. Basic prosperity and the remoteness of the islands allowed the county council to take a hard bargaining line.

The big oil companies found themselves facing a mouse which not only roared, but hit them all the more painfully because there was nowhere else they could land their oil from the rich fields around the east Shetland basin without formidably increased costs.

The man whom the hour produced to deal with such an unexpected situation was Mr Ian Clark, county clerk of Shetland, who had come to the islands from mainland Scotland long before the first whiff of oil had been detected. Those early oil days were difficult. Instead of directing the slow pace of Shetland life Mr Clark was presented with an industrial avalanche.

"Perhaps we overreacted at that time; perhaps we had to overreact in the interests of Shetland. There was strong and quite sudden pressure to change Shetland but our strength was that we did not need the jobs and all the disturbance of the oil industry. We could fight for the best terms. Obviously, Britain had to have the oil, but we decided that we would not accept such an upheaval unless the terms were right", he said.

The oil companies balked at this upstart approach and threatened to leave. Shetland simply replied: "Leave if you must."

In fact, the oil companies were obliged to stay and the county council went ahead to acquire a powerful degree of autonomy to deal with the new industrial situation. The Shetland County Council Act preempted the Government's own Offshore Petroleum Development (Scotland) Bill by vesting the local authority with power to take over development land by compulsory purchase.

It would also act as a port and harbour authority for Sullom Voe, where the pipeline terminal is to be built and where the water is deep enough and sufficiently sheltered for tankers to berth and transport away 200 million tons of oil a year. The council may take an equity share in the companies and is also allowed to establish a reserve fund from the profits of oil for use to benefit the community.

Mr Ian Clark is a stocky, incessantly busy and prematurely grey man. His mild manner conceals a dedication to win the best deal for Shetland. A colleague recalled the judgement of one oil company executive who was shaken by the terms which Shetland, population 18,500, was demanding and the skill with which they were being demanded. The oil world was full of tough characters, the executive said, but easily the toughest he had encountered were Colonel Gadaffi and Ian Clark, and not necessarily in that order.

The county council added a final twist to its negotiations. Mr Clark said: "We made it clear to the oil companies that their arrival would have a traumatic effect on every aspect of island life. It would be unreasonable to expect the community to accept this great inconvenience without compensation. Oil is finite and by the time the industry leaves Shetland the community will have become totally reliant on it. It will weaken, not strengthen our true industrial base".

The answer has been a compensation fund based on the flow from two pipelines feeding the Sullom Voe terminal. The "absolute minimum" Shetland can expect from that is £25,250,000 by the turn of the century. The money will be paid into a reserve fund to be held against community need.

Mr Clark said: "Our remoteness has helped enormously and given us a special case. I am still sad when I hear from colleagues on the mainland who have not achieved the same as Shetland in terms of oil revenues or statutory control. They do not have the advantage of our isolation".

Clearly, if Shetland is to suffer partial rape in the broad interests of the United Kingdom she intends to be well compensated. Equally clearly life will not be the same again. Swiftly acquired industrial maturity has already brought radical change.

The island airport is no longer sleepy, but among the busiest in Britain. The crime rate has doubled in a year. The doors of cars and houses are no longer left unlocked. Land prices have risen steeply and the spending on roads and buildings to serve the oil industry is huge. Unemployment has virtually disappeared. There is no longer a drift of people away from Shetland and some traditional industries are losing workers because they cannot afford to compete with the wages of oil. Lerwick was without street cleaners for a time for that reason.

Several new and well paid posts for the Shetlands Islands County Council, Britain's "top authority" as the advertisements put it, have been made. The council takes power next month as part of the Scottish local government reform and Mr Clark will be the chief executive. A bigger island hierarchy is being born.

The earthmovers are already tearing at the ground around Sullom Voe, new houses are being built and the pressure from oil-related enterprise goes on. But diminutive Shetland remains determined that the giant oil will be a lucrative servant, not a destructive master.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth D. Kleinwort was christened Alexander Hamilton yesterday at Holy Trinity church, Cuckfield, Sussex, by the Vicar of Cuckfield, Canon J. D. C. Fisher. The godparents are Mr Simon Robertson, Mr José E. Rohm and Mrs Oscar Kraft.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAINS: H. A. Ford, MOD with HAD(N) as Asst Director Material Sept 4; M. R. Hocken, Warrior on Staff of CINCFLEET as FWEEO Dec 12; P. C. Prince, MOD at DOAE West Byfleet as Dy Director (Military) Sept 5 (to serve in rank of commodore while); W. F. Moore, MOD(PE) with DG Ships DWD as Dy Director of Design Marine Engrg Aug 1.

Commanders: T. G. A. Ram, MOD as AD of D Pol (Navy) (B Divn) June 20 (granted actg rank of capt to June 20); R. M. Catchpole, Lowestoft in Cmd Nov 21; K. F. Harding, Osprey as (Drill) Dec 12; A. D. King, NDC Latimer on DS Oct 10; G. T. Baynes, Neptune as SEO to SM10 Aug 1; P. S. Leggott, MOD with DNOT Sept 1; F. C. Regan, MOD(PE) with DGW (N) DSWP at ASWE Aug 29; J. W. Hall, Kent as WEO Sept 1; J. P. Riley, Nelson with CinCNAVHOME as Staff Offr Trng (SM) July 21; M. O'Brien, MOD with DN Plans Oct 6; W. W. F. Chatterton-Dickson, Berwick in Cmd Nov 24; K. A. Fades, Vernon as Cdr ASW Aug 16; M. F. Nalder, Centurion for ASWE with CNOCS Aug 11; R. G. D. Williams, Dy Garneas, May 16; T. J. Klena, RNO Kyle of Lochalsh Oct 5; M. A. Jones, Nelson as Capt in Charge Ship Mince Authority and Reserve Ships Authority and Asst Director of Fleet Mince Sept 12; S. W. Redwood, MOD(PE) with DGW (N) DWGAN Bath Sept 1; C. R. Dowmer, Nelson on Staff of Captain I C Ship Mince Authority Aug 1; I. W. Gleson, Andromeda as WEO and SACO Nov 14; G. V. R. Lee, Rid List June 1; J. Penns, Rid List June 10.

Surgeon Commander: A. C. Chalfners, RNH Plymouth (Sen Spec in Orthopaedic Surgery) July 1.

New Entries: Chaplains: Rev Michael Smith, Nelson for HM Naval Base Portsmouth May 12; Rev Stephen Forbes, Nelson May 5.

The Army
BRIGADIERS: J. Brown, appid DDOS, MOD, April 16; M. B. Page, appid Dir of Clothing and Textiles, MOD, April 21.

COLONELS: D. P. Lovejoy, appid Col (S)(W) Asst Dir Lt Weapons, QAD(W), MOD(PE), April 21; A. B. L. Peake appid Cons in Obst Gynae MH Tidworth, April 17; D. G. Turner, appid Ch Prog Sec Infra Br Log Div, SHAPE, April 17; J. S. Weeks, appid Col (S)(W) Prof Man Weapons 5, MOD, April 21.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: B. Bothell, RAMC, appid Cons in Obst Gynae & OC, MMH Woolwich, April 21; E. Boyle, QARANC, appid Matron BMH Iserlohn, April 20; A. D. Ramsden, RA, appid GSO 1(W) SCP 31, DSCP, MOD, April 21; P. G. S. Tower, Coldm Gds, appid GSO 1 Coy Comds' Div, Offrs Wg, Sch of Inf, April 18; D. C. Whitten, RE, appid GSO 1 (Engr Trg) HQ E in C(A), April 18.

RETIREMENT: Brig H. W. Freeman, April 18; Brig J. A. C. Cowan, April 14; Brig D. J. Sutton, April 16.

Royal Air Force
GROUP CAPTAINS: B. R. A. Cox as OC RAF Buchan, April 25; D. Roberts to HQ AFNE as ACOS (OR), April 25.

WING COMMANDERS (with acting rank of Group Captain): R. I. Lawrenson to HQ STC as C Cat O, April 21; E. Sharrock to MOD Dept of AMSO as DD Supp Eng 2 (RAF), April 21; P. A. J. Shorley to MOD Dept of AMP as D Hlys Ed (RAF), April 21.

WING COMMANDERS: P. G. Cormack, to MOD Dept of CAS as GD2 (RAF), April 21; W. J. O'Neill to MOD Dept of AMP at RAF Sy 1, April 21; J. Thomson to No 23 Sqn RAF Leuchars as OC, April 25; J. Mitchell to MOD (AFD) as OR 24, April 25; A. I. Alder to Salalah as OC, April 25; P. N. Farley to RAF PMC as P Ian 5, April 25; P. H. Elton to Dept of AMSO, MOD, April 21; N. N. Thomas to UK Air Defence Environment Team, April 21; A. Pitcher to RAF Laarbruch as OC Eng Wg, April 18.

CHAPLAIN (with acting rank of Wing Commander): The Rev (Sqn Ldr) R. J. Taylor to RAF Cranwell as CSFC Chaplain, April 22.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, April 20, 1950

In his statement at the meeting of the British Council of Churches at Cardiff yesterday, the Archbishop of Canterbury [Dr Fisher] spoke of the financial difficulties with which the Church of England is faced in maintaining its schools, and he pointed to the large rise in building costs since the settlement of 1944 was made. Even the present costs are no guide to what may be required.

It would be unfortunate if the demands of the Education Act, combined with rising costs and fairly lavish school building regulations, should mean that the number of Church schools was seriously reduced.

University news

Manchester
Appointments:
I. F. Brockington, BA, MD (Cantab), MPhil (London), to be senior lecturer in psychiatry.
A. L. Brown, MB, BS (Durham), to be junior principal in Darbishire House Health Centre and lecturer in general practice.

Lectureships:
C. E. Banister, BSc (Warwick), MSc (Leeds), town and country planning.
C. D. Hollanders, MSc, MB, BS (London), medicine.
L. R. Solomon, MA, MB, BChir (Cantab), medicine (for dental students).
I. V. Scott, MB, ChB (Edinburgh), obstetrics and gynaecology.
T. T. Gaved, MB, ChB, ophthalmology.
D. A. Edwards, MSc (Manchester), computer engineering.

Dundee
Professor Alexander Muir, of the department of community and occupational medicine, author of a biography of Sir James Mackenzie has been awarded the Abercromble Prize for his outstanding contribution to the literature of general practice.

Parliamentary diary

House of Lords
Tuesday, April 15: [illegible] and Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill read third time. Mental Health (Amendment) Bill read second time. Debate on motion to take note of ECC committee report on applicability of directives [illegible] to Coal Industry Bill, Friends' Provident Life Office Bill, and [illegible] (Additional Powers) Bill read first time. House adjourned 5.27 pm.
Wednesday, April 16: Debate on multinational corporations, motion withdrawn. Debatable question on the world food crisis. House adjourned [illegible] pm.
Thursday, April 17: Local Government (Scotland) Bill passed report stage. Children Bill and Oil Taxation Bill read third time. Commons amendments to Reservoirs Bill agreed to. [illegible] Beef Premiums (Protection of Payments) Order agreed to. House adjourned 7.56 pm.

House of Commons
Monday, April 14: Statements on Northern Ireland and international energy agreement. Scottish Development Agency Bill read third time. Debate on an Opposition motion on duties: motion rejected by [illegible] votes to [illegible]. Debate on a motion for the adjournment on railways. Air Travel Reserve Fund Bill passed report stage and read third time. Adjournment debate about school transport for service wives overseas. House adjourned 1.48 am (Tuesday).
Tuesday, April 15: The Budget statement. Debate on the Budget: adjourned. London Transport Bill read second time. Adjournment debates about rail services in North Scotland and energy conservation. House adjourned 10.30 pm.
Wednesday, April 16: Mr Speaker's privilege ruling. Neighbourhood Law Centres Bill read first time. Debate on the Budget, adjourned.
Thursday, April 17: Statements on British subjects on Phnom Penh and on loss of Compass Rose III. Welsh Development Agency Bill read third time. Debate on the Budget: adjourned. Motion to take note of ECC documents on energy research and development agreed to. Industrial and Provident Societies Bill read second time. Adjournment debate about the export of live sheep. House adjourned midnight.
Friday, April 18: Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Protection Bill and Ferries (Registration) Bill passed remaining stages. Adjournment debate about Cray Valley Hospital. House adjourned 4.25 p.m.

Parliamentary notices

House of Lords
Today at 2.30: Debate on motion to approve EEC membership White Paper. Motion to take note of EEC committee reports.
Tomorrow at 2.30: Debate on motion to approve EEC membership White Paper. Motion to annul Air Navigation (Second Amendment) Order.
Wednesday at 2.30: Debate on proportional representation. Debate on the textile industry. Debatable question on industrial lung diseases.
Thursday at 3.00: Local Government (Scotland) Bill, third reading. Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependants) Bill, committee stage. Prices Bill report stage. Debatable question on the Harrier.

Select committees
Thursday: EEC subcommittee F (Energy). Subject: New strategy for a Community energy policy. Witnesses: Chairman of the NCB at 11.00 and chairman of the BSC at 3.30. (both in Room 3).

House of Commons
Today at 3.30: Debate on the Budget concluded. Housing Rents and Subsidies Bill, consideration of Lords amendments.
Tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday at 3.30: Proceedings on the Referendum Bill.
Friday at 11.00: Litigants in Person (Costs and Expenses) Bill report stage. Education (Parents' Charter) Bill and Abolition of Cohabitation Rule Bill, second reading.

Select Committees
Today: Expenditure, general subcommittee. Subject: The financing of public expenditure. Witnesses: Dept of Environment, Scottish Office, Welsh Office. (Room 8, 4.15.) Abortion (Amendment) Bill. Witness: Dept of Health and Social Security (Room 6, 4.00.)
Tomorrow: Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments. Witnesses: Lord Chancellor's Dept; Dept of the Environment. (Room 4, 4.30.)
Wednesday: Expenditure, trade and industry subcommittee. Subject: The motor vehicle industry. Witnesses: National Officials of the AUEW and TGWU. (Room 16, 10.00.) Science and Technology, science subcommittee. Witnesses: City University and Brunel University. (Room 8, 10.30.) Science and Technology, energy resources subcommittee. Witnesses: Secretary of State for Energy. (Room 15, 10.30.) Wealth Tax. Witnesses: Inland Revenue. (Room 17, 4.00.) Violence in marriage committee meeting in Edinburgh.
Thursday: Race Relation and Immigration. Subject: Administration. Witnesses: Association of Metropolitan Authorities. (Room 15, 4.00.)

utives' ties are not g fully ed, page 18

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

The squeeze on liquidity could be at an end, page 19

erman reflation may be itain's price for renewal OECD trade pledge

n Westlake

's willingness to sign l of the interim pledge rade restrictions now to hinge on whether rmany will agree to s economy, according ied sources.

enewal of the trade be one of the major be considered at next ministerial meeting of nization for Economic ion and Development. same meeting a de- ay be taken to sup- e kind of scheme to the prices of industrial erials. The question of ty prices is being given rity within the OECD neasure of agreement been made possible by ng of the traditional of some countries—ne United States, West and Britain—to inter- h the operation of the ket.

ade pledge was first the end of last May OECD members in an to prevent individual from imposing restric- sures such as import to reduce their oil- balance of payments The pledge expires on ard most countries, significant exception t, have indicated pre- to sign the pledge r year.

A pledge was broadly parallel efforts to successful recycling oil surpluses, to help ized oil consumers eir deficits.

he adoption of the (about £10,500m) "safety net" scheme latest International Fund special oil faci- lity, the recycling problem has largely been resolved. But now Britain wants assurances that the most important countries will strive to arrest the inter- national economic recession by raising the level of their indus- trial activity, thereby enabling Britain to meet its deficit through higher exports.

America has already taken reflationary action, leaving Germany as the most signifi- cant economy still to be given any material reflationary stimu- lus. Japan has so far refused to reflate, but is less critical to Britain.

There seems to be a strong feeling in Whitehall that Britain cannot promise to forgo the option of imposing import controls unless there is some prospect that other countries will take the necessary action to make a reduction in its trade deficit possible.

Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor, is coming under increas- ing pressure from some mem- bers of the Labour Party to adopt import controls, and in this context it is significant that he said in last Tuesday's Budget statement that if the stronger countries failed to expand their economies suffi- ciently, "I shall have to con- sider very carefully what measures I should take to maintain employment in Britain".

This was widely interpreted as a warning that import con- trols might be adopted in the absence of positive action by Britain's trade partners.

No less delicate, however, is the possibility of action being agreed to limit price fluctua- tions for some commodities. What has convinced many countries of the need for action is the likelihood that a sharp expansion of the industrialized economies in 1976 will send commodity prices soaring again, leading to a repetition of the 1972-74 boom in primary products which substantially contributed to the subsequent inflation surge.

Many countries remain deeply suspicious of measures designed to intervene directly in the mar- ket. However, some agreement might be reached if the action was seen as "improving" rather than "regulating" the market.

There is believed to be a division here within the Ameri- can administration, between the State Department, which is basically in favour, and the Treasury and Agriculture De- partments, which remain hostile to the idea of market interven- tion.

In Britain Mr Harold Wilson has proposed that commodity price stabilization can be dis- cussed at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Kingston, Jamaica, later this month.

A task force to consider com- modity prices was set up last March by the OECD executive committee in special session.

According to informed sources, papers prepared by the task force are now circulating within the OECD, and could lead to definite recommendations be- ing presented to next month's ministerial meeting. There now appears to be some sympathy for measures to contain price movements of at least a score of industrial raw materials, in- cluding copper, tin, lead, zinc, iron ore, tungsten, rubber and wool.

Nevertheless it would clearly be resented by developing coun- tries if prices were held down in boom times without any pro- vision for propping them up in times of recession.

Bank keeps firm hand on growth of money stock

By Tim Congdon

Continuing restraint over money supply growth was main- tained by the Bank of England last month. In the four weeks to March 19, M1, the narrowly defined money stock, grew by 2 per cent and M3, the broadly defined money stock, by nearly 1 per cent.

Although M1 has risen in the last three months for which figures are available at an annual rate of 20.5 per cent, this is largely a reflection of a switching of money from deposit into current accounts. The reduction in interest rates would appear to have encour- aged the banks' customers to prefer the improved liquidity of current accounts rather than the interest received on deposit account.

M3 is, however, also rising at nearly 10 per cent a year. In the past three months the annual rate of growth has been 9.1 per cent. The Bank of England gives warning, how- ever, that increase last month was almost entirely attributable to "an unusually large in- crease in United Kingdom residents' foreign currency deposits".

It attributes this increase to "a temporary change in the pattern of oil companies' over- seas receipts and payments". This factor has disturbed the interpretation of the figures on several occasions in recent months.

Although the central Govern- ment continued to show a finan- cial deficit during the four weeks, which would normally add to the banking system's liquidity and enable the banks to increase their advances, there were heavy sales of gilt-edged securities to the general public. However, bank lending to the public sector has been very large in recent months, averag- ing about £388m a month (after seasonal adjustment) since last December.

Lending to the private sector has been sluggish. Indeed, it has fallen slightly since December, in seasonally adjusted terms. In March the fall amounted to £130m, but the Bank of England says this was offset by a large rise in official holdings of com- mercial bills through open market operations.

The Budget speech last Tuesday Mr Healey, Chancel- lor of the Exchequer, said he had aimed "to keep the rate of monetary expansion firmly un- der control and to avoid a repe- tition of the experiences of 1972 and 1973, when excessive monetary growth contributed substantially to inflationary pressures".

MONEY SUPPLY

The following are the figures released for the monthly amount of the money stock, seasonally adjusted, at the mid-month make-up date.

	M1 £000m	M3 £000m	Percentage change over 3 months at an annual rate M1	M3
1974				
March	12.3	33.4	2.6	15.6
April	12.6	33.5	7.6	6.5
May	12.5	33.6	9.4	2.2
June	12.4	33.5	6.3	0.6
July	12.6	34.6	0.0	13.8
Aug	12.7	34.9	6.6	16.5
Sept	12.7	35.0	11.1	18.6
Oct	12.9	35.2	11.7	6.7
Nov	13.0	35.6	10.0	7.7
Dec	13.2	35.8	17.0	11.0
1975				
Jan	13.7	36.0	28.3	9.7
Feb	13.6	36.3	19.1	8.1
March	13.9	35.6	20.5	9.1

Hard-hit tanker charterers press owners for reductions in rates

By Our Freight Correspondent

Attempts by various charterers to cut their commit- ments in the long-term tanker freight markets reported last week are but the tip of the iceberg, according to shipping brokers.

Two examples are the actions of Hilmar Reksten, the Norwegian shipowner, which has tried to persuade the operators of four VLCCs to agree to a virtual suspension of freight rates, and Newfound- land Refining, which is trying to cut its payments to the 250,000-ton London Pride, owned by London & Over- seas Freighters, by $1 a ton a month.

In the past month several Japanese charterers and at least three independent Ameri- can oil companies have made similar attempts to renegotiate lower rates on their long-term shipping payments. The finan- cially troubled Burmah Oil even signalled its intentions to do the same as far back as January.

These are the symptoms of the worst slump the tanker freight markets have suffered. It is a slump, moreover, which is also threatening large losses to many of the shipping banks and financial institutions.

Galbraith Wrightson, in one of the few open acknowledge- ments made so far by any Lon- don shipbroker, said: "It is now something of a more regu- lar occurrence for shipowners to receive requests from a vari- ety of principals to renegotiate long-term deals, mainly in the form of a lower rate for the remainders of the charter, cou- pled with an extended period.

"No doubt the tanker scene will have more disturbing fea- tures of this nature in the future, before any real solution is found."

Faced with the danger of being forced to rely on the spot trades and their rock-bot- tom rates, owners generally have to give way. A reduced, but still profitable, time charter rate is preferable to a bankrupt charterer and no employment.

However, for those without ships on long-term hire to the major oil companies, there are real difficulties. For those, such as Mr Reksten, who has taken on the role of shipowner and charterer, the difficulties are compounded by heavy cash outflows.

Owners having to cancel new building contracts because of the poor future employment prospects are also forced to pay shipyard compensation. The price of cancellation is ris- ing all the time. Brokers report that the going rate in Japan has increased from $17m to $20m on the l.c.c. contracts. These owners are having to re-cancel.

Peter Hill writes: Nearly 20 million tons of the world's oil- carrying fleet was idle at the end of last month, and orders for more than 22 million tons deadweight of tanker tonnage have been cancelled or renego- tiated, according to a study* published today.

The size of the world's oil- carrying fleet has shrunk to 257 million tons. Last month saw a rise of 6 million tons in the volume of tanker tonnage laid up because of the current market situation.

The volume of idle tonnage could rise further to around the 40 million tons dwt level because of the low freight rates which prevail, the con- tinued heavy new buildings delivery programme and the likely reopening of the Suez Canal in June.

Total tanker tonnage laid up is estimated at 19.3 million tons dwt by H. P. Drewry (Shipping Consultants), with Norwegian flag vessels account- ing for nearly 30 per cent.

Against the background of last week's reports that he was seeking to renegotiate charter terms on a number of his ves- sels, the survey noted that ves- sels operated by Mr Hilmar Reksten represented at least 35 per cent of the laid-up Norwe- gian tonnage.

This high level reflects Mr Reksten's traditional policy of employing a large number of ships on a spot basis. Liberian- registered tankers account for 29.4 per cent of the idle tanker tonnage total, and 8 per cent are British flag ships.

The report noted that over the last three months Japan's shipbuilding industry had lost orders involving 5.2 million deadweight tons.

The report suggested that as a result of the continued lay- up of tankers, the market might well see some degree of "contrived equilibrium" be- tween supply and demand in the near future.

"If this is correct, some in- crease from current low freight levels is likely to take place on many of the major routes, and any such improve- ment, however modest, could be sustained if the current high rate of scrappage is main- tained", the report said.

Even without the oil crisis there would have been by now a clear surplus of tanker ton- nage, according to London shipbrokers H. Clarkson and Company who have published their latest Tanker Register**. This shows a net increase in the size of the world's tanker fleet last year of 212 ships totalling 42.6 million tons dwt.

*Shipping Statistics and Econo- mics, H. P. Drewry (Shipping Consultants) £40 annual sub- scription.

**The Tanker Register, H. Clarkson and Company, £18.

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Authi jobs safe, Spain tells BLMC delegation

By Harry Debelius

Madrid, April 20

Anxious British Leyland workers were told by the Spanish government at the weekend that their jobs would be safe despite the British company's decision to end its Spanish operations.

Señor Fernando Suárez González, vice-president in charge of labour affairs, and Señor Alfonso Alvarez de Miranda, Minister of Industry, each received delegations of workers of BLMC's Authi sub- sidiary in Madrid. Both minis- ters said that arrangements had been made for other companies to take over Authi's factories.

The ministers explained that the Authi engine plant near Santander would probably be reconverted and divided into two independent factories, one for the production of spare car parts, and the other for manu- facturing items not related to the motor industry.

Trades union power 'beyond check'

Industry's power expressed through the trade unions was growing and was unlikely to be checked for any considerable time by any rearguard action either by Government or man- agement, Lord Feather, former general secretary of the TUC, said at Leeds on Saturday.

Lord Feather, who was delivering the Mansbridge Memorial Lecture at Leeds University, on Democracy and the Trade Unions, said economic and political power needed to be brought into a much closer equation for the present and the future than ever applied in the past.

Waste disposal plea

A national Hazardous Wastes Agency should be set up to co- ordinate the disposal of the country's three million tons of potentially hazardous wastes, Dr David Davies, a director of Red- land Purle, a leading waste disposal company, said at the weekend.

Footwear stocks fear

Mr Philip Birch, managing director of the Ward White reductions by footwear retailers might lead ultimately to panic buying of imported merchan- dise.

Bakery closing

Three hundred workers at Champion Bakeries, Dudley, will be made redundant in June when the company closes its Hall Street bakery. Champion, which is part of the Ranks Hovis McDougall group, says it must reduce production in the west Midlands as an economy mea- sure. Operations at Dudley will be transferred to three Birmin- gham bakeries.

Dunlop export record

Dunlop, the British tyre and rubber giant, increased exports by a record 40 per cent in the first three months of 1975 to a total of £23m, compared with the first quarter of last year.

wley facing further uble over lay-offs

Shakespeare

tion at British Ley- stin Morris car plant . Oxford, will be at a again today, with 11,000 workers idle a dispute over short- ing.

uble began on Friday, itish Leyland intro- ur-day week working to cut production on ia car lines. About embly workers were he short-time working nue this week, with he lay-off day.

mpany also announced "indirect" workers— service the assembly uld also have to be and it was this which ie dispute.

Although Cowley is due to return to full production to- morrow, there may well be more trouble over the operation of lay-off pay agreements.

The company's lay-off pay agreements with the unions specifically rule out any pay- ments when men are made idle by disputes within their own plant. It seems certain there will be more friction when the plant returns to work tomorrow.

Halewood men warned: Eight thousand car workers at Ford's Halewood factory have been warned: "Build more cars for export or face the possibility of redundancy and short-time working." Letters were sent out during the weekend to employees in the stamping and assembly plants.

ional Savings up again

l Savings showed a net the five weeks ending 9 of £47m. Also, net interest amounted to these figures were re- sterday by the National Committee.

mmittee notes: "For d successive month Savings show a marked ient". The level of re- March this year also quite strongly with the t year. In 1974 there utflow of £58.9m in the ding period, offset by smaller accrued interest of £23.9m.

In the 1974-75 financial year as a whole total receipts are pro- visionally estimated at £5,363.1m which is £42.2m less than re- payments. The deficit in the 1973-74 financial year was £189m.

These figures would suggest that National Savings are an in- creasingly less important sav- ings medium because while their money value has been static in the last two years, their real value has been sub- stantially eroded by inflation.

UN report pinpoints fuel-wasting

From Vanya Walker-Leigh

Geneva, April 20

Major energy savings could be effected in industrialized coun- tries without any drop in living standards, according to a report issued here by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

The ECE finds that the energy systems of Europe and North America now operate at an average efficiency of only 15 per cent. Widespread application of already-known advanced tech- nologies for increasing recovery rates could raise the overall efficiency of extraction of energy resources from the present 46 per cent to 59 per cent in the early 1990s.

Such an improvement would provide the ECE area with the equivalent of 65 years' consump- tion of coal, seven years of oil and three of gas.

Efficiency ratios in energy conversion, now averaging be- tween 40 and 45 per cent, are however not amenable to much improvement, because of the increasing trend towards elec- tricity production, in particular from light water reactor nuclear power stations, whose con- version efficiency averages around 32 per cent.

Less rather than more effi- ciency in certain end uses of energy are likely, for example, in transport unless there is a change in government policies to favour public transport and railway goods traffic

Board rebuff to £7m bid for Cussons

By Margaret Drummond

Cussons, the toiletries and factoring group, is advising shareholders to reject the £7m takeover offer made by Pater- son Zochonis, the West African trading group.

Chief among the arguments marshalled by the board and its advisers, N. M. Rothschild, is that Price Commission con- trols have taken a severe toll of United Kingdom profit- ability.

Cussons is forecasting a frac- tional improvement in pre-tax profits from £1.19m to £1.20m for the year to the end of March.

The board finds it "irksome" that statutory intervention in the United Kingdom "can enhance the opportunity for Paterson Zochonis to make a totally unsolicited bid".

The directors, with some 13.7 per cent of the voting shares, are unanimous in their rejection of the offer, as are members of the Cussons family with "substantial effective control".

Air charter contract

British Airways' charter sub- sidiary, British Air Tours, has won a contract to operate four weekly services between Portu- gal and Mozambique on behalf of DETA, Mozambique Airways, replacing the Portuguese national airline TAP.

Insurance chief's qualified support for rescue scheme

By Anthony Rowley

Qualified support for the proposed statutory rescue scheme involving insurance today from Mr Eustace Wake- hageu, chairman of the Royal Insurance Company.

He says in his annual report to shareholders: "We have achieved a large measure of agreement with the Government on the scheme that is likely to be introduced to protect policy- holders."

However, he adds that the company "strongly believes that there should not be any statutory requirements upon the industry to rescue com- panies.

"We have accepted that it may be socially necessary to that the burden is spread equitably over the whole market."

Also the scheme must not be "in such a form as to encourage irresponsibility in the market, which would be an inevitable consequence if every company had the effective back- ing of the leaders of the in- dustry such as ourselves".

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Pipe-laying ship will speed Ninian oilfield flow

By Ronald Faux

Arrival of the world's largest pipe-laying barge now being completed in Rotterdam could reduce the time taken to pour North Sea oil into the British balance of payments gap.

The Viking Piper will shortly leave the IHC Gusto yard for trials off Shetland. In June, the barge will begin laying a 103-mile pipeline between the BP Ninian Field and Shetland.

At least 1,500 miles of pipe- line will be required to trans- fer oil ashore from proven fields in the North Sea. The present rate of pipelaying is about 35 miles a year.

The Viking Piper is a curious six-legged monster of a barge, semi-submersible and weighing 50,410 tonnes. It trails an enor- mous stern ramp known as a "stinger", from which the pipeline is disgorged in auto- matically welded sections to the sea bed. Viking Piper is expected to achieve 35 miles of pipeline laid in as many days.

Factories combine

More than 120 staff redund- ancies are to be made under plans by Crane Fruehauf to combine its two factories at Dereham in Norfolk.

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Lending Rate 9¾pc

The Bank of England's mini- mum lending rate is ¼ per cent lower this week at 9¾ per cent. The following are the results of Friday's Treasury Bill Tender:

Applications	Allotted	£000m
Bills at 97.70 Am	Received	1%
Prev week 97.68	Received Prev week	80%
Average rate		
Next Friday £100m	Replace	£100m

Trade talks open with Bulgaria

Prospects for increased co- operation between Britain and Bulgaria in agriculture and elec- tronics will be among topics covered in talks between the two countries. A Bulgarian delegation arrives in London today

queen's Award crowns 95 industry successes

cia Tisdall

rement in exporting and gical innovation for ranging from guided to a precision seed sowing vegetables with- rctic circle and peanuts quator has been recog- the Queen's Award to list for 1975.

hed today, the list con- number of companies— g a merchant bank and rn dealing in recondi- machines—which have he first Queen's Awards category of business.

is household names on include Asprey's the s, gold and silversmiths, verseas earnings have d almost fivefold over ear period, with a not- ansion of existing mar- the Middle East.

ward to Morgan Gren- e merchant bank, has nferred in recognition rapid expansion of its ional banking services consequent increase in export earnings.

ompany dealing with re- ned machines is Ogdens , the plant and equip- vision of the Yorkshire- gden Group. The plant ipment division, one of Ogden companies, this pects a turnover of more n with exports to more 0 countries accounting ween 85 per cent and 90 t of the total.

company making preci- eed drills is Stanhay rd), which according to official citation, has ered the belt principle selection and placement has enabled farmers to obtain higher yields and better quality crops". Stanhay's has boosted its exports over a three- year period by 160 per cent to reach approximately £900,000, or 68 per cent of production.

There are 95 Queen's Awards this year, 16 more than in 1974. Of these, 76 are for export achievement, 17 for technologi- cal innovation, and two for achievement on both counts. The recipients represent a wide spread of industrial and com- mercial activity and size of company.

For Exports

Marchon Division (UK) of Albright & Wilson, Whitehaven; Allied Colloids, Bradford; Anderson Mavor, Motherwell; Asprey & Co, London; W. S. Atkins Group, Epsom; Beckman Instruments, Glenrothes; Bi- water Treatment Co, Dorking; George Blair & Co, Newcastle upon Tyne; Blue Anchor Caravan Manufacturing Divi- sion, Skegness; Booth Bros (Boobros), Bradford; British Celanese, London; British Hovercraft Corporation, East Cowes; British Insulated Cal- lender's Cables (Power Cables Division, Wrexham and Super- tension Cables Division, Belve- dere); Burberrys' London; Colchester Lathe Co, Colches- ter; Brian Colquhoun & Part- ners, London; Concargo, Weston-super-Mare; Crabtree Denims, Todmorden.

R. Crean & Sons, Edinburgh; John Dewar & Sons, Perth; Dornick Hunter Engineers, Birtley; Donaghadee Carpets, Donaghadee; EMI (X-Ray sys- tems division), Hayes; EMI Sound & Vision Equipment (telecommunications division), Hayes; English China Clays (clay division), St Austell; Ethicon, Edinburgh; Euro- therm, Worthing; Evans Electroselenium, Halstead; Federal Electric, Wolverhamp- ton; Fibreglass (reinforcements division), St Helens.

The Financial Times, Lon- don; James Garnar & Sons, London; Garrett Airesearch (turbocharger division), Skel- mersdale; GKN Sankey (Bank- field division, Bilston and wheel division), Telford; Glaxo Hold- ings, London; Ilford, Ilford; Imperial Chemical Industries (organics division, Manchester, pharmaceuticals division Mac- clesfield, and Methanol Group of the agricultural division, Billingham).

International Harvester Co of Great Britain, London; James A. Jobling (consumer division), Sunderland; KEF Electronics, Maidstone; Kina Engineering, Ipswich; Kirk- patrick of Ballyclare, Bally- clare; Knoll Spinning Co Oldham; P. Leiner & Son Tréforest; Letraset Inter- national, London; Lewmar Marine, Havant; Loewy Robert- son Engineering, Poole.

London & Overseas Freighters, London; Lyster, Nottingham; Massey-Ferguson Holdings, London; Matra- Matic, Nottingham; Mechema, London; Mirrlees Blackstone, Stockport; Mitchell Beazley, London; Molins (Tobacco machinery division), London; Morgan Grenfell, (Jtr; Mor- gnaite Crucible, Hereford and Worcester.

Mullard, London; Ogdens (Otley), Otley; Parsons Peebles, Edinburgh; Peel Jones Copper Products, Cardiff; Pg Improve- ment Co, Abingdon; Pro- prietary Perfumes, Ashford; Rank Precision Industries (Rank Cintel Division), Ware; Rank Xerox, London.

Rapid Metal Developments, Walsall; RIC Capacitors, Rom- sey; Ernest Scragg & Sons, Macclesfield; Semplat, London; Sevcon, Gateshead; Short Brothers & Harland (Aircraft Division), Belfast; Stanhay (Ashford), Ashford; Steetley (Mfg) (Magnesia Division), Hartlepool; W. S. Unkles (Sea- foods), Glasgow; Vickers (How- son-Algraphy Group), Leeds.

For Technology

Allen & Hanburys Research, Ware. Development of an in- haler for the relief of bronchial asthma.

Autoflow Engineering, Rugby. Automatic punch-card pro- gramme lens generating machine for the production of ophthalmic lenses.

Baker Perkins (Foundry Machinery Division), Peter- borough. Development and com- mercial exploitation of Fascold mixers.

British Aluminium Co (Re- search Division), Gerrards Cross. Method for the removal of gas and inclusions from molten aluminium.

Britten-Norman (Bembridge), Bembridge. Development of the Trislander aircraft.

Dowty Hydraulic Units, Chel- tenham. Range of hydraulic gear pumps used in mobile machines.

Glacier Metal Co, Wembley. Innovation in ship sterngear.

Marconi-Elliott Avionic Sys- tems, Rochester. Navigation and weapon-aiming system for Jaguar aircraft.

Micro Consultants, Caterham. Range of video analogue and digital converters.

Micron Sprayers, Bromyard, Hereford and Worcester. Ultra- low-volume agricultural spray- ing unit.

Mini Tunnels International, Old Woking. Small diameter shield driven tunnelling system.

Netlon, Blackburn. Process for the production of net and net-like fabrics.

Plant Breeding Institute, Trumpington. Improvement in the yield and agronomic quality of marrow stem kale "Maris Kestrel" by a new breeding method.

Scott Bader Co, Welling- borough. System for the pro- duction of high-gloss emulsion paint.

Smiths Industries (Kelvin Hughes Division), Hainault. Situation display radar for ships.

Sperry, Andover. Range of cryosurgical instruments using pressurized nitrous oxide and carbon dioxide gas as the refrigerant.

Vickers Oceanics, London. Development in the use of sub- mersibles in rough water for underwater engineering.

For Exports and Technology

British Aircraft Corporation (Guided Weapons Division), Stevenage. Innovation is by the Reinforced & Microwave Plas- tics Group in moulding tech- niques for flight radomes used in aircraft and missiles.

Sinclair Radionics, St Ives. Innovation in the design and performance of the "Scienti- fic" pocket electronic calculator.

Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

Changes possible despite engineers' resistance to union involvement

Although the Council of Engineering Institutions, which looks after the interests of Britain's top-tier chartered engineers, still sets its face officially against direct involvement in any trade union style of activity —particularly fixing of salaries —changes could be on the way.

More than one senior member of the leading institutions is now saying privately that the time has come for professional organizations to stop being shy of this issue. At least one senior institution might well back the idea of an agreement for members to be represented by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS).

The CEI, which is in the thick of discussions over its future organization, is looking to an extension of personal services to members, although stopping well short of negotiating individual or block salary agreements.

But in the last year there has been much grass-roots opinion in favour of greater intervention in such areas and Professor John Coales the CEI president feels that the whole question demands "serious discussion".

He commented: "A lot of the younger engineers particularly feel strongly about this. It is not something one can ignore."

Moves in the direction of ASTMS would of course be welcomed with open arms by Mr Clive Jenkins that union's general secretary. There are still reverberations booming from a broadside he launched to a Newcastle under Lyme audience of members of the British Computer Society recently.

His basic thesis was that a professional man could have two needs. One was as a professional person bound by a code of conduct, and in that area he should look to his professional organization. The other could be as an employee, and there only a union could unambiguously deal with question of pay and conditions.

Mr Jenkins then lambasted "self-styled professional trade unions" like the United Kingdom Association of Professional Engineers (UKAPE) and the Association of Professional Scientists and Technologists (APST). He regarded them as quasi-unions because they arose in response to conflicts between professionalism and the employment situation where there was conflict in the employer/employee relationship.

He added: "They provide a good example of how not to resolve that conflict. . . . The result is a peculiar hybrid which is neither one thing nor another, and as such may easily degenerate into being nothing more than a tool of the employer for use in his man-management policies."

Among engineers in fact an alternative policy to an ASTMS agreement which is being discussed informally is one of concerting more support behind UKAPE. The problem there is that at present they deal only with chartered engineers' interests and that they have so far been loath to contemplate the ultimate weapon of strike action even though under their constitution it is not completely outlawed.

A much sharper line has been observable at APST in the last few months and they have been totting up quite a few collective bargaining agreements with companies both large and small, many in the chemicals field.

It is beginning to look as though they cannot be dismissed as lightly as Mr Jenkins would like, two recent disputes having been resolved by a combination of recourse to tribunals and blacking by members.

APST membership doubled in the wake of the Industrial Relations Act, rose by another 50 per cent in the past year and now stands well over 5,000.

Obviously the greater the membership, the greater the muscle, but there is also the factor that when members occupy key positions, as in APST they often do, their potential disruptive value is disproportionately great compared to shop-floor trade unionists.

There is even luformal talk within APST of joining the TUC to consolidate their position on recruiting vis-a-vis unions like ASTMS.

It is going to be particularly interesting to see whether APST can repeat at ICI the bargaining agreement it achieved with Glaxo. Involved are around 8,000 ICI middle managers in what is known in the company as the "blue book" sector and where no union is so far fully recognized.

For good measure over the weekend APST produced this riposte to Mr Jenkins's Newcastle under Lyme attack: "The ultimate sanction must of course be the withdrawal of services but the frequent use of strike action is often symptomatic of negotiators not having the ability to deal with complex negotiations such as where professional staff are involved."

Ostensibly it is easy to make a charge of potential weakness against professional organizations like APST and UKAPE, whose officers cannot order a strike at the drop of a fist and need at least full board approval.

It is possible APST is being slightly starry-eyed when it claims 80 per cent of employers are open to reasoned argument in a dispute, with only 5 per cent impressed by the strike threat. UKAPE on its part has been rebuffed so far by the Engineering Employers' Federation on the question of bargaining rights.

But organizations with members who are professionals in key positions, often responsible for orders worth a great deal of money, potentially may have a weapon to hand that could be stronger than that of the strike.

An APST member was involved in a dispute which was promptly resolved when moves included a threat to current ordering. Significantly, under the umbrella of the Federation of Professional and Executive Associations, of which both APST and UKAPE are members, the engineers' organization backed up that action.

Union leaders like Mr Jenkins, nor to mention some employers of professional people, may in the future have more of a fight on their hands than they think.

Derek Harris

Executives' abilities are not being fully utilized

British managers work as many hours as their opposite numbers in the United States, but in too many cases their talents are not being adequately utilized.

This is one of the facets of British business life to emerge from a study of managers* conducted by Harry L. Hansen, who is the Malcolm P. McNair Professor of Marketing at Harvard Business School. The study is based on interviews with 175 managers and on a questionnaire of about 100 pages which was sent to 425 executives. Professor Hansen notes that his sample is biased "towards the more successful managers employed by larger and more successful companies who are major competitors with large market shares."

Even so, the respondents felt their companies were achieving only about 60 per cent of optimum performance when measured in terms of earnings per share or in taking advantage of growth opportunities.

Perhaps in part this is explained by Professor Hansen's finding that "too much of British management is likely to be underemployed because it is not asked to put all its talents to work upon the problems of the business. In large part this seems to come about because too many managers view their organizational positions more like command posts than listening or information-sharing posts.

"Consequently, the flow of relevant information within the firm becomes blocked and accumulates in pools. Some managers involved suffer from gluts of information while others are relatively starved for relevant facts. Both are underemployed because they lack the optimum amount of information for efficient decision making."

The deficiencies of British management are not however the result of lack of effort, because the report notes that the typical manager spends 10-20 per cent of his evening and weekend time working on matters concerned with his job.

Many wider social issues are raised. The respondents thought that only about 35 per cent of British employees were anxious to do a good job. Professor Hansen mildly notes that whether or not this view is correct is evidence that a problem exists.

He also observes that in a country where private capitalism is under constant attack, companies do little to explain the purpose, merits and benefits of the profit system.

"This passive attitude is not likely to be enough either now or in the future to aid in prolonging the life of private capitalism. For the manager to eschew ideology whilst his opponents thrive on it is to live in harm's way."

** British Managers in the Mirror, available from Advanced Management Programmes International, 139A Sloane Street, London SW1X 9AY or Binder Hamlyn Fry and Company, 76 Shoe Lane, London EC4A 3JB.*

Success of the pocket calculator is just one aspect of the microelectronic revolution

Many British companies, it is often averred, are proud rather than ashamed of the outdated machinery in their factories. Mechanical relics are venerated for their age, not thrown out for their inefficiency.

All this and today's depressed investment level can spell trouble in competitive markets where the foreign competition has no such inhibitions. But recent advances in electronics have widened the choice available; the question is not simply to invest or not to invest, but how much automation.

In the production and testing of electronic components and equipment for example, important developments in automation were discussed last week at the American Embassy in London, on the occasion of an electronics exhibition at the United States Trade Centre.

But the impact of microelectronic technology is not confined to the electronics industry alone. Electronics is certainly a large part of the business of General Electric (USA), but developments in electronic hardware and software are being applied much more widely by that company both in new-product planning and in general factory planning and management.

One aspect of this is the coming importance of microcomputers — tiny, solid-state devices which can be programmed to control one process or action according to the input from another source.

Already they are used in weapons and other military equipment, as in the so-called "thinking bomb" which does not really think but is programmed to be able to respond to certain stimuli in a manner which could be considered "intelligent".

Industrially the possibilities are immense. At a London "intelligent screwdriver" and "intelligent spanner" raised not a few eyebrows and doubts, but this is in line with the thinking of General Electric.

These devices would have microelectronic logic which would enable them to carry out certain operations automatically —a spanner could exert a certain torque, a screwdriver could tune a radio circuit—and these operations could be automatically recorded.

This concept could be extended to many types of industrial processes. Sensing, information processing and controlling would all be performed where the action takes place.

"What comes out is productivity", says a senior GE manager. "But it requires industrial investment. If you have a system that creates jobs, then this revolution will pass you by."

Computer-based methods of stock control have been around for many years, and their benefits are presumably known to most managers. But this principle can be applied in much more detail to the movement of stock at all stages of its journey through the factory.

It is essentially a fine tuning of the entire factory operation. Steel stocks might be in the factory for a month and yet be actually worked on for only a few hours.

"So we do computer modelling", says the GE manager, "to find out where the bottlenecks are." Once prepared, the model "stays with the plant". Whenever changes or additions are proposed, it is used to determine the effect of these changes.

In one of the company's large-appliance plants, not only was the flow of steel throughout the plant speeded up but the end-product was made and sold before the raw material was paid for.

Thus the model helps the manager to design the plant and to operate it more efficiently. Further, the local microcomputers throughout the plant can then be linked to the computer-based model, whereupon everything—productivity of labour, materials, investment in the plant—is being used much more efficiently.

"These days", the GE man says bluntly, "there is no way you can shut the plant down at night and still make money. That plant has got to operate around the clock—but the businessman has to have a market for all that stuff.

"If he shuts the plant down, he loses a lot of money. You either modernize or die. At their peril do governments make it uneconomic for industry to invest in new facilities."

As for the impact of the microelectronics revolution on products the new market of the hand-held calculator which has grown over the past few years is a pointer to the future.

Calculators will become wrist-watch size, computer terminals will become calculator size and domestic electrical goods will become a lot smarter than they are today.

Already diagnostic microcircuits in refrigerators can indicate to the service engineer the exact location of any fault which develops. This trend towards smarter machines will continue—but humans will still be needed to design and develop them.

Kenneth Owen

CAPE

CAPE INDUSTRIES

40% Profit Increase in Second Half of 1974

- Group sales in 1974 increased by 16% to a record £81,278,000.
- Second half pre-tax profit was 40% up on the first half, making a total for the year of £4,004,000 (1973 £5,056,000).
- Earnings per ordinary share were 15.0p (1973 16.3p).
- Proposed final ordinary dividend is 3.6042p per share, making a total of 5.6267p per share (unchanged).

The three-day week resulted in a poor start to the year but the second half improved substantially despite the continuing effects of inflation, price controls and technical mining problems.

The outlook for 1975 is hard to predict but Mr. R. H. Dent, Chairman, says that high targets have been set within the group and most strenuous efforts will be made to achieve them.

Cape Industries Limited

114 Park Street, London W1Y 4AB

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange

SCL

Slough Estates Limited

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1908 to 1948: Registered No. 167591)

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10 per cent. Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1987/90 at £100 per cent.

The Stock has been admitted to the Official List by the Council of the Stock Exchange. Particulars of the Stock are available in the statistical services of Extel Statistical Services Ltd. and Moodies Services Limited and copies may be obtained during business hours up to and including 2nd May, 1975 from:-

Read Hurst-Brown & Co., 7 Birchin Lane, London EC3V 9DD

Charterhouse Japhet Limited, 1 Paternoster Row, London EC4P 4HP

Sheppards and Chase, Clements House, Gresham Street, London EC2V 7AU

Business appointments

Managing director gets top Jardine Matheson post

Mr D. K. Newbigging, managing director of **Jardine, Matheson**, has been made chairman in succession to Mr Henry Keswick.

Mr Gerald Peruzz, managing director of Bell & Howell and chief executive of Bell & Howell Europe, was elected senior vice-president of **Bell & Howell Co, Chicago.**

Mr J. H. Murray has joined the board of **Sizewell European Investment Trust.**

Mr Martin Bell has been appointed group finance manager by **Turner & Newall** with responsibilities for group accounting, the group treasurer's department and group management services. From May 1 Mr Norman Godden becomes controller of group pensions and executive services designate.

Mr N. R. Harrison has joined the board of **Thomson Piper Petroleum**, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Thomson Scottish Associates, parent company to The Thomson Organisation. Mr Harrison has been financial controller of Thomson Piper Petroleum since its inception.

Mr J. J. Russell has been appointed an additional director of **S. Hoffnung.** He is managing director of the company's Australian board.

Mr C. F. R. Anderson has been elected to the main board of **Ulster Bank.** In addition he will be director of the bank's south area. Mr Victor Chambers is to become director of branch banking next month, when Mr J. W. Grant retires.

From July 1 Mr A. J. R. Purssell will take up fulltime duties in **Guinness Group Affairs** as deputy managing director. He will therefore relinquish the managing directorship of the Guinness (Dublin) Co on that date. He is being elected a joint vice-chairman (with Lord Moyne) of the Guinness (Dublin) Co. Mr M. Hely-Hutchinson, present deputy managing director of Arthur Guinness Son and Co (Dublin) will become its managing director.

Mr R. A. Tudhope has been made group marketing executive, south, of **Constantine Shipping and International Services.**

Mr John J. Dorgan is named executive vice-president finance of **Occidental Petroleum Corporation.**

Mr Edgar Pickering has been appointed a director of **Sears Engineering** and The Bentley Engineering Group.

Mr Howard Morris has been named as deputy chairman and Dr John S. Randall group managing director of **Avana Group.**

Mr G. R. Tyrrell, director and actuary of **London and Manchester Assurance**, has decided on medical advice to resign from the board and seek early retirement. Mr D. A. L. Jubb is appointed director and general manager with the additional responsibility as chief actuary of the London and Manchester/Welfare Group; Mr P. T. Hodge is made actuary of London and Manchester Assurance.

Colonel F. A. Stanley has retired as a director of stockbrokers **Williams de Broe Hill Chapman & Co.** Mr A. J. R. Izat has also resigned. Mr G. J. Wickham and Mr P. F. McDonnell join the board.

Mr A. E. Oppenheimer has been withdrawn as alternate director to Mr W. D. Wilson and made a director of **Anglo American Investment Trust.**

Dr John Treasure, chairman of J. Walter Thompson Group, has been elected president of the **Institute of Practitioners in Advertising.** He succeeds Mr Angus Ross, chairman of Ogilvy Benson & Mather who held the office for two years. Mr L. C. Young, chairman and managing director of R & W Advertising was lected honorary secretary and take over from Mr Rodney Millard, chairman and joint managing director of Saward Baker Advertising. Mr Michael English, chairman and chief executive of Hobson Bates, Partners is reelected honorary treasurer.

Mr C. R. Vincent has been appointed deputy chairman of **Brandts.**

Mr A. J. Hughes and Sir Frank Roberts have joined the board of **Hoechst UK** following the retirement of Mr L. W. Ritchie and Lord Kings Norton.

Mr A. G. Fairlie has been named as **Barclays Group** representative in Bahrain. He is succeeded as the group's representative in Beirut by Mr M. E. P. West. Dr Denis Catt is appointed by Barclays Bank International as East Caribbean director at the Barbados head office.

Mr Ian Logie is to become deputy managing director of **European Banking Co** on June 1. Mr William R. Slee has been appointed an executive director and member of the board. Mr John de la Vallette Browne becomes an assistant director.

Col H. S. J. Jelf has joined the board of **Tunstall Eyers & Co.**

Mr Graham Barrett has been made managing director of **London University Computing Services.**

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Indexation of the building society sector

From Mr Alexander Weinreb

Sir, With relentlessly accelerating inflation, the plea for indexation of building society investments and mortgages, made by Professor Sandilands (April 8) and, somewhat less cogently, by Professor Pearce and Mr Kregel (April 9), commands attention and support.

The fear of the two last-named economists that one indexation may lead to another "until everything is indexed and the index itself is reduced to nonsense" is unfounded. Indexation is meant to correct the iniquities resulting from inflation but does not lend itself to generalized and uniform application.

Nor can it do complete justice to every situation. The businessman whose outstanding claims are depreciated but who is more or less compensated by the depreciation of his liabilities does not need redress in the same way as the investor whose loss is irretrievable.

Indexation in the building society sector should be given priority for two reasons:

First, because of the magnitude of the total transactions involved and of the great and politically dangerous tensions which prolonged inaction may cause. Second, because appropriate action should have beneficial effects on the entire problem of inflation including other creditor/debtor relationships.

That indexation will right the grievous wrong now done to building society investors is obvious. But it should also please the borrowers. Leaving aside without any scruples those who hope that inflation will wipe off their mortgages and make them overnight unencumbered owners of properties for which they would normally have had to work for the best part of their working years, I believe that all reasonable and responsible borrowers will welcome it if, instead of the present abnormally heavy repayments, they will pay interest at a normal rate (which need not any more than the lending rate be the minute rate suggested by Professor Pearce and Mr Kregel and will thereafter pay what is real terms will correspond to what they would have paid in the absence of inflation.

This brings me to the second point. The very fact that the monthly outgoings of millions of people who are both borrowers and wage-earners will be substantially reduced, must ease the pressure for rising wages and thus act as one of the most powerful weapons in the fight against inflation.

Indexation in the all-important building society sector may in combination with other anti inflationary measures render indexation in other areas if not unnecessary at least less pressing. It goes to the heart of the problem.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER WEINREB,
1 Wentworth Court,
Wentworth Avenue,
London, N3.

In praise of VAT collecting

From Mr P. V. Crossman

Sir, I read recently of the hue and cry caused by certain self-employed persons concerning the time and trouble caused them in making up VAT returns, thereby becoming the Government's "unpaid tax collectors". This, together with recent allegations against VAT inspectors, must be causing much anguish at the Department of Customs and Excise.

However, as a self-employed person, I would like to speak up on behalf of VAT and its administrators on the following grounds:—

1. My business turns over in excess of £50,000 per annum, and yet each VAT return (required to be completed once every three months) take me no more than two hours to compile, a total of eight hours a year.
2. Admittedly the ease of compilation is greatly enhanced by the keeping of up-to-date accounts, but surely this is no bad thing. If one is forced by circumstance to regularly watch one's business by keeping up certain records, the information on which day-to-day business decisions are based is more readily available and the self-employed person is in a much better position to make rational judgments which will increase his profitability.
3. I recently was paid a visit by a dreaded VAT inspector who turned out to be a very pleasant, helpful and courteous person, and, far from invading my privacy, came to see me at a time which must have been grossly inconvenient to himself, so that the visit was more convenient to me. Certain of his comments on my business were helpful. It is often very valuable to hear an outsider's viewpoint on the way one runs one's business.
4. VAT actually gives the businessman three months' free play with tax that under the old system of purchase tax he would have paid at the date of invoice, for VAT is paid at the end of every three-monthly period. For someone who has a small business and pays, say, £2,000 VAT a year, this is worth £50 a year which surely makes the eight hours' worth of form-filling a very lucrative employment, at £6 an hour.

PATRICK V. CROSSMAN,
9 The Acorns,
Oakhill,
Bath.

Logical question on book postage

From Mr Nicholas Farrant

Sir, In his letter of April 14, Mr Wesil, in his defence of the recent increases in postal rates, states that they stem from a policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Would Mr Wesil therefore agree that a reduced postal rate for books and periodicals could equally logically stem from another policy of the Chancellor, who exempts them from VAT, in recognition of the special position of the printed word in our civilization?

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS FARRANT
Editor
The London Archaeologist
7 Coalcroft Road,
London, S.W.15

Patently unfair system

From Mr A. E. O'Dell

Sir, In any discussion of Patent Office charges it should be borne in mind that the issue of patents and the registration of trade marks and designs are a part of our apparatus for doing justice. The police are another part, valuation officers and inspectors of taxes yet another. All these gentlemen must be paid. Yet I do not pay individually to be assessed. Nor, if I telephone the police to remove a burglar from my house, do I expect a charge from the police station.

The Patent Office does nothing, nothing at all, to develop, or improve upon, or market the invention. Nor does the Trade Marks Office assist the tradesman in his business. Like the policeman, they only pave the way for inventor or tradesman to bring before the courts his complaint that his invention or his goodwill is being stolen.

The inventor offers us a gift beyond our reach; should he be mulcted in the cost of delimiting the protection which is all that we can afford him?

A. E. O'DELL,
10 Knightsbridge Park,
Kingston-on-Thames.

Industry in the regions

Wiltshire's old wool centres still flourish

The little towns of west Wiltshire were once one of the main centres of industry in England. Bradford-on-Avon, was once much larger than Bradford in Yorkshire, and Melksham bigger than Birmingham.

For hundreds of years the wool trade on which the national wealth of England was first founded, was centred here; prosperous wool merchants built the splendid stone mansions and churches which today American tourists come to see; and the noble families they founded still play a dominant part in West Country affairs.

As late as the early nineteenth century Bradford-on-Avon had 30 cloth mills, and Melksham 15. Now all have gone; but the towns, more populous than ever—though not swollen to the same extent as their successors in the Midlands and North—still flourish.

Biggest employer in the district is Avon Rubber Company, with a workforce of around 8,000. At its main factory at Melksham it employs 3,300; at Bradford-on-Avon 1,300. As the population of Melksham is 10,000 and that of Bradford 8,400, its importance to the towns is easy to gauge.

Founded 90 years ago to produce solid tyres for trucks and buses, Avon Rubber now enjoys the position of being the United Kingdom's only remaining all-British tyre company.

Tyre production and rubber processing are concentrated mainly at Melksham. At Bradford the arm of the company known as Avon Industrial Polymers produces hovercraft skirts, aerosol gaskets, automotive components such as radiator hoses, domestic appliance components, railway pads, golf grips and such agricultural products as animal mats and milking machine liners.

The factory is busy at preparing the world's largest hovercraft skirt, to be fitted to a huge hovercraft for transport over the tundra of Alaska. Avon Rubber's inflatable boats were used on the recent Zaire River expedition.

The company pioneered the introduction of radial tyres in Britain and now exports its technical know how to a number of other countries. And its output of aerosol gaskets—a small but essential component—amounts to one fifth of total world demand.

It also has a satellite which specializes in the highly technical field of manufacturing products associated with the treatment of kidney disease.

With a turnover exceeding £64m, last year, Avon Rubber shows a pre-tax profit of £1.9m, which was £300,000 less than in the previous year, largely because of the three day week at the beginning of the year and also to the increasing costs of raw materials. Its Industriaal Division, based on Bradford, contributed nearly £11m of Avon's total turnover in 1973 and 34 per cent of its pre-tax profit.

Another big industrial establishment at Melksham is the GEC factory, specializing in heavy mechanical equipment.

Beginning operations as Spencers, by which it is still often referred to locally, over a hundred years ago, the company became GEC-Elliott Mechanical Handling as a result of extensive mergers which took place in the 1960s.

It has a diverse range of products, under the general heading of plant for the movement, storage and distribution of anything from bulk materials to individual packages.

The company's trade is worldwide. For instance, it is supplying plant for the vast iron ore undertakings in northern Quebec and conveying systems for the tar sands oil-extraction plants of Alberta.

It is mechanizing package handling systems at parcels offices in New Zealand and Canada as well as in many cities in the United Kingdom, and it supplies high speed baggage handling equipment to airports around the world.

Millions of tons of cement and other materials pass over plant, designed and built at Melksham, and at the Blue Circle works at Northfleet, Kent. Recently the company supplied conveyor equipment for a new blast furnace in South Wales, the first in the United Kingdom to be charged by belt conveyors.

It has also installed handling plant for grain and sugar, including some capable of discharging grain from vessels into silos at the rate of 2,000 tons per hour, at ports on the Thames and Mersey.

Situated in a fertile, thickly populated farming vale, both Melksham and Bradford have agricultural interests, though their former markets have been lost.

Melksham is the headquarters of the flourishing agricultural trading society, Wiltshire Farmers, formed in 1916, with now about 3,800 members in Wiltshire, south Gloucestershire and north Somerset. In the past two years it has more than doubled its turnover to a total of more than £11m last year.

Extensive quarries for extraction of the excellent Bath stone were once worked at Bradford. In 1913 one of these abandoned quarries, exteuding over eighteen acres, was taken by a mushroom-growing company, now Darlington Mushrooms, which still prospers and has about 130 employees. Its annual production is around two million pounds of mashrooms, most of which are consumed in the South west and Midlands.

Ralph Whitlock

Walker & Homer LIMITED

(MANUFACTURING UPHOLSTERERS)

INTERIM RESULTS

(Unaudited)

	Half-years to 31st January 1975 £	Half-years to 31st January 1974 £	Year ended 31st July 1974 £
Turnover	3,114,398	2,303,739	4,336,297
Group Profit before Taxation	253,426	170,224	251,523
Taxation—52% (50%)	131,800	85,000	140,415
Profit after Taxation	121,626	85,224	111,108
Earnings per ordinary share of 5p	2.14p	1.5p	1.96p

An interim dividend of 0.35p (7%) will be paid on 30th May 1975, to Shareholders on the register as at the close of business on 2nd May 1975 (1974—Interim 0.35p, final 0.4p, total 0.75p—15%).

I am pleased to report pre-tax profits for the six months ended 31st January, 1975, of £253,426. This improvement arises from a continuation of the trend mentioned in my statement last October.

If present trading conditions are maintained and there is no unexpected interruption to production, profits for the year should well exceed those for last year. In that event your Board would revert to the dividend level which had been reached for the year ended 31st July, 1973.

G. R. WALKER, Chairman

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Tankers: where the banks are exposed

by the collapse in Bank's share price last vn by 24p to 173p on Mr Hilmar Reksten's o renegotiate lower charters he has taken ur supertankers have ought home to the in world how serious the arket problems are— r operators in the spot ut also for some of ers who took a more g-term view and, not he ultimate financiers aker trade.

erience of London & Freighters reinforces With what looked rable timing, it last ered the 255,000 ton ride for 10 years to land Refining for a $2.42½ per ton dead nnouth. But Mr Basil , LOF's chairman, has rmed that a meeting ield with Newfound ding tomorrow to con er a reduction, or a ent of payments.

hipping markets it is hat Newfoundland Re ts to drop the rate so, which would, of ce LOF's revenue on l by more than month. In the mean has five other ves lonfidence, Harmony, nce, Enterprise and he last two straight shipyard—laid up in he revenue forgone, is formidable.

the problems extend the bankers is the own factor. What is wever, is that many moving into the ship luring the great lend tween 1972 and 1974 same way they were to property in the ngdom and, poten many of the same es.

like Brandts, for which together with probably the leader rchant banks in the eld, insist they have of problems in the field. But according ost recent estimate million tons dead tankers—some 8 per world fleet—is stand

pical vlcc of 250,000 ught cost a charterer from $500,000 to month. With figures e at stake it is little it charterers with laid are turning to owners reductions and the willing to see their pushed into undue often have little o accept. Such is the ash squeeze that it miracle if banks were receiving full and payments on loans many cases, were against anticipated nings.

problems arise, how h difficulties become hat ships have to be antity on a market the property market, mood to receive it ome limited Middle es. Ultimately the whether asset values so low that, with or ced sales, banks are that loans made on tly prudent basis in, have become y exposed.

nsurance

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tial

ownward adjustment ket value of Royal's s (excluding long-), balanced by a corresponding depletion of capital and reserves, explains much of the fall in the solvency margin from 63 per cent at the end of 1973 to just 19 per cent a year later. The other factor was a 15 per cent rise to £664m in premiums written.

The margin has since improved, with the equity and fixed interest market rise to around 34 per cent. Even so, Royal may take a more flexible attitude over moving in and out of the equity market, instead of sitting tight, to help iron out future fluctuations. A more active investment strategy might also be one of the only ways short of a rights issue of counteracting the inability of retained earnings to finance inflationary growth in premium income.

Obviously Royal can look for a better underwriting performance than the £39.8m loss on that side last year. The United Kingdom should again make some profit, business is being cut back in the United States, particularly on the liability side, and improvements are expected in Canada where rate-cutting in property insurance has eased.

Australia too should benefit from rate improvements and a more selective approach to risks underwritten. Against this, investment income will probably rise less than the relatively modest 17.6 per cent achieved last year

Thus the recovery potential is real enough and hopefully should result not only in a covered dividend this year (unlike last year) and some transfer to retained profits. On this basis the yield of 6½ per cent at 292p is probably safe enough. The market's enthusiasm for recovery prospects among the composites generally will be tempered by the solvency margin uncertainties. Arguably, however, the solution to such uncertainties lies partly within the companies own hands in the view they take towards staying liquid or going into the market.

Accounts 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £351m
Net assets £121m (£362m)
Net cash £23.4m (£27.7m)
Pre-tax profit £14.95m (£40.86m)
Earnings per share 8.86p (21.92p)

Tate & Lyle

'Lifo' v 'fifo'

Unless the Sandilands committee comes up with some recommendations on inflation accounting at once acceptable to the Government and to the board of Tate & Lyle, it looks as though the sugar refiner coud find itself in a difficult situation vis-à-vis its United States subsidiary, Pacific Molasses. For the purposes of coping with wildly fluctuating sugar prices, Tate & Lyle is a vigorous champion of the "base stock" method of stock valuation in relation to its United Kingdom refining operations; in principle this accepts a stock requirement of 200,000 tons to keep the refineries in business, applies a base price established years back for balance sheet purposes, and charges the actual fluctuations in the cost of raw sugar and the price of the refined product to profit-and-loss account.

This eliminates the possibility of massive paper profits and losses, such as those which have recently beset some United States refiners less prompt in matching their buying and selling prices. But it also makes the return on capital employed even more difficult of interpretation than usual—and it has in the past not been acceptable to the United Kingdom tax authorities: hence mighty relief at the Mincing Lane headquarters when Mr Healey, in announcing his stock appreciation relief last autumn, relieved the group of some potentially horrifying consequences of a year in which the sugar price went mad.

Tate & Lyle's United States subsidiary, however, has used "last in, first out" in valuing its stocks for over 30 years. But the benefits to be expected on recent changes making either "lifo" or "fifo" acceptable for United States tax purposes stand to be vitiated by some rigid regulations on which the group is liable to forfeit the tax benefits of "lifo" if it discloses the impact of using it in its financial statements.

With the United Kingdom tax authorities still officially committed to "fifo" and "fifo" only, Tate & Lyle is eventually going to have problems either in putting the information into its accounts or in reconciling its auditors to leaving it out—unless, of course, Sandilands comes to the rescue with a "lifo" recommendation.

Rank Organisation

A tempting offer

Rank Organisation's 1973-74 accounts, released in February, showed total borrowings of £250m and shareholders' funds of £195m. Borrowings are since thought to have risen to around £275m and profits this year to next October will be hurt by the Budget discrimination against the non-Xerox interests including Hi-Fi, radios, television sets and photographic equipment. Last month shareholders were told that group profits were down a bit so far this year, and after May 1 non-Xerox profits will presumably go down a bit more.

So now, more than ever, Rank is a way into xerography through Rank Xerox, a thought that probably appeals to investors in the group, 45 per cent of them presently North American, if not to the Rank management. Rank Xerox has just settled its differences with American anti-trust authorities and the company owned with Rank, Rank Xerox, is still doing well. Even so, it is not hard to foresee that earnings a share, fully diluted, could slip a bit this year after their fall from 22.3p to 20.4p in 1973-74.

It is against this unexciting background that N. M. Rothschild have framed an offer for sale on terms that are hard to refuse. That it is an offer for sale to investors outside North America and not a rights issue shows the board's continued wariness towards Wall Street. It seems not to have forgotten the way United States investors stopped the group from bidding for Watney Mann in 1972 because they did not want their Xerox investment diluted. If, as is the case, British Petroleum can abide by Wall Street's onerous regulations, so presumably can an international company such as Rank.

That said, an issue of shares at 140p to yield 7.1 per cent is tempting bait for institutions even if Rank's shares will continue to be influenced by the behaviour of Wall Street itself. But the full prospectus to be advertised on Tuesday is expected to show that the board is not contemplating further diversification adventures, and weak United States shareholders have probably got out of Rank shares by now.

Hugh Stephenson

Living with the multinationals

Somewhere, deep in the recesses of some European central bank or the New York Fed, there are probably people who still think that we should return to fixed exchange rates.

The Bank for International Settlements in Basle was recently said to be in favour of a move in that direction, though did not feel sufficiently confident to say so openly. For the rest of us however there is nothing but to offer up a prayer of thankfulness that most of the world had accepted the advantages of floating exchange rates before the oil price explosion hit the system.

Without floating exchange rates, financial and banking officials would have been in continuous emergency session for the past 18 months and the newspapers of the world would have been dominated by "crisis" after "crisis". With floating exchange rates, big shifts in international economic power and price levels have been contained.

There were also some who considered that the "problem" of the international company was also only an epiphenomenon of fixed and unrealistic exchange rates. Put crudely, the argument was that American companies engaged in their wave of foreign direct investment in the 20 years from the late 1950s because they were unable to trade profitably from home on the basis of a dollar that was becoming increasingly overvalued by the habit of exchange rate devaluation elsewhere.

But now the dollar has been devalued, even farther some might think that is justified objectively against certain other currencies at least, and there is little sign of foreign direct investment, American or otherwise, contracting—rather the reverse.

Last week the House of Lords debated the issue of international companies on a motion by Lord Davies in a way which showed that all the standard and largely sterile cliches from both sides of the argument still persist. This impression is confirmed by an EIU report on United States direct investment in the United Kingdom, just published*.

The reason for this continued thrust of international direct investment is that uncertainty about exchange rates, though important, was only one motive for such investment decisions.

Others were listed by the United States Tariff Commission in a report published two years ago. Controls of key resources, improved access to important markets, lack of opportunity for further growth or diversification at home and tax incentives of one sort or another have all been factors in the development of international companies.

Most of these reasons for investing in foreign countries continue to have force. If, as many fear, we are on the verge of more tariff and non-tariff protectionism in many of the markets of the world, this motive for continued foreign investment will even strengthen.

That same tariff commission report underlined an internal reason for international growth. Taking the United Kingdom with all its well-known problems and weaknesses, American companies reduced their unit labour costs from 28 cents per dollar of sales in 1966 to 18 cents per dollar of sales in 1970.

These same international companies on average saw their unit labour cost at home move slightly in the other direction. In addition, their unit labour costs at home were about 40 per cent higher than the average for the whole of American manufacturing industry.

This leads to the conclusion that overseas subsidiaries, by living off the backs of their parent companies to some extent in terms of research, development and other managerial services, are able to a great extent to operate more efficiently and profitably. To this extent there will continue to be strong pressure for establishing and expanding foreign subsidiaries.

The debate about the future of international companies will therefore continue. It ought to concentrate more on the areas where there is a real conflict with the interests, or at least the sensibilities of the communities in which their subsidiaries operate.

Here the two most immediate issues are how anti-trust legislation and policies should be developed to cope with international operation and how such operation can coexist with the universal movement towards employee participation in the companies for which they work.

* *US Direct Investment in the UK by Robert Lincoln. EIU, 75 St James's Place, London SW1.* 50p.

Squeeze on liquidity could be at an end

The dust has begun to settle on the debate stirred up by the Budget. But there is one issue—the implications of the projected public sector financial deficit for other sectors of the economy—which has still not been fully discussed and is likely to attract increasing attention in coming months.

The reason is compelling. Elementary arithmetic points to certain outcomes such as the end of the corporate sector liquidity squeeze which, at present at least, are at variance with prevailing orthodoxy and common sense. How does this arise and what is the solution to the conundrum?

The counterpart to the huge public sector borrowing requirement in the 1975-76 fiscal year, officially estimated in the Budget as £9,055m, is a public sector financial deficit of about £7,500m. There has been something of a tendency since last Tuesday to take these figures with a pinch of salt, because the outturn in the last fiscal year was wildly different from the initial estimate.

But last year's experience would suggest that the deficit will in fact turn out to be larger than planned and this, as we shall see, would only make the situation more perplexing.

Accompanying these forecasts of the public sector's financial position are several predictions of an improving balance of payments position. The most widely quoted have been those of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research.

In its February *Review* the institute said that it was expecting the current account deficit in the 1975 calendar year to amount to about £2,750m. For the 1975-76 fiscal year it is probably expecting a somewhat smaller figure of about £2,500m. Moreover, these forecasts are before adjustment for Budget policy changes and these if anything would tend to reduce the current account deficit further.

These two figures—the public sector financial deficit of £7,500m and the overseas sector financial surplus of £2,500m—necessarily imply that the financial surplus of the company and personal sectors must be £5,000m. This should not be a controversial statement. To say that financial surpluses and deficits throughout the economy must sum to zero is equivalent to saying that to every buyer there must be a seller or that to every creditor there must be a debtor.

But which sector will be the main beneficiary? Will it be the personal sector or the company sector? There are strong reasons for saying that the personal sector will not build up financial assets this year and that the company sector must achieve a marked improvement in its position.

In the 1974-75 fiscal year the personal sector built up financial assets on an unprecedented scale. Although final figures are not yet available, preliminary indications are that the increase amounted to £4,000m or £5,000m.

In other words, private individuals were piling up money in their current and deposit accounts and in building societies, while they generally refrained from taking out new hire purchase commitments and tended to repay personal loans as quickly as possible. It is unlikely that this behaviour will continue much longer.

Most people like to have a cushion of liquidity around them because it enables them to meet their everyday transactions with greater convenience and protects them against unexpected misfortunes.

But there are clear limits to the demand for liquidity. After a time a tendency to convert financial assets into fixed assets develops. A typical example is someone deciding to use his building society savings as a deposit for a house and then taking out a mortgage.

Rapid inflation encourages this tendency because it erodes the real value of those assets which are the typical savings vehicles. It is difficult to believe therefore that the accumulation of financial assets by the personal sector will proceed much farther.

There are further considerations which reinforce this. In 1974 real disposable incomes rose fairly strongly despite the ominous economic background and consumption increased as well.

Mr Healey's Budget measures are intended to make it more difficult to sustain 1974 levels of spending by cutting after-tax incomes and by reducing purchasing power through higher indirect taxation.

Consumers will only be able to keep up their living standards by dipping into their savings, but this will result in a reduction in their holdings of financial assets and therefore either a smaller financial surplus or a financial deficit.

The necessary consequence is a large corporate sector financial surplus, probably in excess of £3,000m. After the events of 1973 and 1974 such a reversal of the corporate sector position would do nothing more than restore a proper balance. However, the figuring would suggest at least that the liquidity squeeze is over.

What patterns of behaviour would fit this framework? Is it likely that companies will in fact experience a marked improvement in their financial positions in the coming twelve months?

There are at least three reasons for regarding this outcome as plausible. The first is that the price of raw materials can be expected to stabilize and possibly to fall. If raw material prices decline, a smaller sum of money and therefore a smaller bank overdraft are needed to finance a particular level of stockholding. The same volume of fixed assets is matched by a smaller amount of financial liabilities.

The second is that companies are generally expected to prune investment spending savagely this year. Because they will be adding to their fixed assets more slowly, it follows that the financial liabilities they will have to incur will also be smaller.

Nevertheless it is easy to exaggerate the probable extent of the investment curback and also its impact on financial flows. Private sector corporate investment amounts to about £6,000m a year. Most forecasts are for a fall of between 5 and 10 per cent this year, which would contribute only £300m to £600m, to the financial surplus.

Finally, the wage explosion of late 1974 should soon be coming to an end and the rate of already begun to slow down. There should be a recovery in profitability from the extremely depressed levels last year. This will switch income from the personal to the corporate sector

It should perhaps be emphasized at this point that the ending of the corporate sector liquidity squeeze certainly does not mean that all of the painful adjustment mechanisms it causes will not now be required. On the contrary, the ending of the squeeze is largely attributable to the operation of these mechanisms.

All this analysis could come to nothing if the balance of payments turns out to be far worse than expected or if the Treasury is more successful than it expects in eliminating public sector deficit.

Tim Congdon

Shadows hanging over Portugal

A year after the military coup of April 24, 1974, which aimed to condition Portugal to a socialist way of life, there seems little improvement in the economic situation.

The revolution itself brought natural setbacks. Remittances of emigrants and tourism, the country's two great invisible sources of revenue, dwindled alarmingly. The long-existent flight of capital increased to panic proportions. Home and foreign investments were suspended, and foreign credit delayed.

The country has been devilled by labour troubles including strikes and the call to employers to meet high wage claims. For small companies these have been crippling in many cases and have put them out of business.

Production dropped, affecting exports, and a sharp rise in unemployment ensued, with the prospect increased as soldiers from the African wars are demobilized, emigrant workers return and Portuguese settlers leave Africa.

Purgings of all-level members of business and industrial administration have put management into the hands of workers' committees whose technical experience has yet to be gained. There is also a brain drain of competent young technicians which bodes ill for the country's future.

The government has nationalized banking and Portuguese banks and companies will be subject to separate legislation. The further nationalization programme includes electric power, national oil refining and distribution, the steel industry, cement, air, land and sea transport including the railways, mineral deposits, the tobacco, beer, cellulose, fertilizer, petrochemical, heavy engineering and shipbuilding industries.

It is computed that already more than 14 million contos (£230m) worth of vital activity has been taken into the custody of the state.

State intervention in small and medium business industry and agriculture which are of national importance is now in operation. Most of the big business groups such as the Companhia Uniao Fabril (CUF) and Champelimaud, and banks such as the Esperito Santo network had spread their tentacles into almost every business and industrial sector.

A problem facing the government, which states that it does not desire a nationalized press, is the fact that practically all Portuguese newspapers had become the property of banks, and have therefore now become automatically nationalized.

As far as the public is concerned, the word austerity is having an increasingly powerful ring—austerity in living, spending, consumption, in the very outlook on life itself. The demand for austerity is being insisted upon both by the government and the Armed Forces Movement.

Last week a member of the Armed Forces Movement publicly announced the promulgation of a law limiting both personal and family earned incomes. The knell of financial inequalities was rung with the words "Everything earned over this limit will revert to the state". Income tax has hitherto been relatively low in Portugal.

Certain foreign countries have reasonably high business and industrial stakes in Portugal and have made available credits and loans for development purposes for decades. Among those countries are the United States, Germany, Britain, France, Netherlands and Belgium.

All have indicated their hopes that Portugal's economy will be rebuilt to the standard required to encourage continued economic cooperation. The same applies to international organizations and Portugal aspires.

Britain as Portugal's oldest ally has of course traditional interests in the country—port wine, cork, where profits are slumping and the hotel and tourist industry. Britain credits have aided the development of the steel industry.

The Anglo-Portuguese manufacturing alliances continue, but the traditional British shipping companies have sailed into the doldrums. Widespread British interests in tourism and the hotel business are suffering the same recession as the Portuguese.

Just how the people of Portugal react to all these changes will become clearer this week when the promised elections take place. Meanwhile, a giant question mark lies over the future of the country's economy.

Jose Shercliff

Business Diary in Europe: Fiat on the move

Agnelli, the manag r of Fiat, let the cat bag in London when d that Italy's biggest up is on the acquisi again.

eek ago he received oval to merge his l vehicle operations Magirus Deutz truck ckner-Humbolt-Deutz y.

ne Agnelli is after component companies which will surprise is competitors. Fiat tionally made a great of their cars and an other European ups, but this vertical has become increas ly.

h its installed capa 5 million cars a year, narch the volume and component companies the whole of the motor industry. On rcial vehicle side the s even greater.

he Fiat-KHD merger nced, Agnelli said the pany, Iveco, would ch more international buying policy. mponents would be house".

g with this shift in that it would mean hases from the grow er of big American ns who are becoming rce in the European t market.

e than one occasion oth Umberto and his iovanni (Fiat's chair re declared their of opposing American to Europe.

s that they are nego buy component com ich will then serve industry will be quite r the Americans.

Many of the best known names in the component business are working at well below break even. Some of them would be glad to seek shelter under the Fiat umbrella. As Umberto Agnelli admitted: "We should be able to pick up companies fairly cheaply now."

Steeling out

The role of the state in industry is still a hot topic in Sweden, and has been brought to the boil by a boardroom row at Norbottens Jaernverk AB, the steel producer, based at Lulea in northern Sweden. NJA is a part of Statsfoeretag, the Swedish state holding company akin to our own embryonic National Enterprise Board.

Lulea, capital of Norbotten County, which, in turn, has similar problems to a British development area, is to be the centre for a proposed big expansion of the steelmaking facilities of NJA. The company has secured government approval for its huge development programme but it has run into opposition.

This comes from other steel producers, opposition parties in the Swedish Parliament and from other Statsfoeretag company nominees on its board, three of whom have now resigned.

Ingvar Trogen, recently appointed managing director of state-owned shipbuilders, Uddevallavarvet, pleaded lack of time to devote to NJA affairs. He was joined by Sigvard Bahrke, head of Assi, a forestry company in the Statsfoeretag fold and sceptical of the steelworks expansion and then

Hermann Winkler, BMW director: overseas targets.

by Goeran Lindblom, head of a private pulp and paper company.

Current favourite for a replacement is Volvo boss, Pehr Gyllenhammar—although he hasn't much to say for himself at the moment.

Driving ahead

Paradoxically BMW, the Munich high-performance car makers who were among the worst hit by the 1974 oil crisis, are now turning towards those responsible for that crisis, the Opec countries, in their continuing export drive.

Orders, small numerically but important in the long term, have been coming in from Arab countries, particularly Kuwait. This despite the fact that BMW's great rival Mercedes Benz is now partly owned by Middle Eastern interests and the Mercedes has long been the badge of the successful Arab.

BMW is well on the way to climbing back on to the crest of the sales wave which led them to go ahead with their new factory at Dingolfing near Munich, probably the only car plant in the world working a double shift system, representing a £100m investment.

Her Hermann Winkler, the BMW export director, is planning to sell 55 per cent of the coming year's record 212,000 production in overseas markets. The likelihood of that target being interrupted by any labour dispute is also best put into perspective by the fact that last week when a BMW executive at the company's Munich headquarters was asked what the company's strike record was, he replied: "What's a strike?"

Britain is one of BMW's more important markets and BMW GB was badly hit last year by the strike which resulted in the three-day week. The BMW sales success story in Britain has now resumed, but the British company may too turn to those who caused them trouble, in this instance the miners.

Now that members of the miners' union leadership can qualify for cars costing up to £3,000 to be paid from union funds and individual members are earning productivity bonuses a vast new market for prestige cars could be waiting to be tapped.

Death in Venice?

Not only does Venice risk disappearing under the waves, but the survival of the lagoon city's bourse is threatened.

Venetians proudly claim that it is Italy's oldest bourse, dating from the seventeenth century, though a rudimentary market to finance the maritime republic's trade with the East is traced back to the 1300s. Now its facilities have shrunk to one stockbroker and two locally-listed companies.

In a salvage operation, the Rome treasury ministry has announced a competition to fill six stockbroker vacancies, because the broker or agente di cambio in Italy is an individual public servant answerable to the government, not a private company or partnership.

The Venice Chamber of Commerce has also started an investigation into what companies in the Veneto region might have the fundamental requisites for a local stock exchange listing.

There could be about 150 of them, though in many the capital is closely held by families who would be unlikely to want outside shareholders.

For years friction has existed between the country's small provincial bourses and Milan, which would like to see an end to their independence and the centralization of transactions through Milan or at most Milan and Rome.

Venice in particular has suffered from the irregularities in 1971 of Signor Attilio Marzollo, one of its stockbrokers. His dealings brought losses to the banking system estimated at more than 28,000m lire (more than £19m)—then considered a financial scandal.

Signor Marzollo was sentenced to nine year in jail, but has recently been released because of good conduct and extenuating circumstances.

In case you didn't know we had it in us...

The award to The Glacier Metal Company of the Queen's Award to Industry for Technological Innovation gives us not only great pleasure but another opportunity to ram home the message that life for us at Associated Engineering is not all 'motor industry'.

The award has been given for the Glacier Herbert Sterngear System for ships, allowing inspection and repairs to be undertaken at sea, which previously would have required dry-docking.

1975

ASSOCIATED ENGINEERING
broader than you think

RUGBY PORTLAND CEMENT

"In my view our troubles in this over populated island are basically more moral than economic . . . we need inspiring leadership in all walks of life."

Sir Halford Reddish

The speech of the Chairman, Sir Halford Reddish, at the Annual General Meeting to be held on the 16th May, 1975 which has been circulated with the Report, is as follows:

I am sure you would wish me to start, as has been our custom for many years, by conveying from this meeting of shareholders your congratulations to the other partners in the enterprise, the Company's employees, on the success of their efforts. And I do this none the less heartily, none the less sincerely, although our results for 1974 fall a little short of those for 1973, and thus break our long line of successive record profits.

DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME

In fact the shortfall is more than accounted for by the devaluation of the Australian dollar and the peculiar attitude of the Trinidad Government to our price level in recent years. I shall refer to these two points later.

The response of my fellow-workers to the difficulties in the early part of the year when so many industries were on a 3-day week, and when our own production was severely curtailed by the cut in our electricity supplies, was magnificent. I pay tribute to them all. My annual message to them is as usual printed in the Report. [*Reproduced below*].

Later in the year I asked every employee to consider his or her own work and suggest anything which occurred to any of them which would effect economies or increase efficiency. Again, the response was very heartening.

As you know, our results for the first six months of the year were in excess of those for the corresponding period of 1973, so we did in fact maintain our unbroken profit record for 28½ years.

It was a year of many frustrations and of rapidly changing circumstances. The enforced curtailment of production in the early weeks meant that instead of building up stocks, as is our normal practice during the winter months, we were steadily depleting them. So we had some difficulty in meeting the demand for cement in the late Spring and early Summer.

COSTS AND PRICES

Costs of course increased rapidly. The Cement for three years until an adjustment had to be made in May 1974. Further price increases in September and December 1974 became inevitable and another in March 1975.

At this time last year we expected a downturn in the demand for cement by the Autumn, but it came sooner and rather more severely than we expected, and was no doubt increased by the unusually wet weather at that time of the year. Demand has also been, and is being, affected by the housing situation, with large numbers of houses unsold or even only partially built, owing not only to the financial problems of the developers, but also to the mortgage difficulties of would-be buyers.

Although 77 per cent. of our Group turnover arose in the U.K., it accounted for a fraction over 61 per cent. of the Group's pre-tax profit of £10,526,454 which compares with £10,933,491 for 1973, a drop of £407,037 or 3·72 per cent. Earnings a share on the Ordinary shares were 7·5p in 1974 (against 7·8p in 1973), and on the Participating (n/v) shares 3·0p a share (against 3·5p in 1973).

The interim dividends on both the Ordinary and Participating (n/v) shares were raised by the maximum amount allowed under present legislation, and we propose that the final dividends should be similarly increased. This means a final of 1·380p on the Ordinary shares, making a total of 2·655p for the year, and of 1·445p on the Participating (n/v) shares, making a total of 2·260p.

PLANT EXTENSIONS

Dividend limitation is nonsense and harmful to the country's economy. It has helped to depress the value of shares on the Stock Exchange which has prevented many companies from raising fresh capital, badly needed in these inflationary times; and it has of course hit all investors in unit trusts, all members of pension funds and all holders of insurance policies.

As you will remember, we announced plans some three years ago to double the capacity of our U.K. plants at South Ferriby in Humberside and at Rochester in Kent. Planning permission at South Ferriby was forthcoming quite quickly, and the new plant there, in spite of delays in the delivery of certain engineering supplies caused by the 3-day week in the early part of the year is now approaching completion.

On the other hand, we experienced inordinate and inexcusable delays in obtaining planning consent at Rochester. Since then, and in view of the rapid deterioration of the country's economic position we took the opportunity of reconsidering our original plans with a view to an even more efficient expansion. We shall thus hope to get some compensation in due course for the delay originally suffered.

Our steel reinforcement subsidiary, The Rom River Co. Ltd., had another good year and contributed its quota to the Group's results.

I referred last year to the difficulties caused by the strict interpretation of the code under which the Price Commission works. In effect, it put the common price agreement of the Cement Industry, which had functioned successfully for over 40 years, into abeyance. This agreement has been twice blessed by the Restrictive Practices Court as being in the interests of the consumer, and it was noteworthy that associations of the main groups of consumers wanted the common price agreement to be restored just as much as the cement makers. Eventually the code was amended and the Industry's common price agreement was restored on the 3rd March 1975

This year I have not a very happy story to tell you about our overseas operations.

Under the Whitlam Government in Australia inflation has been as bad as it is over here, with the inevitable industrial unrest and drop in constructional work. So the demand for cement did not come up to our expectations. Nevertheless, the plant in Western Australia of our subsidiary, Cockburn Cement Ltd., was fully employed, with increasing exports to South-East Asia, while our lime business continued to expand; but with mounting costs, the pre-tax profits were naturally lower. The devaluation of the Australian dollar was a blow which affected our profits in terms of our Group figures by something like £275,000.

In the Caribbean the problems to which I have referred in recent years continue. Four years ago we gave notice of a modest price increase, having announced our intention to spend some £5m. to provide additional capacity with a view to a substantial increase in our export trade; and we bought sites in Guyana and Barbados in order to erect depots on waterside locations. At the same time we said that when the new plant was completed we would invite public participation in our Trinidad subsidiary, which would be in accordance with the wishes of the Trinidad Government. In fact, in spite of the rise in costs over the last four years the Government (who now have virtual control over all prices) declined to allow us to adjust our prices until January 1975, when a quite inadequate rise was permitted.

WE REGRET

The result of course has been a catastrophic drop in profits, while Trinidad has lost what could have been a flourishing export trade during the past two years. What would have cost us £5m. four years ago would now cost, even if work could start immediately, something like £16m. by the time it was finished so the scheme has of necessity had to be abandoned. The object of the Trinidad Government in deliberately reducing the profits of Trinidad Cement Ltd. almost to vanishing point can but be surmised.

It is the Government-enforced drop in profits in Trinidad plus the Australian devaluation which have been responsible for the shortfall of 3·72 per cent. in our Group pre-tax profit between 1973 and 1974.

We regret that we did not quite succeed in maintaining our long run of successive record profits for the 29th year, but we can still present a very strong Balance Sheet with substantial liquidity.

I turn now to the current year.

In spite of very variable weather, our U.K. deliveries for the first twelve weeks of 1975 were in excess of those for the corresponding period of 1974. In view of conditions in the country at that time, that is scarcely surprising; but, as I have pointed out on more than one occasion in the past, the results for the first three months of any year in the Cement Industry in this country are no guide to the results for the whole year.

In any case it will be realised that we face a period of widespread uncertainty and of continued inflation, which the present Government has done virtually nothing to combat. In fact, the Finance Act 1974 was a prelude to disaster. It not only added to the inflationary pressures, but also led to a severe liquidity crisis for many industrial companies.

Since then there are signs that the Chancellor's attitude has undergone some change, and it is interesting to note that some trade unions are pressing him to allow companies to increase their profits.

MORAL BREAKDOWN

I have said before that in my view our troubles in this over-populated island are basically more moral than economic. We are no longer a united nation which has so successfully faced crises of a different nature in the past. The American philosopher Emerson once said:

"I see this England not dispirited, not weak but well remembering that she has seen dark days before; indeed with a kind of instinct that she sees a little better in a cloudy day . . . I see her in old age, not decrepit, but young and still daring to believe in her power of endurance and expansion".

That was in 1847. Would anyone say the same today?

Envy and greed dominate the demands for increased wages and salaries. Patriotism, a deep regard for the interests of the country as a whole, has ceased to be what it once was as a stimulus to the individual.

Contracts are frequently dishonoured and that in a country where an Englishman's word was once his bond. In many companies men will walk out on so-called "unofficial" strikes at a moment's notice in breach of their agreements, yet no employer seems to have the courage to sue them for damages for breach of contract, thus going a long way to ensure that it will happen again and again. (It is ironic that so many trade unionists who resort to industrial (in)action give support to a *Labour* Party.)

Respect for the law is at a very low ebb, and yet we were once probably the most law-abiding nation in the world. Crime continues to increase, while penalties decrease.

The present Government is seeking to undermine the freedom of the individual with such things as the capital transfer tax, the proposed "wealth" tax (if by the time it is introduced there is any wealth left to tax), and the Industry Bill, all of which are designed to destroy the fabric of society as we have known it in this country.

THE INDUSTRY BILL

The Industry Bill is clearly intended to widen the nationalisation of industry, to destroy our system of parliamentary government and to pave the way for a totalitarian state. It must be fought by all who value our British way of life. Trade unionists might well reflect that if we do lapse into a totalitarian state, trade unions, with all the privileges they now enjoy in this country, will be amongst the earliest casualties.

Further, Government interference in business, often through bureaucrats with little knowledge of industry, is reaching intolerable proportions and is placing a heavy cost on companies by diverting the time of senior executives from more productive and essential work. We must fight hard for the maintenance of free enterprise if we still place a value on individual freedom.

Outside the U.K. many look on us with pity and amazement, while others scarcely conceal their contempt. Massive borrowing from abroad has helped to disguise temporarily the tremendous deficit on our balance of payments, though it commits us to heavy interest charges. But what happens when overseas lenders see how we are handling our affairs and cry "enough"?

The inescapable result is the steady depreciation of the £ in terms of other currencies, and the serious consequences cannot be overemphasised for a country which has to import more than 50 per cent. of its food and something like 80 per cent. of the raw materials to keep its factories employed. We have little to sell in exchange other than our labour of brain and brawn.

TAXATION OR CONFISCATION?

Understandably, with inflation at a rate of over 20 per cent. and wages increasing far beyond the rise in prices, there are many thousands of people in the country today who seem to think that they still have a right to an increasing standard of living whether earned or not, whereas sooner or later cold economic facts will make a severe reduction in everyone's standard of living inevitable.

The present Government does nothing to encourage the man who has the will to work, who wants to stand on his own feet, who honestly accepts the obligation to care for his wife and family. Let him practise the twin virtues of hard work and thrift and what is his reward?

He invests his savings (which depreciate in real terms day by day) and after a certain level finds income tax at 98 per cent. Taxation or confiscation? Theft is still theft even if "authorised" by man-made laws. Obviously the best brains, the men who should have every encouragement to get this country on its feet again, will emigrate – as in fact they are doing in increasing numbers

If we are to avoid national collapse we need inspiring leadership in all walks of life – from the Churches, from politicians, from industrialists, indeed from all in positions of authority; we need a return to the spiritual values and moral principles of our forefathers; we need a greater regard for common honesty – not only a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, but above all in government itself. And the great mass of right-minded (but all too silent) citizens must be alerted to the grave danger which threatens this country from the subversive elements infiltrated into almost all levels of society, whose one ambition is to bring our democratic system of parliamentary government to an end.

WISE WORDS

I commend to our present Government and to any future Government whatever its political complexion the words usually attributed (wrongly) to Abraham Lincoln:

"You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift.

You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong.

You cannot help the wage earner by pulling down the wage payer.

You cannot further the brotherhood of man by encouraging class hatred.

You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich.

You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than you earn.

You cannot build character and courage by taking away a man's initiative and independence.

You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves."

In the present industrial and political climate in this country the immediate future is obviously uncertain; but if the country does pull itself together before it is too late, then I have no fears for the future of Rugby Cement.

We, your employees, shall continue to do our best.

The following is the Chairman's message to his fellow-workers referred to above:

We are all disappointed that our Group profit in 1974 failed, by a very small margin, to be our 29th successive record. At the half-year we were still up, but in the second half the devaluation of the Australian dollar and the peculiar attitude of the Trinidad Government to the price of cement in Trinidad were responsible for the drop.

WELL DONE

As far as our United Kingdom operations are concerned I am very proud of the way in which everybody responded to the difficulties which we faced in a very frustrating year. I want to say a special word of appreciation to all those in the various Works who enabled us to cope through those early weeks when our electricity supplies were reduced and we faced an inevitable and costly loss of production.

Later in the year, I asked everyone to consider his or her own work (or anything else which occurred to any of them in connection with the Company's operations) and to make any suggestion which would result in economy or increased efficiency.

I made it clear that it didn't matter how small [illegible] is often the little things in life which count most. I call to mind a verse I ran into in my teens which I have never forgotten:

"Think nought a trifle though it small appear,
Small sands the mountain, moments make the year,
And trifles life."

Every suggestion was examined carefully, and discussed with the author, whether or not it could be adopted. I send my thanks to all who responded.

DIVIDENDS INCREASED

Last year the increase in our dividends had to be limited to 5 per cent. over the total distribution in 1972. There has since been some further relaxation so that the maximum amount we are allowed to distribute in respect of 1974 is 12½ per cent. over that distributed in 1973.

As you know, the increase in the Ordinary share dividend is automatically reflected in the profit-sharing bonus. The higher dividend on the Participating (n/v) shares will equally be welcomed.

You will have noticed that, in spite of the slight drop in our Group profit and the increased dividends, the shareholders have in fact provided another £3,677,131 additional capital in the form of undistributed profits from our 1974 operations.

A few months ago I was asked to contribute to a series being published by a business periodical on "Advice to a Young Man in Business".

I thought it might interest you to read part of what I said:

"Your employer is paying your wages or salary in return for which it is implied that you will do your best, that you will be scrupulously honest – not wasting his time any more than you would waste his money – and, above all, that you will give him wholehearted loyalty. If for any reason you feel that you cannot be completely loyal to him, then resign and find another employer.

"Always honour your word, never breaking a promise. An Englishman's word should be his bond, and if you build up a reputation for complete integrity you will have in later life an asset beyond price.

"Remember that leadership is very largely a matter of example. You owe an overriding duty in this respect to those who are working under you."

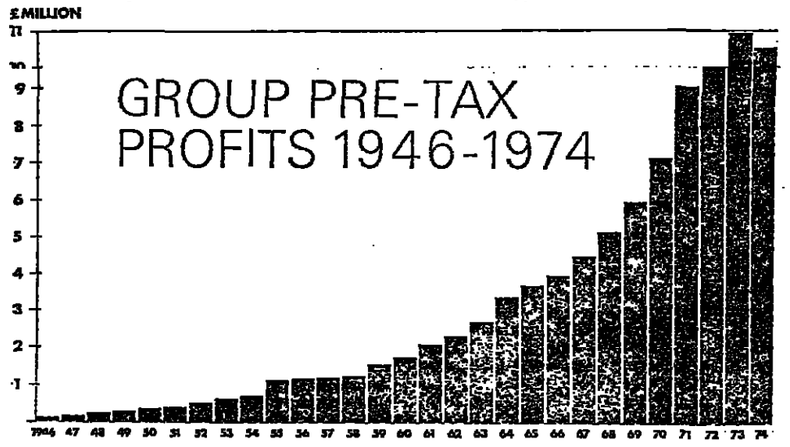
STRONG POSITION

In these days when so many companies have found themselves in financial difficulties which in some cases have resulted in liquidation and in others in severe redundancies, you will be encouraged by our very strong Balance Sheet and our still substantial liquid resources notwithstanding our continuing capital expenditure on expansion. In spite of the uncertainties which face us all at this time I feel sure that we shall get through with no lay-offs, as we have done through the ups and downs of the last 45 years.

I know that our strong position, and the success of our method of working so far is due in no small measure to the spirit and esprit-de-corps which exists throughout the organisation. We do work all through as a team. If darker days come we shall weather them together.

I certainly am not in any way despondent about the future of the Cement Industry in this country provided that we can have less interference by politicians and bureaucrats, the majority of whom know nothing whatever about industry.

I send to all of you my gratitude for your active support during a very difficult year, and my best wishes for the future.



THE RUGBY PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY LTD.

CROWN HOUSE, RUGBY

FINANCIAL NEWS

United Biscuits move from Europe to America for growth

By Margaret Drummond

A further increase in profit for United Biscuits is indicated by chairman Mr Hector Laing in his annual statement to shareholders—to follow last year's smart pre tax rise from £9.75m to £13.8m.

Despite application of the Price Code, without which profits would have improved by a further £8m before tax, United Kingdom trading results show a rise from £11.8m to £15.3m, with all domestic divisions enjoying a good second half.

But the most significant event of the year, according to the chairman, was the acquisition of Keebler, the United States-based biscuit manufacturer which contributed some £2.8m to group earnings after tax and interest charges. A survey of th overseas operations has co vinced the board that Nort America offers the best oppo tunities for profitable growth.

"Selective retrenchment prudent in the present state world trade" and the group h decided to reduce Continent activities. The Dutch offshon Milanac, is to be sold for £1m United's European operatio incurred losses of £1.4m la year.

Ortiz, the Spanish cake-man facturing company in which U acquired a 60 per cent stake 1973, made a loss of £1.4m. further loss is feared in th current year.

Mr Laing concludes th United Biscuits is "as we placed as any other company t ride out whatever storms w have to face".

BICC faces up to fall in home sales

Another captain of industry who fears a downturn in domestic demand is Mr W. Fraser, chairman of British Insulated Callender's Cables.

His annual report sent out over the weekend was written before Mr Healey's measures, and the board had the unknown factors of the Budget and its effects on demand, cash flow and liquidity. Most areas of the group's business started the year with reasonable order books, but they now face declining demand.

They face a very hard year in which the solution of many complex problems worldwide will have a big bearing on BICC's prosperity.

Inflation blow to rally by Youghal

With the degree of inflation ary increases an unknown quantity, an accurate forecast is n possible, says Mr Brian O'Brien chairman of Youghal Carpe (Holdings), the Irish concern Costs, particularly wage salaries and other overheads ar rising at an alarming rate an while inflation is likely to mea larger sales, involving mor money, an eventual squeeze o margins is a corollary.

On a brighter note, M O'Brien thinks that it is u likely that the severe tradin conditions met with last yea will be repeated, so an improve ment in profitability is on th cards.

Commodities

Wet spring bodes ill for sugar beet crop

At present, the answer to the sugar market lies in the soil—and more particularly, the effect this wet spring will have on the sugar beet prospects for the autumn. Up to a week ago, United Kingdom farmers had contracts to sow 489,942 acres of beet for the British Sugar Corporation. Although additional small parcels of land will be contracted, it seems certain that the target of 500,000 acres will not be reached. Even so, barring problems, performance ought to be better than last year when conditions were so dry that perhaps as much as 30,000 acres of seeded land was wasted because of poor germination.

Drought is not the problem this year. In fact, the sowing season is running about a fortnight late in the important East Anglia district, because the heavy soil is so waterlogged. The situation is not so severe elsewhere. In Yorkshire, the north west, and Nottinghamshire as much as 50 per cent to 60 per cent of the crop is sown. A week ago, the overall national figure was 17 per cent and a guess by a Sugar Corporation spokesman at the weekend was that this would have risen to 24 per cent to 25 per cent when the latest level is computed today.

This can be considered not too bad. The later the sowing, the lower the sugar content. On the other hand, the critical period stretches from now until mid-May. If drilling conditions are not too bad during the next three weeks or so, the corporation may well feel that the first part of the operation has passed off successfully.

The next danger is virus infection. It is already known that the virus-spreading aphids have survived the mild winter in large numbers, and farmers are being cautioned to be more conscientious about spraying than they were last year. Poor germination conditions followed by a plague of the leaf-yellowing virus were major factors in last year's shortfall in home-produced sugar, which exaggerated United Kingdom difficulties at a time of international sugar shortage.

However, this is to take a strictly local view, similar wet planting conditions have been delaying sowing in Denmark, West Germany, Northern France, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

All of this has left the market rather jittery. Traders have to make an assessment of the availability of beet sugar this autumn, while admitting that at this stage it is difficult to do so with accuracy. Although it has been suggested in some quarters that the pessimists have over-reacted, it is hardly surprising that the London daily sugar price strengthened from £230 a ton on April 4, to £250 at the end of last week (when it was in fact £5 lower than on the prvious two days). On the futures market, raw sugar for December is at present quoted as £213 a ton, compared with £196.50 only a week earlier.

C. Czarnikow, in its latest bulletin, quotes the German F.O. Licht statistical organization as estimating the likely European sugar beet area (east and west) this season at 7.57 million hectares, against 6.99 million in 1974. Its own view is that the weather may make it difficult for some countries to achieve these odds.

Tin cutback severe

Last week's imposition by the International Tin Council (ITC) of an average 18 per cent cut in members' exports was unexpectedly severe although as in the previous week when CIPEC cut copper exports (this column last week) the markets generally failed to react strongly. LME afternoon prices on Friday closed only £5 to £6 a ton up, possibly before the details of the cuts were widely known. New York had more time to absorb the news, and tin prices closed the equivalent of £4 up. Penang prices only reco vered to Malaysian $941 a picu from the previous day's slum to Malaysian $933, fro Malaysian $950.

The ITC export cuts ar effective immediately. Secon quarter exports by the seve producer members had bee projected at 39,660 tonnes 32,000 tonnes over the remai ing 74 days. This has been cu back to a total of 26,256 tonne allocated as follows: Australi 1,161 tonnes; Bolivia, 4,79 Indonesia, 3,641; Malaysi 11,581; Nigeria, 1,107; Thai land, 3,129 and Zaire 3 tonnes.

Under the terms of the cur rent tin agreement part of th cutback may be absorbed in the international buffer stock Since the buffer stock manage is believed to be buying heav ily recently to support th floor price of Malaysian $999 picul, the finance is not avai able for a large intake hov ever. Only 25 per cent of th required export reduction ma be bought by the buffer stoc manager, it has been announce

The remainder will have t be achieved by mining cu backs. Unconfirmed reports a buffer stock in excess 6,000 tonnes were among th reasons suggested by leadin merchants for the comparat vely unexciting market rea tion to the export restrictio These stocks are assumed t have been built up since la December, when buffer stoc stood at only 142 tonnes.

The speed of increase i these stocks, and the cost financing them, would seem t indicate that stern action wa required—hence the 18 pe cent cut. However, the mark was well aware tha: LM stocks have also climbed fro around 2,000 tonnes at th beginning of the year to we over 5,000 tonnes. Consume inventories are also over-su plied, and demand is we down. One extreme view, fr example, suggests that UN ti consumption may have falle by as much as 30 per cen during the first four months this year—although generall the estimates of the extent this decline are closer to 20 t 30 per cent. In tonnes per yea this amounts to 4,000 to 6,00 tonnes.

Other factors affecting th market's unenthusiastic response include the fact that other sources of tin are not subject to ITC control. These include over 5,000 tonnes year from Brazil, and apparently increasing supplies fro China, possibly up to 10,00 tonnes a year. In addition there is still available from th United States General Service Administration some 30,00 tonnes of tin for disposal wit out special Congressional auth orization, with a further sur plus of 160,000 tonnes that could be disposed of wit Congressional blessing.

During 1975 GSA sales hav fallen to 430 tonnes from th 1974 total of 23,537. Th several merchants feel th GSA sales potential will re strict the ITC's capacity t force prices up before demand improves.

ANCIAL NEWS

r Halford Reddish …lls Bill 'a step …totalitarianism'

…gh United Kingdom …s for the first three …of the current year were …e corresponding period, …it is no guide to the year …ole for the cement in…states Rugby Portland …Sir Halford Reddish …nual address to share-

…year pre-tax profits …rom £10.9m to £10.5m, …one of the longest-…success stories in …istory. The shortfall is …to the devaluation of …ralian dollar, which …profits by £275,000, and …ude of the Trinidad …ent over price levels.

…United Kingdom the …es "a period of wide…ncertainty and of con…flation which the present government has done nothing to combat".

Sir Halford—never short of a few barbs at Government, at the best of times—makes a vigourous attack on the Industry Bill. This he declares, "is clearly intended to widen the nationalization of industry, destroy our system of parliamentary government and pave the way for a totalitarian state".

In a "message from the chairman to his fellow-workers in the company" Sir Halford writes that in these days of liquidations and redundancies they should be encouraged by the "very strong" balance sheet and still substantial liquid resources, notwithstanding the group's continuing capital spending on expansion.

He feels sure Rugby will get through with no lay-offs.

…ford Concrete recoups …a good second half

…ne of the interference …during the first half, …Concrete Machinery …ved its trading posi…e second half of 1974, …edged its pre-tax …from £1.31m to a …cord. Interim profits …ened from £701,000 to

…r expanded from …£8.9m for the full …net level, however, …ipped from £634,000 …0, but the dividend is …m 2.75p to 3.10p out…s of 4.15p (4.29p).

…threshold payments made last year would have an adverse effect on results of P. W. Woolworth was given by the chairman, Mr Stephen Owens, at the annual meeting. By the third quarter the effects of these payments will begin to phase out and profits should then be moving for the better. The group is on target for 1975 with sales to date up 25 per cent and overall it is in line with the board's budget for an increase in profits by the year end.

…, Nickolls …nto red

…h shareholders will …ing an increase in …dend from 1.98p to …rite-down of proper…ating to £919,000 has …Clarke, Nickolls & …nto a £433,000 loss, …profit of £942,000.

…efore the group's tri…operty valuation was …to account, slack …ad cut net income …000 to £467,000. Net …are are 78p, against

…brighter note, the …rong liquid position …ed the development …e to continue. Sales …eted properties are …yed until the market …and there is a reduc…oup income from this

Further sale by Centrovincial

In return for $A11m (£6.25m) Centrovincial Estates has contracted to sell Northway House, Sydney, to the Australian Gas Light Co. The building was completed in 1974, but was only about 30 per cent leased and so made no contribution to net revenue last year.

The proceeds of the sale, which "substantially reflects the current book value" will be used to reduce short-term indebtedness.

Another property in Australia was sold in February for $A1.5m (£850,000), and two United Kingdom properties were disposed of last year for over £1m.

The board is to continue this policy of reducing short-term debt by further realizations.

…to S. Jerome

…wool prices, which …a large write down …ue of stocks at S. …Sons (Holdings) is …reasons for a fall in …ofits from a record …£310,500.

…factor was the high …financing increased …which rose from …£6.9m. Earnings a …9p (7.8p), while the …s raised from 3.85p

S Pacific Properties

Deterioration of economic conditions in the South Pacific, particularly Australia, in the second half of last year—market activity in property at a virtual standstill—are blamed by South Pacific Properties for a fierce profits setback in 1974 from $HK25.8m to $HK5.8m. The contraction of overall business also severely affected the tourist sector throughout the region.

Illiquidity and uniquely high interest rates caused the failure of some major property and construction groups in Australia. Replacement of the contractor at its development in Fiji greatly affected earnings from all the group's activities.

…rth prospects

…ng that staff salary …mplemented in Janu…a carry-over of

list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest Price	Prev Week
7¾ Deb	54	54
8½ Ln	36	34
Deb '87- ..	51	51
'95-98 ..	56½	55½
eb '90-95	55¾	53½
Ln '87- ..	18¾p	18p
Deb '78- ..	61*	60½*
b '86-91	56½	55¾
Deb '88- ..	52	53
'92-97 ..	63	64½
Deb '81- ..	54½*	54½*
9 '88	71	71
nd 7 Ln ..	55¾	57¾
'86-93	57*	58
7¼ Ln ..	53	57
Ln '87- ..	30½	31½
'92-97 ..	50½	55½
'87-92 ..	61½	61¾
n '78-83	61	61
'84-94 ..	59½	60
eb '94-99	69	69
Ln '87- ..	50¾	51½
78-83 ..	57	60¾
3-98 ..	56½	54
'88-93 ..	58	58
7 Ln '82- ..	63½	64¾
b '90-95	56½	58
'98-2003	29½	30½
n '87-92	59	59
'98-2003	40	39½
Deb '74 ..	79½	80
'76-80 ..	72½	72¾
'86-89 ..	71½	72
6¾ Ln ..	36	36
4½ Deb ..	58	58
'91-96 ..	41½	44½
'81-86 ..	61¾	52½
6½ Deb ..	87	87
'98-2003	67½	57½
eppes 8¼ ..	59½	59½
..	60¾	59½
4½ Ln ..	31½	31½
..	54	54½
7¼ Ln ..	56½	57½
2003-09	43½	42½
'89-94	59¾	59¾
Ln '94- ..	44½*	45*
..	56½	58½
'89-94	56¾	56½
6¼ 2nd ..	47	47

	Latest Price	Prev Week
Do 6½ Ln '88-91 ..	46½	46¾
Do 7¾ Ln 2002-7 ..	51	51½
Distillers 7¾ Ln '88-93	49¾*	51½*
Dunlop 6¾ 2nd Deb '85-90 ..	51	51
EMI 7 Ln '87-93 ..	52½	53½
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85 ..	60½	60½
Esso 6 Deb '77-80 ..	71	71½
Fisons 6¼ 2nd Deb '84-89 ..	51½*	55¾*
Gallaher 6 Ln '83-85	58¾	58¾
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97 ..	57½	57½
GEC 7¼ Ln '88-93 ..	56½	58
Glaxo 7¾ Ln '85-95 ..	27p*	27p*
Glynwed 10¼ Ln '94-99 ..	66½	65½
GUS 6½ Ln ..	33½	34½
Do 7¼ Ln '83-88 ..	57	57
Do 8¼ Ln '93-98 ..	60	60
Hawker Sid 7¾ Deb '87-92	60½	64
ICI 5¾ Ln '94-2004	37¾	38¾
Do 7¾ Ln '86-91 ..	54½	56½
Do 8 '88-93	57½	58½
Imperial Gp 4 Ln '75-80 ..	62½	63½
Do 7¼ 2004-09 ..	50*	50*
Do 10½ Ln '90-95	67*	69*
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93 ..	56½	56½
Int Stores 7¼ Ln 2003-08 ..	50*	50*
Land Secs 8¼ '92-97	54½	57
Laporte 10¼ Db '94-99	71	65
Lewis's Trust 6½ 2nd '85-90 ..	53	55½
Lucas, J. 7¾ Ln '83-88	55¾	56
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	63½	62½
Metal Box 10½ Ln '92-97 ..	71½*	73*
Midland Bank 10¼ Ln '93-98	75	76
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993 ..	65	66¼
Ranks Hovis 6½ Ln '76-81 ..	65¾	65½
Do 6¾ Ln '85-88 ..	53*	51½*
Do 8¾ Ln '91-96 ..	61½	62
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90	55½	54½
Reed Int 7¾ Deb '90-95 ..	56½	56½
Ronold 7½ Ln '92-97	61¾	51
Royrolle Parsons 7¾ Ln '88-93 ..	53	55½
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98 ..	42½	44½
Do 7¾ Ln '93-98 ..	45	45
Sainsbury (J.) 7¾ Deb '87-92 ..	58	57½
Scott Newcastle 4¾ Deb '71-76 ..	92*	92*
Do 7¼ Deb '89-94	55*	56*
Slater Walker 9½ Ln '91-96 ..	58	59
Slough Est 7¾ Deb '85-90 ..	56	56
Smith (W. H.) 5½ Ln	37½	38½
Smiths 7 Deb '78-83	57	57
Do 7¾ Deb '84-89	58	58
Tate & Lyle 7¾ Deb '89-94 ..	53½	56½
Thomson Org 3 Deb '64-94 ..	40½	50
Do 7¾ Ln '87-92 ..	57½	57½
Tilling (T.) 8¾ Ln '89-94 ..	60½	61
Tarmac 5¾ Pero Deb ..	27½	27½
Do 6¾ '85-90 ..	58½	56½
Truman Ltd 7¾ Deb '88-93 ..	58½	58½
Do 10¾ Deb '91-96	72	72
Tube Invest 9 Ln '89-94 ..	59	56
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92 ..	60	59
UDS 7¾ Deb '85-90 ..	56	58
Do 10¼ Deb '89-94	73½	74
Unigate 6¾ Ln '91-96	47¼	46
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	61½	61½
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88 ..	59¾	57¾
Watneys 7¾ Ln '94-99	50½	50½
Do 8 Ln '90-95 ..	56½	56½
Whitbread 7¼ Ln '95-99 ..	48½*	[illegible]*
Do 7¾ Ln '95-2000	58	58
Do 9 Ln '97-2001 ..	63½	63½
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 8 '89-94 ..	76	78
AB Foods 7¼ '94-2004	157	154½
BPB 7¾ '89-94 ..	67½	65
Bowring, C. T. 1981	74	69½
BICC 6¾ '89-93 ..	62	58
Britain 10¼ '91-96	67	67
Brooke Bond 7 2003-08	44*	45½*
DRG 7¾ '87-93 ..	121	110
Grand Met 10 '91-96	80	74½
Guest Keen 6¾ '88-93	68	58
Hepworth Ceramic 11 1976 ..	98	95
Inf and Gen 4¼ '94-99	75½	72
Lucas, J. 6¼ 1980 ..	75	77½
MEPC 5 '89-94 ..	120½	117½
Midland Bank 7¼ '83-93 ..	78	71
Ready Mixed 9¼ 1978	88	88½
Romney Tst 4¾ '73-99	72	72
Stock Conv 8¾ 1984	150	159
Temple Bar 5¾ '85-90	36	35
Trust Hse Forte 6¾ '82	85	83

*Ex dividend

…S' PROVIDENT …E OFFICE

…S HEREBY GIVEN …E HUNDRED and …COND ANNUAL …MEETING OF …is appointed to be held …END, DORKING, …ON WEDNESDAY, …1975 at 2.30 p.m. …the Accounts for the …31st December, 1974 and …of the Directors and …rors. …Directors. …remuneration of the …other ordinary …der of the Directors …INSON, Secretary. …opy of the Annual Report …is will be forwarded to …who makes application …e undermentioned …31 St. Andrew Square, …EH2 2AH. …hall Street, London, …EC3P 3BA.

Royal Insurance

"We have taken and are taking vigorous action with regard to underwriting"

Daniel Meinertzhagen (Chairman)

The Annual General Meeting of the Royal Insurance Company Limited will be held on Wednesday, 14th May, in Liverpool. The following extracts are from a statement dated 3rd April by the Chairman, Mr. Daniel Meinertzhagen, sent to stockholders with the 129th Annual Report and Accounts.

Results

Conditions in 1974 were very difficult. In all our principal areas of operation accelerating and high rates of inflation affected both current claims costs and the level of reserves necessary to cover outstanding claims. At the same time, in a number of territories where we have substantial business the insurance industry indulged in irrational levels of competition. As a result of this and an exceptionally high level of catastrophic losses amounting to some £14.0m, we suffered an underwriting loss of £39.8m (1973 £5.0m). Despite a 17.6% increase in the investment income to £51.8m, the profit before tax fell to £15.0m compared with £40.9m in 1973. The profit after taxation was £10.7m (1973 £26.1m).

Stockholders will recall from my letter to them in August that we had indicated our intention of recommending payment of a final dividend of 7.544p which at the time was the maximum we were allowed to pay. Although it will be necessary, for the first time since 1921, to draw upon past profits – to the extent of £4.4m – in order to pay this dividend, your Directors felt in all the circumstances that there was no cause to depart from their expressed intention. Their recommendation will be put to stockholders at the annual general meeting and if approved will, with the interim dividends of 5p already paid, make the total distribution for the year 12.544p (18.723p 'gross')† compared with 11.65p (17.101p 'gross') for 1973.

Although the inflationary situation persists and other economic difficulties remain, we have some hope that so far as our own industry is concerned the worst competitive excesses are past. We have taken and are taking vigorous action with regard to underwriting and we do look for a marked improvement in underwriting experience over the current year as a whole. However, we do not expect this to be reflected in the early months of this year.

† With the stockholders' tax credit at 35% as announced in the Budget this will be 19.069p 'gross'.

Accounts

I am glad to report that the rise in stock markets since the end of 1974 has been more than sufficient to make good the then depreciation in investment values and has increased the Group's ratio of stockholders' funds to 1974 premiums (commonly referred to as the 'solvency margin') from the year end level of about 19% to a present level of about 34%.

USA

The underwriting result was a loss of £27.2m compared with a loss of £1.8m in 1973. The low rate of premium growth, 2.3% in dollar terms, was the result of a deliberately selective process and the number of exposures on our books has been reduced very significantly in some lines.

1974 was undoubtedly the worst year on record for the insurance industry in the United States and it is estimated that the industry as a whole lost $2.5 billion in 1974 on underwriting. In the face of the adverse turn in our own underwriting experience we have introduced remedial measures of a degree of severity well beyond previous programmes and we are now engaged in a detailed review of the profit potential of all units. We believe the outcome will be a basically stronger business which will then be able to expand vigorously and profitably.

The United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland

We had a satisfactory result despite increasing competition and inflation, the underwriting profit being £3.5m (1973 £5.4m). Premiums again increased strongly by 18.3% to £138.7m. Modest rating increases have been insufficient to cover the increasing cost of motor claims and, if inflation continues at current levels, it is clear that rates will have to be raised at more frequent intervals. Further increases are also inevitable in the premium rates for general liability business.

I imagine most stockholders will be aware that the insurance industry has been in discussion with the Government for some time on the question of protecting policyholders of companies which are unable to fulfil their obligations. This is a contentious subject and while we as a company appreciate full well the hardships that this can cause, we have always felt that our first duty was to our own policyholders. Nevertheless, we have accepted that it may be socially necessary to have some kind of protective scheme but only on the basis that the burden is spread equitably over the whole market and also that the scheme is not in such a form as to encourage irresponsibility in the market which would be an inevitable consequence if every company had the effective backing of the leaders of the industry such as ourselves. We have achieved a large measure of agreement with the Government on the scheme that is likely to be introduced to protect policyholders but we strongly believe that there should not be any statutory requirement upon the industry to rescue companies.

Canada

The underwriting loss increased from £3.7m to £6.6m whilst premiums rose by 21.1% to £80.2m.

Industry sources anticipate that the total underwriting loss for the Canadian market could be as high as $300m. In a more rational market this should lead to some limitation in capacity and to a consequent easing of competitive pressures. Whilst it is too early to say that this is happening, the combination of rating increases and some lessening of competition should help to bring about an improvement in the underwriting situation.

Australia

Premium income rose by 33.4% to £55.9m and the underwriting loss increased to £11.3m (1973 £6.2m).

Whilst we are not expecting to return to underwriting profitability in 1975, the remedial actions which we have taken should be beginning to bear fruit. In the reasonable expectation of less serious weather disasters, we are looking for a substantial improvement in the results.

Europe

Premium income increased by 38.1% to £54.9m and there was an underwriting profit of £1.4m compared with £0.7m in 1973. Despite the highly competitive conditions which seem likely to persist through much of 1975, we continue to attach importance to the further active development of our business in Europe and are shaping our operations accordingly.

The result of the June referendum on continuing EEC membership is important to our operations in Europe and we believe that withdrawal by the United Kingdom at this stage would endanger the continuance of what has been a satisfactory rate of development in recent years. This is apart altogether from such adverse effect as withdrawal might have on the United Kingdom economy and hence on our United Kingdom business.

Elsewhere Overseas

Premium income increased by 12.2% to £55.6m with an overall profit of £0.4m compared with £0.6m in 1973.

In South America wherever economic prospects are favourable we are increasingly seeking to develop close relationships with leading local companies and other important interests.

Reference was made last year to important new developments which were taking place in our business in Asia, in particular in Japan and Hong Kong. Our various plans for long term expansion of our interests in this continent, where last year our premium income grew by over 40%, are going well and in Iran we participated in the establishment of a new insurance company, the 'Hafez'.

Engineering

Our engineering insurance subsidiary, the 'British Engine', increased its worldwide premium income by 30.9% to £23.1m and produced an underwriting profit of £0.6m compared with £0.5m in 1973.

Marine and Aviation

Worldwide premium income increased by 21.2% to £39.1m and the underwriting profit was £1.2m compared with £1.9m in 1973.

Investments

The rise in interest rates, together with increases in dividends on ordinary shares and the investment of accruing funds, produced a useful rise in our investment income.

It cannot be said that the economic outlook is clear but such improvement as there has been in markets is very welcome to us. Although, with our large equity portfolios, we suffered considerably from falling markets, we are now feeling the benefit of our general strategy of investing for the long term.

Life and other Long-Term Business

New business completed during the year fell back from the record figures obtained in 1973, new annual premiums at £11.1m falling by £1.4m and new single premiums at £15.4m being £3.7m lower.

We believe that last year's reduction in business will prove a short-lived interruption in the growth pattern established over the last few years but the future will inevitably depend upon developments in the economic situation.

The bonus rate on 'Royal' United Kingdom life assurance policies is £4.50% per annum compound and we have now declared bonuses at this record rate for the past six years. Bonus rates on with-profits annuity contracts have also been increased to record levels.

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from The Registrars Department, 1 North John Street, Liverpool L69 4AS.

Summary of Consolidated Results

	1974 £m	1973 £m
General Insurance Premiums Written	663·9	574·7
Earnings		
General Insurance Underwriting Result	–39·8	–5·0
Investment Income on Stockholders' and General Insurance Funds	51·3	44·0
Stockholders' Long-term Insurance Profits	1·7	1·3
Share of Associated Companies' Profits	1·3	0·6
Profit before taxation	15·0	40·9
less UK and Overseas Taxation	4·3	14·7
Minority Interests	0·0	0·1
Net Profit	10·7	26·1
(per unit of stock)	*(8·9p)	(21·9p)
Dividend		
Interim	3·0	5·3
Second Interim	3·0	8·6
Proposed Final	9·1	—
Total	15·1	13·9
(per unit of stock)	(12·5p)	(11·7p)
Transfer to Retained Profits	–4·4	12·2

*10·9p on 'nil distribution' basis

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Bula sounds a flood warning over Irish lead/zinc operations

That epicentre of the Irish mining scene, the River Blackwater, has again sprung into prominence with the release by Bula of a report undertaken by Rio Tinto-Zinc, consultants on the technical problems associated with the possible mining of part of what is probably the largest lead zinc deposit in Europe, at Navan, in co Meath.

Bula controls about 10 per cent of the orebody—that portion north of the river—while Tara Exploration has the remainder, lying to the south. Its proven reserves amount to 15 million tons of 10 per cent combined lead and zinc which it is intended to mine with start-up in two or three years' time at a cost of around £40m, the Government taking a 49 per cent stake.

Tara, effectively controlled by Mr Pat Hughes, his friends and Northgate Exploration, has just finished a prolonged battle with the Government over its mining lease and the level of government participation. At one stage the mine was placed on a care and maintenance basis.

An earlier problem was an attempted takeover by Cominco and Charter Consolidated, but this was relatively easily beaten off, thanks to some sterling support from Noranda.

Bula's vice-chairman, Mr Michael Wymes, painted a black picture on Friday. The risk of rapid flooding is such that it could be catastrophic and subsidence although confined to only a metre could result in a Mufulira-type disaster.

The only alternatives were either maintaining a substantial pillar beneath the river which would mean the loss of at least 11.9 million tons of proven ore grading 11.6 per cent combined metal at an export value of £170m, or else diverting the river.

This, he estimated would cost only £1.5m—insignificant in the context. But it would mean encroaching on Bula land and he looked forward to discussions with Tara as to the apportionment of the cost.

Copper stockpile

Rio Tinto-Zinc can be assured of one thing at the moment. It has the goodwill of the major copper producers as it attempts to put together a consortium sufficiently large and flexible enough to buy up the Japanese copper surplus.

Arguably it was the overcommitment by the smelters during the past year or so which has been the major depressant upon the world price.

Stocks continue to build up, *despite fairly substantial* cutbacks in shipments of concentrate by some of their major suppliers. Currently they are around 300,000 tonnes in excess of normal requirements.

Presumably, if the metal were to be removed as an ever present threat to the market, prices should begin to improve gradually.

Hamersley looks up

It is rather refreshing to hear one note of muted optimism from one of the outposts of the Rio Tinto-Zinc complex in contrast to the despondency emanating from Conzinc Riotinto, Australian Mining & Smelting and Bougainville.

It comes from Pilbara iron ore producer Hamersley which, judging from the figures for the first quarter of the current year, looks as though it has at last embarked upon the long struggle towards an adequate return on capital employed.

Although earnings are only SA1.5m better at $A5.90m there were exceptional factors at work such as cyclones (labour disputes are almost *de jure* and so scarcely rank in this context) and the tax charge rose appreciably. The increase in selling prices agreed with the Japanese steel mills has helped, as did the drop in freight rates from the high $A8 a ton level seen in 1974.

Andrew Wilson

Eagle Star Hawker and Sears report this week

Taking the Budget in their stride—even benefiting from it—stock markets will have plenty more company profit news to feed on in the coming week; on balance last week's results helped the upswing in industrial share prices.

Outstanding final results cover two institutions—National & Grindlays and Eagle Star—along with Sears, Ready-Mixed Concrete, Hawker-Siddeley, Spillers, Mowlem, Ocean Transport, and News International. The main interim is J. Hepworth. Details:

TODAY; Finals:—Anchor Chemical, Wm. Baird, Currys, East Sussex Engineering, Hestair, M. F. North, Office & Electronic Machines, Wadham Stringer and Young's Brewery. **Interims:** Golden Hope Plantations, Montague Burton Property, Newman Granger, and Stagg Line.

TOMORROW; Finals:—Audiotronic, Bodycote, Dale Electric International, Estates & General Inv., F. C. Construction, Gill & Duffus, John Menzies, Lafarge Organization, National & Grindlays, Ocean Transport, Reed & Smith, Sears Holdings, Totalisators and Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn. **Interims:** Malayan Tin, Monsanto and Southern Malayan Tin.

WEDNESDAY; Finals:—Danish Bacon, Delta Metal, J. Dewhurst, Francis Industries, News International, Ready-Mixed Concrete, Geo. G. Sandeman, Smith St Aubyn, and Sprillers. **Interim:** Judge International.

THURSDAY; Finals:—Eagle Star Group, Ellis & Goldstein, Hawker-Siddeley, Lead Industries, Leslie & Godwin, John Mowlem, and Newmans Tubes. **Interims:** Howden Group, McKechnie Bros., Martonair, Maynards.

FRIDAY; Finals:—Lyle Shipping, Tysons (Contractors) and Wilson (Connolly). **Interims:** Ben Bailey Construction, Cullens Stores and J. Hepworth.

US banks take heavy loan losses in stride

Several leading American banks report strong gains in the opening quarter of 1975 but all make substantial provision for loan losses.

Continental Illinois, of Chicago, show net profit of $31.9m (£13.47m), an increase of 32 per cent over 1974. With continued weakness in worldwide economic conditions the corporation made a provision of $22.7m for possible loan losses ($4m in 1974). The total valuation portion of the loan reserve is increased to $175m.

BankAmerica raised its net profit 20 per cent to $66.05m (96c a share). Some $25m was added to the valuation reserve for possible loan losses (and bringing the total first quarter charge to $43.6m, against $15.2m). Net loan losses totalled $18.8m against $14m. Deposits at March 31 were $50,267.28m, up 20.3 per cent.

Bankers Trust New York increased net profits 21.6 per cent to $21m (against $1.65 a share). There was an extra pre-tax charge of $12m for possible loan losses.

Merill Lynch, the giant brokerage house, report a record turnover of $268.1m compared with $190.1m. Net income has jumped from $7.8m to $33.4m.

Dresdner profits 35pc to £35m

In spite of a drop in balance-sheet total, and credit volume in the first three months of 1974, net profit of Dresdner Bank rose 35 per cent in the year to DM192m (£34.6m). Consolidated assets rose 9.9 per cent to DM62,164m.

Herr Juergen Ponto, chairman, said the bank's domestic business *remained* tightly restricted by the Bundesbank's hesitant easing of its restrictive policies and by weakness of the German economy.

In contrast, international activity continued to expand with a quarter of the balance sheet total due to foreign business, and foreign subsidiaries contributing

£13m textile loss by Monsanto

Monsanto's textiles division had a pre-tax loss of $31.3m (£13.2m) in the first quarter but gains in agricultural chemical products led to higher group results. Agricultural chemicals contributed $131.3m to pre-tax income and $252.9m to sales.

The group says its textiles business was hit quite hard by the recession. The loss of $31.3m in the quarter compared with a profit of $22.2m in the same quarter last year. There are indications the worst is over for textiles.—Reuter.

Armitage climb

On turnover up from £3.65m to £4.34m for 1974, caterers and pet food group Armitage Brothers turns in pre-tax profits for 1974 up from £268,000 to £331,000, the "net" from £145,000 to £169,000, and the "available" from £159,000 to £169,000. Earnings per share in turn rose from 39.78p. The total dividend moved from 11.08p to 12.09p.

SLATER ISSUES CLOSE

Credit Suisse White Weld on behalf of Slater, Walker Securities say that offers in respect of £8m £/DM bonds and 500m Luxembourg francs bonds closed on April 17. Of the original issues, 5,989 £/DM bonds (£2,994,500 nominal) and 1,768 Lux frs bonds (Lux frs 88.4m), respectively have now been purchased for cancellation.

HAWKER MARRIS

Company has no interest in LET Holdings as incorrectly stated on April 17.

A worrying bout of indigestion

Euromarkets

There are tentative signs of congestion in the Eurobond new issues market. Seasoned observers have for some weeks been amazed at the market's ability to go on absorbing large lines of bonds while retaining its new-found buoyancy, and it is still far too early to conclude that the market has begun to pull down the shutters.

But the past few days have seen Broken Hill Proprietary cut the size of one tranche of its $60m issue by $10m—admittedly, mainly because of the continued reluctance by investors to take on longer term paper—while the Pemex issue was also reduced by £5m to $20m.

In the secondary market, according to Kidder Peabody, only one recent new issue, that by Marubeni, had managed to maintain its par price by the weekend.

So the tone is beginning to be more cautious and the yield margin which could be obtained on Eurobonds over their domestic equivalent in the United States (about which I wrote last week) has been contracting.

That should be no particular cause for concern. Much more worrying to dealers recently has been the fear that Eurobond rates were becoming fundamentally out of line

As long as there is a profit margin for dealers of two or three points between the cost of their funds and the return they can make on bonds there should be little reason to fear such a sell-off. Those dealers that struggled through the hard times last year now appear to be making record profits and are running them hard by maintaining *inventories* at high levels, and financing them with cheap money.

Problems seem likely to arise only if the margin drifts downward to the level where dealers can foresee their profits disappearing. At that point, however, it is possible to imagine a determined attempt by dealers to reduce their inventories at a time when the market—never very robust—was growing even thinner. Logic would suggest that if this occurred bond prices would fall very fast indeed.

At the moment this danger does not look too serious. One dealer last week estimated he could reduce his inventory to a minimal level under present circumstances within a matter of very few days. And although the trading margin, the so-called positive carry, has contracted slightly there is much less unanimity in expecting short term rates to rise than there was a few days ago.

Christopher Wilkins

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

	Price	Redmtn Yld
$ STRAIGHTS		
AIDC 10¼ 1987	103	9.57
Airlease 8¼ 1988	87	10.57
Ashland 8 1987	89¼	9.51
BICC 7¼ 1987	70	12.77
Bristol 8¼ 1979	92¾	10.87
Brit Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	88	10.37
Burlington 7¾ 1987	88¾	9.39
Carrier 8 1987	89	9.53
Chevron 7 1980	98	7.48
Conoco 7 1980	97¼	7.61
Conoco 8 1986	95¼	8.98
Cons Food 7¾ 1991	85½	9.53
Coventry 8¾ 1981	94½	10.13
Coventry 8¼ 1980	92	10.39
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	91	9.83
Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1981	103¼	9.66
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	90	9.40
Dana 8 1987	89	9.58
Denmark King 7¾ 1990	85¾	9.58
Denmark Mt Bk 7¾ 1991	80¼	9.99
Dundee 9¼ 1983	94	10.30
Escom 9¼ 1989	90¼	10.57
Escom Fltng Rate 1982	97	15.87
First Chicago 7 1980	94¼	8.43
First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1984	83	10.68
GATX 8¼ 1987	87¼	10.05
Guardian Royal 8 1987	79	11.22
Hambros 7¾ 1987	79	10.87
ICI 7¼ 1992	78	10.28
Internal Util 8¼ 1982	95	9.27
Legal & Gn Ass 7¾ 1988	77	11.04
Manchester 8¼ 1981	89	10.80
Mexico 8¾ 1991	86	10.82
Michelin 7¾ 1988	82	10.04
Mitsubishi 9 1989	95	9.66
Motorola 8 1987	91	9.27
Nat & Grindlays 7¾ 1987	79	10.85
National Coal Board 8¾ 1988	89	10.12
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980	102¾	9.45
NA Rockwell 8¼ 1987	86	10.55
Occidental 7¾ 1984	81	10.[illegible]
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	90	9.56
Pacific Lighting 9¾ 1981	101¼	8.85
Pennwalt 8 1987	89	9.57
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	89	9.08
Scanraff 7¾ 1990	80¼	9.17
Scanraff 8¾ 1988	91¼	9.37
Shell 7¾ 1987	90¼	8.81
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	103¼	9.11
Slough 8 1988	87	13.52
South Africa 8 1987	85	10.05
Standard Oil 8¾ 1980	100	8.09
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	99¼	8.80
Standard Oil 8¼ 1988	97¼	8.84
Syoron 8 1987	87¼	9.46
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	82½	10.26
Textron 7¾ 1987	82¼	10.27
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1987	90	8.89
Transocean Gulf 7 1980	98	7.42
Union Oil 7¾ 1987	89¼	8.09
Venezuela 8¼ 1987	95	9.11
Volvo 8 1987	88¼	9.61
Wm Glyns 8¾ 1987	85	10.48
DM BONDS		
APEL (DM) 10 1981	105¼	8.87
Charter (DM) 6½ 1968/85	80¾	10.26
Courtaulds (DM) 6½ 1969/84	81	10.26
Denmark (DM) 9¾ 1989	101¾	9.01
Escom (DM) 7 1973/88	74¼	10.72
Goodyear (DM) 6¾ 1972/87	87	8.44
ICI (DM) 8 1971/86	93¼	9.07
Mitsubishi Heavy (DM) 9¾ 1980	101¼	8.56
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	88	9.60
New Zealand (DM) 9¾ 1982	105¼	8.65
Suedafrika (DM) 8¼ 1970/85	90¼	10.23
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7¾ 1988	89¾	8.82
$ CONVERTIBLES		
AMF 5 1987	65	[illegible]
American Express 4¼ 1987	80	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	88	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	104	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1993	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden 5 1992	83	[illegible]
Borden 6¾ 1991	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Hale 4¼ 1987	70	[illegible]
Carnation 4 1987	85	[illegible]
Chevron 5 1992	91	[illegible]
Cummins 6¾ 1986	83	[illegible]
Dart 4¾ 1987	79	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	111	[illegible]
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	85	[illegible]
Eaton 5 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford 5 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford 6 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillette 4¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould 5 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Electric 4¼ 1987	83	[illegible]
Halliburton 4¼ 1987	129	[illegible]
Harris 5 1987	68	[illegible]
Honeywell 6 1986	77	[illegible]
ITT 4½ 1987	70	[illegible]
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	129	[illegible]
J. P. Morgan 4¼ 1987	125	[illegible]
Nabisco 5¾ 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. C. Penney 4¼ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Revlon 4¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rank Org 4½ 1995	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Rand 4¾ 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squibb 4¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco 4¾ 1988	71	[illegible]
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	110	[illegible]
Warner Lambert 4¼ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Corp 5 1988	74	[illegible]

DM=Deutschmark issue.
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ..	10½%
C. Hoare & Co ..	*10½%
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank ..	10½%
Shenley Trust ..	12 %
20th Century Bank	11½%
Williams & Glyn's	10½%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 7½%, up to £25,000 7¾%, over £25,000 8½%.

35m tanker tonnage idle

Freight report

The tanker freight market suffered further last week as the number of ships laid up or idle off loading areas mounted steadily. The latest figures showed that at least 35 million tons of tankers, about 12 per cent of the world fleet, were redundant including more than seven million tons of very large crude carriers (vlcc) in the

Freight rates also declined and premiums for ships of 80,000 tons and over were sinking closer to the rockbottom rates paid for vlccs.

There was one brighter patch in the Caribbean where there was a sudden upsurge in tanker demand as oil companies sought to get imports into the United States before May 1 and the new American tax measures. Brokers pointed out though that freight rates remained firmly below operational break even limits and showed no sign of increas- [illegible] be made.

Meanwhile the Persian Gulf presented a bleak picture. Vlcc demand was virtually nonexistent and inquiries for other types not much better. Brokers put supertanker rates at about Worldscale 15 ($2.20 a ton) in the absence of any fixtures and those for 100,000-tonners at Worldscale 17.5 ($2.57).

One vessel agreed the latter rate. Galbraith Wrightson, the brokers, said: "The owners had the ship returned to them by a charterer declaring frustration in the absence of the right type of employment." The frustrated charterer was apparently paying about Worldscale 95 ($14.06 a ton) on a long-term charter.

Meanwhile the dry cargo trades were also in the doldrums as rates continued to slip.

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Capitalisation £000's	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
1,100	Armitage & Rhodes	44	+1	3.0	6.8	4.9
3,893	Henry Sykes	121	+2	4.9	4.1	7.7
4,665	Twinlock Ord	33	—	0.3	2.6	7.7
1,553	Twinlock 12% ULS	58	−2	12.0	20.7	—

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CITICORP

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK
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Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Authorised Unit Trusts

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
		Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd. Barnett Hse, Fountain St, Man 2. 061-236 9775			
28.9	+2.8	Giants	29.9	31.7	4.30
30.4	+2.9	Do Accum	31.3	33.2	4.30
26.0	+3.0	Growth	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.30
26.4	+4.0	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.30
[illegible]	+1.4	Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31.6	+1.4	Do Accum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18.2	+2.2	East & Int Acc	19.5	20.5	2.70
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
19.0	+2.2	Abbey Capital	19.9	21.3	4.21
28.8	+2.9	Abbey General	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.92
21.4	+2.3	Do Income	22.1	23.7	6.02
21.9	+2.2	Do Invest	22.7	24.1	4.14
		Alben Trust Managers Ltd. 24 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2. 01-588 6371			
51.6	+1.0	Alben Trust	48.9	52.6	4.52
41.2	+0.8	Do Income	39.1	42.0	6.85
		Allied Hambro Group. Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851			
45.5	+5.6	Allied Capital	47.5	51.1	5.75
44.4	+4.7	Do 1st	46.0	49.1	5.44
44.0	+4.8	Brit Ind 2nd	45.1	48.8	6.10
24.8	+3.2	Growth & Inc	25.6	27.4	5.76
20.9	+2.2	Elec & Ind Dev	21.6	23.1	6.13
32.0	+1.5	Met Min & Cmdty	32.2	34.4	6.08
41.5	+3.6	High Income	42.2	45.1	6.66
22.6	+2.4	Equity Income	25.4	27.2	6.35
35.6	+1.9	High Yield Fnd	35.1	37.5	10.00
70.7	+5.9	Hambro Fnd	74.5	79.6	5.58
33.9	+3.5	Do Income	35.0	37.4	7.31
73.1	+7.6	Do Recovery	75.5	80.7	7.26
15.7	+1.2	Do Smaller	15.8	16.9	6.83
17.4	+1.9	Do Accum	17.5	19.6	5.11
19.0	+1.1	2nd Smaller	18.8	20.1	6.71
39.2	+2.3	Secs of America	38.8	41.5	3.26
117.2	..	Exempt Fnd	111.4	117.2	6.75
		Ansbacher Unit Management Co Ltd. 1 Noble Street, London, EC2V 7JH. 01-606 4010			
24.3	+1.5	Nth American	23.7	25.7	3.50
		Barclays Unicorn Ltd. 252 Romford Road, London, E7. 01-534 5521			
29.0	+1.1	Unicorn Amer	27.2	29.1	3.01
47.3	+1.7	Aust Income	45.4	49.0	3.83
56.7	+2.1	Do Accum	54.4	58.8	3.83
47.6	+6.5	Unicorn Capital	50.6	54.1	4.38
55.7	+6.5	Exempt	60.0	62.5	5.96
17.5	+1.9	Extra Income	18.2	19.4	8.00
41.1	+5.8	Financial	46.7	49.9	4.17
41.9	+4.6	Unicorn '500'	43.4	46.4	6.66
21.1	+2.7	General	22.3	23.8	5.96
26.0	+3.8	Growth Accum	27.9	29.8	4.88
48.6	+5.9	Income	51.2	54.5	7.03
22.1	+3.0	Recovery	23.5	25.1	6.16
74.5	+6.1	Trustee	78.2	83.5	5.34
43.0	+2.7	Worldwide	42.7	45.7	3.21
126.3	+10.2	B'ist Inv Fnd	132.4	136.5	5.83
127.0	+10.2	Do Accum	133.1	137.2	5.83
		Brandts Ltd. 36 Fenchurch St, London, EC3. 01-626 6599			
101.0	..	Brandts Cap (4)	95.0	101.0	2.33
109.0	..	Do Accum (4)	103.0	109.0	2.09
98.0	+3.0	Brandts Inc (4)	97.0	103.0	8.53

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Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, May 2. § Contango Day, May 5. Settlement Day, May 13.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

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COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
5,893,000	AAH	110	+9	17.0	10.9	5.7
1,264,000	AB Electronic	35	+5	6.1	16.1	2.6
540,000	AC Cars	42	..	1.3	3.1	16.2
11.0m	AD Intl	71	+1	3.3	4.6	7.2
1,301,000	AGB Research	40	-1	3.1	7.8	6.7
28.3m	APV Hldgs	217	+34	13.0	6.0	8.3
10.5m	AVP Ind	35	+4	3.2	5.6	5.5
8,351,000	Aaronson Bros	43	+2	2.2	5.2	11.1
560,000	Abbey Panels	28	+2	4.0	14.3	8.0
1,206,000	Acrow	65	+5	5.2	7.7	10.8
15.5m	Do A	55	+7	5.2	9.0	9.2
1,586,000	Adams Food	18	+3	1.3	7.4	0.1

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
59.5m	Brit & Comm	155	+5	10.5	6.7	9.1
2,564,000	Fisher J.	78	+3	3.5	4.4	4.2
49.5m	Furness Withy	185	+10	9.1	4.9	7.0
878,000	Hall C. Bristol	75	..	..	..	..
2,230,000	Hunting Gibson	130	+5	14.6	10.5	1.5
5,016,000	Jacobs J. I.	77	-3	2.3	13.4	5.0
17.5m	Manch Liners	152	..	7.5	4.9	5.7
86.9m	Ocean Trans	99	+5½	8.6	8.8	6.3
155.4m	P & O 'Dfd'	119	+8	7.5	6.8	3.5
4,523,000	Runciman W	97	+1	7.7	8.0	8.2

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
733,000	Assam-Frontier	78	..	10.0	12.8	..
1,650,000	Assam Inv	37	..	4.7	12.7	..
680,000	Camellia Inv	73	..	2.2	3.0	..
871,000	Clarmace	46	+4	5.2	11.3	..
600,000	Crosby Gro	82	-1	12.0	14.6	..
100,000	Deundi	27	+3	..	..	..
1,578,000	McLeod Russel	72	+2	8.2	11.4	..
64,000	Sthn India	25	..	..	..	..
2,411,000	Warren Tea	79	+1	8.1	10.7	..
1,533,000	Williamson Hldgs	70	+2	6.2	9.0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
30.6m	Aloma Cent Rly	375	+5	26.9	2.8	15.0
641,000	Autofagasta	£10	..	..	..	..
852,000	Calcutta Elec	20	-1	..	..	..
2,009,000	Felixstowe Dock	85	+6	9.7	11.4	..
1,283,000	LET Hldgs	125	..	3.1	2.5	..
392,000	Milford Docks	76	+2	..	..	17.8
——	Sunderland Wtr	£31	..	500	16.1	..

* Adjusted for tax changes. e Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adj for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 18.04.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1950):—

	Index No.	Div. Yield	Earnings Yield	Change over week
The Times Industrial Share Index	136.77	6.77	14.05	+16.57
Largest Co's.	134.56	6.40	14.09	+16.25
Smaller Co's.	145.23	7.13	13.95	+16.54
Commodity shares	207.16	4.22	13.50	+17.69
Gold Mining shares	602.51	5.42	6.35	-42.51
Industrial debenture stocks	75.52	8.07*	—	-0.36
Industrial Preference stocks	48.75	14.71*	—	-0.95
3½% War Loan	23¾	11.50*	—	-⅛

* Flat interest yield.

BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

We are the sole patentees of two new household products which have no competition whatsoever and have large profit margins.

Due to expansion and demand we require an experienced

Business Executive

who is prepared to invest in the products, and in exchange we offer a working directorship to suitable applicant.

For full details from genuine enquirers please write in the first instance to : Box 0928 M, The Times.

DOCUMENTARY FILM COMPANY imminently visiting Fairbanks, Alaska and Abu Dhabi to film engineering subject, seeks filming commissions on specialised topics. Cinechrome Films, Bournemouth 24333.

EXPANDING PUBLISHING CO. producing first class monthly magazine, wish to extend working capital. Excellent opportunity to acquire a financial interest and a possible seat on the Editorial Board.—Box 1864 M. The Times.

PARTNER REQUIRED for 2-shop boutique business. £7-8,000 investment sought. Would consider less for right person. Good earnings and assets. Ring 01-278 6783, extn. 35, or write Box 1407 M. The Times.

JUNIOR CANADIAN COMPANY wishes British lines not presently sold in Canada. Any type of commodity may be considered. Please write giving full particulars and if interested we will set up an appointment for discussions when in London late June. W. Lee Huck Holdings Ltd., 2213-B Birch St., Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

UNIQUE LICENSED RADIO TELEPHONE MESSAGE HANDLING COMPANY

Latest equipment. Unopposed area with large potential. Owners too busy to promote. Assets including some valuable property in excess of £15,000. Operating and established going concern.

£14,200 FOR QUICK SALE

Principals only, Box 0930 M, The Times

ELECTRICAL IMPORT BUSINESS

Small firm of Importers with excellent sole Agency for specialised electrical test equipment for sale. Turnover £50,000 per annum approximately, with excellent profit margin. Owner wishing to retire. Reply Box 0390 M The Times.

FOR SALE
AS GOING CONCERN
Ladies' Quality Fashion *Outfitters*

In busy Scottish Border Town and in main shopping area, commanding one of the leading business positions, near G.P.O. and main bus station. For appointment to view telephone Hawick 3403 during business hours or Hawick 5580 evenings. *Further particulars from and offers to:* Pike & Chapman, Solicitors, Bank Street, Galashiels. (Telephone 2379).

POULTRY GAME & MEAT PROCESSING COMPANY AND PREMISES AVAILABLE, HAMPSHIRE

Extensive cold rooms and freezing facilities, tax losses. *Further details from Box 2162 M The Times.*

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY established 25 years. Smart a/c suite of 4 offices in Central London. Owner retiring. Offers over £25,000 considered.—Phone 01-... or leave message for immediate attention.

DUBLIN.—Small exclusive Hotel for sale.—See Commercial & Industrial Property.

TRANSFER BOOKS

THE THOMSON ORGANISATION LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of the 4.725% Cumulative First Preference Shares, the 21.7% Cumulative Preference Shares, the 3½% First Mortgage *Debenture Stock*, the 6¾% First Mortgage Debenture Stock, and the 7½% Unsecured Loan Stock of the Company will be CLOSED for one day only on Monday, 12th May, 1975, for the preparation of Dividend and Interest Warrants to be paid on Monday, 30th June, 1975, with the exception of the Dividend on the 4.725% Cumulative First Preference Shares and the interest on the 3½% First Mortgage Debenture Stock which will be paid on Tuesday, 1st July, 1975.
By Order of the Board,
J. EVANS,
Secretary.
4 Stratford Place,
London W1A 4YG.
9th April, 1975.

THE THOMSON ORGANISATION LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER of the Ordinary Shares of the Company will be CLOSED for one day only on Friday, 2nd May, 1975, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants, to be paid on 6th June, 1975.
By Order of the Board
J. EVANS,
Secretary.
4 Stratford Place,
London W1A 4YG.
9th April, 1975.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1967 and in the Matter of J. & D. BUILDING CONTRACTORS LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. CORK, GULLY & CO., Chartered Accountants of 19, Eastcheap, London, EC3M 1DA on Tuesday the 6th day of May, 1975 at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-up to date.
Dated this 15th day of April, 1975.
M. A. JORDAN
Liquidator

LEGAL NOTICES

PREVENTION OF FRAUD (INVESTMENTS) ACT 1958

Notice is hereby given that
1. JAPAN INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited of 7/8 King Street, London EC2 has relinquished the Principal's Licence issued pursuant to section 3 of the Act, having been declared an exempted dealer under section 16.
2. JAPAN INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited *has made application* to the Department of Trade pursuant to Regulation 5 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Deposit Regulation 1944 (SR&O 1944 No. 541) for the release of the £500 placed on deposit in pursuance of section 4 of the Act.
3. Any persons having a claim on the funds representing the deposit should send their names and addresses and details of their claim to the Assistant Secretary, Companies Division, Department of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1 not later than Monday 12th May 1975.

PARK STREET ARTISTES Ltd. The Companies Act, 1948.
1. MARTIN JOHN SPENCER Chartered Accountant of Messrs. Stoy, Hayward & Co., 95 Wigmore Street, London, W1H 9AA, give notice that I was appointed LIQUIDATOR in the above matter on the 11th April 1975. All debts *and claims should be sent to me* at the above address.
M. J. Spencer,
Liquidator.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD
The Dock Workers Employment Scheme 1967

1. Notice is hereby given in accordance with Clause 21 (1) of the Dock Workers Employment Scheme 1967 that the following rates of percentage payments on the gross wages of registered dock *workers whilst at work or available* for work shall be effective from normal finishing time on Saturday, 10th May, 1975:—

	Port of London	All Other Ports
(a) on the wages as aforesaid of all permanent and supplementary ...	...	...
(b) on the wages as aforesaid of all temporarily unattached workers	17½%	16½%

2. The percentage payments of 5% under Clause 6 (1) (i) of the Scheme in respect of Pension Fund continue unchanged.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. C. PAPE,
General Manager & Secretary.
22-26 Albert Embankment,
London, S.E.1 7TE.
10th April, 1975.

EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

The University of Leeds

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT SCIENCES

Applications are invited for an ARC-supported

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

in the Department of Plant Sciences to work with Dr. J. A. Callow on the role of plant lectins in the specificity of interaction between higher plants and fungal and bacterial pathogens or symbionts. The position is especially suitable for candidates with experience in the areas of biochemical plant pathology, or plant cell biology, and training in the techniques of protein biochemistry, immunocytochemistry and electron microscopy is desirable. The appointment is tenable for up to 3 years, from October 1st, 1975, and the salary will be on the scale £3,118 to £3,990.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 65/1/A. Closing date for applications May 19th, 1975.

COURSES

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

of a large German Company wishes to spend approximately 3 weeks on an intensive English Language Course. The course which can be in the form of private tuition should include residence, preferably in the country, with board and lodging supplied.
Box 2017 M. The Times.

CONTRACTS & TENDERS

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF
ALGERIA
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND ENERGY
SOCIETE NATIONALE DES INDUSTRIES DE LA CELLULOSE SONIC
15 Rue Hamani—Algiers

NOTICE OF PREQUALIFICATION

Notice is hereby given of prequalification for the construction of three (3) centres for storage and distribution of paper products (the total capacity of these three centres will be in the region of 50,000 pallets).

Interested parties may obtain further information from the following address:

SONIC—Direction du Developpement
38 Boulevard des 3 Freres Bouadou
Birmandreis (Algiers)
Telephone: 60.18.02 : 60.09.16
Telex: 52 427 DZ

Application documents should be placed in two sealed envelopes, the inner one of which should be marked "Ne pas ouvrir—avis de preselection—centres de stockage et de distribution", *and sent* by registered post within one month of the publication date of this advertisement to: Monsieur le Directeir General de la SONIC, 15 rue Hamani, Algiers.

Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 25

GENERAL

WOMAN'S OWN

Two enthusiastic and energetic girls (over 21) to join our busy team answering readers' queries on just about everything from washing feathers to do-it-yourself divorce. Must have "O" levels including English Language, fast, accurate typing and experience in answering letters on own initiative. Salary £1,996 p.a., 3 weeks' holiday. Hours 9.30-5.30.

Covent Garden area. Moving to new office close Blackfriars Bridge early 1976.

Phone Rosemary Pasco, 01-836 2468, Extn. 777.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSION *CONSULAR AND* PASSPORT DIVISION

Applications are invited for the following positions:—
Ref.: 75/24/IE
MAIL & FILE CLERK
General office and typing experience required.
Ref.: 75/25/IE
PASSPORT TYPIST/CLERK
Good typing essential.

Salary scale: £2,026 to £2,838. Commencing salary £2,026-£2,408.

Applications should be made in writing not later than 28th April, 1975, to the Canadian High Commission, Personnel Division, 1 Grosvenor Square, London, W1 (quoting appropriate reference number) from whom further details can be obtained.

MAILING LIST
Experienced Female Clerk

to deal with subscriptions, maintain membership records and answer post and telephone enquiries. Used to handling money and preferably able to type. Please apply to: Mr. Eric Chubb, 45 Floral St., London, W.C.2.

Tel.: 240 1200, ext. 39

U.S.A.

We make and sell Men's Fashions direct to businessmen at work. We want 6 girls to train and sell in London and then go to the U.S.A. to sell for us. This is a Sales job, not for door-to-door, but only suitable for ambitious people. Basic salary plus commission will exceed £4,000 p.a. Ring Mr Peter Piercy at

LIMITED EDITIONS
Tel.: 01-629 0849 or 01-493 3637.

JOB CHALLENGE
Male/Female
Age 21 +
To £2,500.

Interesting and varied job meeting and interviewing people. Excellent opportunity and prospects of becoming a manager in the near future. Salary for managers at present £3,000 + very good bonuses.
Ring Jackie Saunders
278 3233

WEDGWOOD—GERED

Due to further expansion a number of intelligent girls are required to sell china to overseas visitors *in their Regent* Street and Piccadilly shops.

Salary according to experience. Minimum salary £23 plus generous commission and L.V.s. Please ring Miss Tristram, 01-734 2828 or Miss Wonacott, 01-629 2614.

IT'S NOT WHAT YOU DO; it's the way you do it! Clients compliments are flowing because of our efficiency—i.e. photographing testing and referencing all applicants. Mind you, we have experienced people. Joan Fernie Personnel, 113 Park Street, W.1. 408 2412/2415/3499.

GIRL FRIDAY with an artistic bent, to work against background of beautiful things. Typing and initiative necessary, well groomed and flexible. Salary £1,800. Telephone Mrs. Byzantine. Norma Skemp Personnel Services. 01-222 5091.

YOUNG FEMALE FINANCIAL ASSISTANT wanted for very varied and interesting duties within Management Consultancy. Salary £2,000-£2,300, according *to age and experience. Monica* Grove & Assoc. 589 0131.

JULIANA'S requires exciting girls to work as DJs in Switzerland this summer. If you know a lot about music and really are very attractive, ring Mary Bolitho, 937 1655.

SUPER BAR GIRL for country pub/restaurant, five-in, 5 day week. For details write: The Verzons Restaurant, Nr. Ledbury, Herefordshire, HR8 2PZ. Or Tel: Trumpet 381.

FILM EDITING COMPANY in W.1. need typist with aptitude for figures. Very friendly atmosphere. Salary negotiable. Phone Pauline, 01-734 8555.

SPANISH AND GERMAN translators needed by U.S. International Investment Co. Minimum supervision, flexi-hours. L.Vs., £2,500. Rand Services, 589 4545.

PART-TIME Bookkeeper to keep *accounts for small friendly firm* of Mayfair estate agents. Hours and salary by arrangement. Tel. 499 1755.

MEDICAL SECRETARIES, temporary, shorthand and audio (preferably experience of both) various London hospitals.—Wren *Bureau, 4 Bear St., Leicester* Square, W.C.2. 01-734 5444.

RECEPTIONIST. Well spoken, to work for young wine company in W.14. PBX switchboard. Some typing. Start immediately. Salary negotiable around £1,750. 603 6441.

WEST END art bookshop wants girl to join small staff. Write: St. *George's Gallery, 8 Duke Street,* London, S.W.1.

COORDINATOR is sought to liaise between international org. Nationwide branches. Excellent pros. (Some typing.) 734 5266, G.1.

ADVERTISING AGENCY RECEPTIONIST is urgently sought by prestige W.1. group. £1,900. 734 5266. G.1.

PERSONNEL. *Do you have 2 years* experience as a Personnel Assistant with a knowledge of recruitment, pension and salaries, administration and training? Then our client, an international oil company is looking for you. Salary £2,500 +. Ring Shan Swinstead for more information on 493 8982. Career Girl Ltd.

ADMINISTRATION ASSISTANT. No S/T for S.E.1. Personnel Dept. To £2,500. 4 weeks hols. Belle Agy. 405 4844, 486 2896.

S.R.N./RECEPTIONIST for cheerful private medical practice off Sloane Sq. Salary negotiable. 01-730 8045.

U.S.A.—Cheerful, responsible young woman required by family to help in lovely house in *Briarcliff*, New York. Two boys aged 7 and 9 (older boy physically handicapped). Good salary and conditions. Interviews London, Thursday. For further details telephone Virginia Pegg, Massey's Agency, 01-935 6581.

COOK FOR CORFU. — Qualified *responsible girl over 21 required* mid-May for 3 weeks, or possibly until end September. Refs. and driving licence essential. Corfu Villas Ltd., 01-581 0851.

DIRECTORS COOK

to cater for numbers up to 12 required by Insurance Company *with offices* in the City. Excellent working conditions. Full time assistant. Attractive commencing salary together with fringe benefits.

Apply: Staff Manager,
B. D. COOKE & PARTNERS LTD.,
92/94 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.
TEL.: 623 1301.

RECEPTIONIST/CLERK

required to work in the theatres of private hospital. Good typing ability. The successful applicant will be entitled to 15 working days annual leave. Free meals on duty, contributory pension scheme and salary of £1,700 p.a. to start. Would suit college leaver. Please write in confidence with c.v. to:

THE HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATOR,
The Wellington Hospital,
7 Wellington Place, N.W.8.

SPAIN.—Female staff required for general office duties. Permanent positions. Apply to Mr. A. D. Fellner, Victor Pradera 9-1, San Sebastian, Spain.

SECRETARIAL

VERSATILE ?

Only experienced Secretary/P.A. need *apply for demanding* position with Company Director with varied business interests in friendly Mayfair offices. Present Secretary available for handing over until 30th April. Salary by negotiation.

Phone: 01-629 9516.

TOP SPOT AT £2,500 NEG!

Super position offered by company lawyer to a Secretary, preferably with and knowledge and liking for legal work, looking for interesting and rewarding senior job. Lots of scope for involvement. Shorthand and typing essential. Nice restaurant, discount on products, etc. Miss Gibbs, CHALLONERS, 19/23 Oxford St., W.1. 437 9030.

DOES YOUR JOB HAVE ITS CREAM ?

If you have good shorthand, organization ability, and want to meet people, we need a Secretary/P.A. for our National Secretary. She needs to be aged 25-40, of good appearance. Efficient (as she will attend conferences at home and abroad). Our offices are in WC1 and we will pay her £2,250 plus LVs. with 3/4 weeks holiday.
TEL.: MR. HEAVEN
01-242 9388

BANK £2,600 PLUS

Secretary required for Managing Director off Bank tube, own office, busy job, excellent fringe benefits, age 26+, 9.30 start. £1.35 LVs, salary £2,400-£2,600.
CALL MRS HAYES
247 9701
ACME APPOINTMENTS
158 Bishopsgate (opp. Liverpool Street station).

£2,500

for Litigation Secretary who enjoys her work. Laugh a little with E.C.1 Solicitors.

242 2691

MISS YOUNG
CLAYMAN AGENCY
24 High Holborn, London, W.C.2

MERCHANT BANKING

Secretary £2,500 plus £1.25 L.V.s. To work for one man. 9.15-5 p.m., in beautiful offices by Bank tube. 4 weeks *holidays, exceptional fringe* benefits for girl around 25 with a liking for statistical work.
CALL MRS HAYES
247 9701
ACME APPOINTMTNTS
158 Bishopsgate (opp. Liv. St. Stn.)

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND is looking of a Secretary without shorthand to help in the running of their Child Sponsorship Scheme. Ability to type her own letters and organize her own work important. Good salary for a really interesting, demanding *and worthwhile job in pleasant* modern offices in Stockwell. For more information please ring Serena Davies, 01-582 1414, ext. 51.

TEA FOR TWO—Around £2,400! Really nice position assisting a Director and his subordinate, who look after large overseas estates for renowned tea manufacturers. Extremely nice people and very interesting work. 10 per cent Xmas bonus. Miss Kaye, CHALLONERS, 10 Foster Lane, E.C.2. 606 4566.

£2,750. Recently established American merchant bank needs a young Secretary P.A. to assist in the corporate and international side of their business. Generous benefits. Age 21 plus. Phone Senior Secretaries, 01-499 0092: 01-493 5907.

DIRECTOR of City investment brokers dealing with mergers and takeovers is seeking an Executive Secretary, 22-45 years. £2,500 plus bonus, plus 3% mortgage. Telephone Sue 734 7267. Wright Personnel.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Small friendly company is looking for a Secretary P.A. to help run their luxury office. Age 22 plus. Salary £2,500. Phone Senior Secretaries on 01-499 0092: 01-493 5907.

TEMPORARY SECRETARY required *by American company for one* month. £44.40 p.w. Contact Curzon Bureau, 493 8834.

P.A./SECRETARY to £2,550. Interesting work with good prospects. Margery Hurst Centre, 499 6825.

BI-LINGUAL SEC. vacancies in most languages. Very good salaries. —Carrefour, 240 3116.

Figure Minded?

ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT close to Piccadilly. A pleasant roomy office is waiting for a competent girl 25/30ish with experience of book-keeping *to trial balance. She should have a sound accounts back*ground and be able to work happily with a charming girl of similar age group. No typing required. Salary £2,800 plus fringe benefits.
ACCOUNTS CLERK for Cosmetics Company Knightsbridge dealing with reps' expenses and preparing input for computer. A young lady with credit control or bought ledger experience would be ideal. Salary £2,300 plus £1.50 p.w. L.V.s.

For more details call Pam Greenwood on 937 6525.

CENTACOM STAFF
223 Kensington High St., W.8

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY/P.A. for ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH DIRECTOR

Salary £2,300

Mature, intelligent Secretary required for W.1 Environmental Research Group. Job requires fast, accurate typing as well as organizational abilities. Call

01-486 8277

SECRETARY TO PERSONNEL MANAGER

Her boss has just joined the Company to take over responsibility for personnel problems and policies in our Production Units in the U.K.—with a particular interest in industrial relations.

He needs a mature, experienced Secretary to help him set up his department. A challenge for any girl who has good shorthand and audio skills, a pleasant personality and a flair for organisation.

Why not learn more about the job ?
CALL MISS VAL MEEHAN,
on
01-560 5151, ext. 721
or write to her at Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Beecham House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

P.A./SECRETARY WITH ADMIN. EXPERIENCE

for Head of small International P.R. practice. Good prospects for girl seeking involvement in interesting work. Essential: good educational background and skills. Useful: ambition and languages, especially Dutch. Salary £2,600 +.

Full details to Francis Schuster, 1 Westminster Palace Gardens, Artillery Row, S.W.1.

01-222 4556

SECRETARIES

TYPISTS AND RECEPTIONISTS NEEDED RIGHT NOW FOR EXCITING TEMPORARY AND PERMANANT assignments in

FILMS—TV—RECORDS ADVERTISING AND P.R.

Call 629 3132
PATHFINDERS
32 Maddox St., W.1

SECRETARY WITH ORGANIZING FLAIR TO £2,300

Top City company needs a competent Secretary for a senior executive, to cope with general duties, *arrange* meetings and appointments and organize the office and him! Lots of scope to use own initiative. First class benefits and conditions. Miss Flint, CHALLONERS, 116 Newgate St., E.C.1. 606 3924.

£2,500

Intelligent person, able to use initiative, required for Council for Post Graduate Medical Education. Work is varied, includes work on publications, and needs organizing ability. Shorthand and typing necessary. Small, friendly office in smart accommodation, near Regent's Park Tube.
RING MRS. CRABB
on 323 1289
FOR INTERVIEW.

Small, friendly P.R. dept. of
TOP AD AGENCY
needs a career-minded
P.A./SECRETARY

who has the urge to get ahead. Tremendous scope for an intelligent girl.
(SHORTHAND NOT ESSENTIAL)
£2,200
PATHFINDERS, 629 3132

GERMAN/ENGLISH

speaking Secretary required by Demag Industrial Equipment for their Brentford office (Piccadilly Line)
Salary £2,000 +
and luncheon vouchers.
PLEASE RING MRS. SECKER AT
01-560 2188

4-DAY WEEK

Secretary required to assist Administrator of a Charitable Trust situated near Marylebone Station. Shorthand not essential. Salary £1,800 subject to early review. 3 weeks holiday. 01-723 4461 ext. 43 for further details.

NOT JUST ANOTHER run of the mill international courier service in E.C.4. Required Secretary with personality plus for Managing Director of small but expanding friendly company. Knowledge P.A.Y.E., Electric I.B.M. golf ball. Varied and interesting duties. No shorthand. Age 20 plus. Good salary for right girl. Excellent prospects. Please ring me Mrs. Wilkinson, on 01-248 7421 ext. 24.

WHO NEEDS SHORTHAND—£2,200! Top job for well organised Secretary, able to cope with all types of people and arrange flight bookings, hotel reservations, etc. Work not at all pressurised in a very nice company where personality and initiative play important part. Miss Pratley, CHALLONERS, 29/35 Goswell Rd., E.C.1. 251 0126.

HAVE YOU GRADUATED or are you waiting to go to university? We have temporary jobs for secretaries, typists or for girls without secretarial skills in mainly non-commercial fields. Prospect *Temps Ltd., 629 2200/1331* (Mon.).

HELP A CHARITY! Rewarding work in a world famous Charity organisation for a Secretary/Assistant. A job really worth doing. Staff canteen. £2,196 + L.Vs.—Margery Hurst Centre, 499 6825.

A LAW ABIDING SECRETARY/P.A. with shorthand and general law experience—also good at dealing with people. W.C.1. £2,400. Malla. 388 0718.

PRIVATE SECRETARY to Manager of European Sales Division. £2,400. Belgravia Bureau, 584 4343.

SECRETARY call for temp job at Western Staff, 262 Regent Street, 439 1801.

TEMP SECS URGENT! Shorthand £45.60; Audio, £42.55; Copy Typists, £1.05. Long term. Also short-term. LLS Agy. 734 6817.

SECRETARIES for Architects contact AMSA Agency, 734 0532.

CHEERFUL SECRETARY with good typing speeds required for Exhibition Organizer. Varied and interesting work, including some routine organizing and attending exhibitions throughout the country. Tel.: Barbara Brookes, 237 ....

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Company require Secretary with excellent speeds for public relations department. £2,400. *Ring Peggy at* Global Appointments Ltd., 584 7758/9.

FRENCH/ENGLISH Secretary or College Leavers wanted £2,100. Language Staff. 731 8762.

ARE YOU an audio typist interested in litigation? Come and join this young friendly, W.C.1 solicitors, salary c. £2,000. Malla. 388 0718

SECRETARY. NO SHORTHAND for Advertising Agy., W.C.1. Lots of client contact, adv. exp. an advantage, age 22+. Salary £2,000 Eileen Connaughton, Fitzroy Bureau, 437 5551.

SECRETARY/P.A. for director dealing with admin. duties City Co. Aged 21-35. Salary £2,600. Eileen Connaughton. Fitzroy Bureau, 437 5551.

TRY A CHANCE. We have 3 fabulous positions for Personal Assistant Secretaries with a Park Lane Hotel, incredible conditions. Super bosses (free scrumptious meals). £2,550. Just the Job, 836 5924.

SECRETARIAL

THE JOHN LEWIS PARTNERSHIP
SECRETARY

required by the John Lewis Partnership for the Director of Trading, responsible for Waitrose supermarkets. The position, which is mainly audio, offers varied and interesting work for an experienced secretary who is capable of *working on her own initiative.*

The office is situated above John Lewis in Oxford Street.

HOURS : 9.00-5.30 MONDAY TO FRIDAY.
PAY : £2,300-£2,600 ACCORDING TO EXPERIENCE.
STAFF BENEFITS INCLUDE :
Share of the profits in cash.
Shopping discount in our department stores and Waitrose supermarkets.
Four weeks' holiday.
Subsidised dining room.

Please telephone or write for an application form to: Central Department of Personnel, *JOHN LEWIS PARTNERSHIP, OXFORD STREET, LONDON W1A 1EX.*
01-499 2347.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
Education Department

An interesting and rewarding post for someone who would like to become involved in personnel work.

As well as maintaining staff records, duties will include dealing with employment inquiries and correspondence relating to salaries, staffing, etc. Good shorthand and typing are essential, as is the ability to deal with own correspondence and work on own initiative. Good conditions of employment. Starting salary negotiable around £1,900 per annum.

Please apply, giving usual *details of experience* and qualifications, to : Recruiting Officer, The Spastics Society, 12 Park Crescent, London, W1N 4EQ.

AUDIO TYPIST
WEST END PUBLISHING COMPANY

Varied and interesting job awaits a bright and lively girl with good typing skills. Every opportunity to use her own initiative.

Excellent salary, bonus, 4 weeks' holiday and other fringe benefits.

Telephone : Jennifer Down or write to her at
MARSHALL CAVENDISH LIMITED,
58 OLD COMPTON ST.,
LONDON W1V 5PA.
TEL. : 01-734 6710.

AUDIO SECRETARY
Up to £2,250 p.a. plus L.V.s

We are three Chartered Accountants, looking for an efficient Secretary to deal with general correspondence. We will provide her with a luxurious office, an experienced *Assistant*, and an IBM *Golfball* typewriter, as an additional reward. Please write, or phone:

MR. MYERS,
498-500 Harrow Road, Maida Hill, W.9
01-969 1252
(10 minutes West End).

P.A. TO RUN THE SHOW £2,500

Senior executive responsible for decision making and company policy who travels a great deal, wants a P.A. who will take a real interest in his work and to whom he can delegate. Calm temperament, friendly personality and good shorthand/typing essential. Miss Ashton, CHALLONERS, 5/7 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. 581 2753.

IMPORT—EXPORT—£2,500

Secretary for export/import company, Sloane Square, to work for managing director. Knowledge of bookkeeping *desirable*. Age 25+.

Salary £2,500.

Please 'ring Temps Unlimited, 606 9405, job ref. 2751.

WE'LL MOVE THE EARTH FOR YOU

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SHARE-A-FLAT Queens Hse, Leicester Sq. No advance fee. 734 5535.

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S.W.14. 3rd person share, attractive house, own room, £11.50 p.w. 878 1970 730 1231 ext 3501.

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2nd GIRL, own large room, Holland Park, flat c.h. £15 p.w. 727 6058 after 6 p.m.

4th PERSON, 30ish, own room, W.1, basement flat. £30 p.m. 499 5078, after 7.

3rd GIRL, share attractive flat by Battersea Pk, colour T.V., washing machine, etc. own double room, £15 p.w. excl. Tel Janie 223 5126.

4th GRAD. 20's, share W.8 flat, own small room £8.75 p.w. 937 7835 eves.

1 GIRL SHARE ROOM s.c. flat, £7.50 p.w. ring Peter [illegible].

W.2.—Girl, own room in flat, £16 p.w. incl. 229 3981 eves.

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S.W.7. 4th girl, own room. £12.50 p.w. including c.h. and c.h.w.—370 1610 (after 6).

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W14.—4th person, own room, £46 p.c.m. 603 0258 after 6 p.m.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Lady (good background), share super flat £19 p.w. inc. 589 5557.

S.W.6.—Girl for own room, £14 p.w. incl. 736 4046.

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KENSINGTON CHURCH STREET.—Single room available as bedsitting room (£10 p.w.) or with share of entire flat (£12 p.w.) offered by owner to one other girl. Write—Box 2171 M, The Times.

W.8.—3rd girl, own room in super flat, £15 p.w.—Day 623 8700 ext. 277; eves 937 5560.

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ASCOT 1975 Grand Stand Box [illegible].

GROTRIAN STEINWEG [illegible].

CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY of [illegible].

PAINTING BY HENRI FANTIN-LATOUR [illegible].

CHIPPENDALE CHAIRS [illegible] Tomorrow's Antiques [illegible] Cork St., London W.1. 01-[illegible].

(continued on page 26)

Broadcasting

...wo first-rate actors, Rosemary Leach and Bernard Hepton, and add the ...g talents of Jack Rosenthal and you have the new comedy series Sadie, ...ld Outside (ITV 8.0). It is a wry humour with more than a touch of realism, ... World Snooker (ITV 11.30) has the successful Graham Miles on view ...ok, Stranger (BBC2 7.45) considers the work of porcelain sculptor Patrick ... The Goodies (BBC2 9.0) try to sell South Africa while Horizon (BBC2 ...resents a fascinating profile of Brunel, the engineer. Sky (ITV 4.50) is an ...g children's serial and the repeats of Whatever Happened to the Likely ... (BBC1 7.40) are welcome. Open Door (BBC2 11.0) lets the Meriden ...cycle men speak.—T.S.

... Schools. 10.45, You 11.00-12.10 pm, Colleges. 12.20, Anno 12.55, News. 1.00, ...ill. 1.45-2.00, Mary, ...nd Midge. 2.20-2.35, 3.58, Regional News. ...y School. 4.25, The 4.35, Jackanory. 4.50, ...er. 5.15, Hong Kong 5.40, Magic Round-...

...ws.
...tionwide.
... Cars.
...hatever Happened to ...e Likely Lads ?
...norama.
...ws.
...jak.
...urchill's People: Play ..., The Agreement of ...e People.
...oices for Tomorrow: ...rt 3, The Menu.
...eather.
...nd white.

... variations as BBC 1

...WALES.—1.45-2.00 pm, ...am. 6.00, Wales Today. ...rty Conference. 6.25, ... Heddiw. 7.20-8.10, ...5, Dewch i Sorad. 11.28 ...her. SCOTLAND.—6.00- ... Reporting Scotland. ...ublic Account. 10.50- ... Choices for Tomorrow. ...N IRELAND.—3.53-4.00 ...ern Ireland News. 6.00- ...round Six. 6.30-6.50, ... Forum. 11.28 Northern ...ews.

...ward

...ames. 2.30 pm, Film. The ... Love, with Doris Day. ...ames. 6.00, Westward ...20, Sports Desk. 6.45, ...0.30, Shipmasters. 11.00, ... Late News. 11.03. The ... 11.30, Faith for Life.

...a

...ames. 2.00 pm, House-...30, Film: Danger Within, ...ard Todd, Bernard Lee. ...Wildma. Richard Atten-... 4.20, Thames. 6.00, ...glia 6.45, Thames. 10.30, ...n Women From Hell, with ... Owens, Denise Darcel. ...ol for Today.

...shire

...n, Thames. 2.30, Film ...Eddie with Fred Mac-...lord Nolan, Charles Bick-...25, Thames. 6.00, Calen-..., Thames. 10.20, Emmer-..., 11.25, Checkmate.

BBC 2

7.05-7.55 am, Open University:* Systems Management 1. 7.30, Educational Decision-Making. 11.00, *Play School*. 5.00-7.05 pm, Open University: Renaissance Spectacle. 5.25, Computer Hardware. 5.50, Modelling a Chemical Reaction. 6.15, Tensile Testing. 6.40, Foundation Maths—Logic. 7.05, Parents and Children.
7.30 Newsday.
7.45 Look, Stranger: Patrick O'Hara, sculptor in porcelain.
8.10 Alias Smith and Jones.
9.00 The Goodies.
9.30 Horizon.
10.30 News Extra.
11.00 Open Door.
11.29 Closedown: Margaret Tyzack reads Daffodils by William Wordsworth.

HTV

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Housecall, People and problems with Isabel Begg. 2.30, Film, Let's Dance, with Fred Astaire, Betty Hutton. 4.25, Thames. 6.01, Report West. 6.22, Report Wales. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Film: The Divorce of Lady X, with Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier. 12.10 am, Weather. HTV CYMRU/WALES.—As HTV except: 1.20-1.25 pm, Penawdau Newyddion Y Dydd. 2.00-2.30, Hamdden. 6.01-6.22, Y Dydd. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos. HTV WEST.—As HTV except: 1.20-1.30 pm, Report West Headlines. 6.22-6.45, This Is The West This Week.

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 2.30 pm, Film: 3.00, *Film: The Diamond Wizard*, with Dennis O'Keefe.* 4.20, Thames. 6.00, Grampian News. 6.10, Who Are You ? 6.45, Thames. 10.30, A Place in Europe. 11.00, Orson Welles. 11.30, Evening Prayers.

Border

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Housecall. 3.00, Film: Danger Within, with Richard Todd. 4.20, Thames. 6.00, Border News. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Inside Europa. 11.15, Danger Man.

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Housecall. 2.30, Film: Sebastian, with Dirk Bogarde, Susannah York. 4.20, Zigzag. 4.50, Sky. 5.20, University Challenge. 5.50, News. 6.00, Today at Six. 6.40, Police Call. 6.45, *Thames*. 10.30, *Barnaby Jones*. 11.25, Late News Extra. 11.35, Headlines for God.

Scottish

12.00, Thames. 2.30 pm, Film: D Day Sixth of June, with Robert Taylor, Richard Todd. 4.25, Thames. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.45, *Thames*. 10.30, *The Lion's Share*. 11.15, Late Call. 11.20, Wish You Were Here.

Thames

12.00 am, Rainbow. 12.15 pm, Noddy. 12.30, Cuckoo in the Nest. 1.00, First Report. 1.20, *Lunchtime Today*. 1.30, Emmerdale Farm. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.30, Film: San Demetrio London, with Walter Fitzgerald, Robert Beatty, *Mervyn Johns*.* 4.15, Cartoon. 4.20, Clapperboard. 4.50, Sky. 5.20, The Ghost and Mrs Muir.
5.50 News.
6.00 Today.
6.40 Opportunity Knocks !
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 Sadie, It's Cold Outside.
8.30 World in Action.
9.00 Six Days of Justice.
10.00 News.
10.30 The Streets of San Francisco.
11.30 World Snooker: England v The Rest of the World.
11.55 Built as a City.

Ulster

12.00, Thames. 2.00 pm, Women Only. 2.30, Film: You Came Along, with Robert Cummings, Lizabeth Scott.* 4.20, Thames. 6.00, UTV Reports. 6.45, Thames. 10.40, Spectrum. 11.10-11.40, Orson Welles.

ATV

12.00, Thames. 2.30 pm, Film: The Miniver Story, with Greer Garson, Walter Pigeon.* 4.25, Thames. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Platform for Today. 11.15, A Place in History: Glencoe.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 6.00 pm, Day by Day. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, A Place in Europe. 11.00, Southern News Extra. 11.10, The Odd Couple. 11.40, Guideline. 11.45, Farm Progress. 12.15 am, Weather.

Granada

12.00, Thames. 2.30 pm, Film: Incident on a Dark Street, with James Olsen, David Canary. 4.15, Thames. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.40, Thames. 10.30, A Place in Europe. 11.00, Film: Bluebeard's Ten Honeymoons, with George Sanders, Corinne Calvet.

Radio

1
6.00 am, News. 6.02, Simon Bates.† 7.00, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Dave Lee Travis. 12.00, Johnnie Walker. 2.02 pm, David Hamilton.† 5.00, Newsbeat. 5.15, John Peel. 7.00, The Impressionists. 7.30, Alan Dell. 9.02, Humphrey Lyttelton.† 10.02, Sport. 10.05, John Dunn.† 12.31 am, News.
† Stereo.

2
6.00 am, As Radio 1. 7.02, Terry Wogan† (8.27, Racing Bulletin). 9.02, Tony Brandon† (10.30, Waggoners' Walk). 11.30, Jimmy Young.† 2.02 pm, David Hamilton† (5.03, Waggoners' Walk). 5.17, Sam Costa.† 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, As Radio 1.

3
7.00 am, News. 7.05, Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Wagner, Saint-Saëns, Copland. 9.00, News. 9.05, This Week's Composers: Clementi and Hummel.† 9.45, Talking About Music.† 10.15, John York Skinner Song Recital: Byrd, Schütz, Humfrey.† 10.50, Mozart: Sonata in D major, for two pianos.† 11.30, Brahms.† 1.00 pm, News. 1.05, Concert: Chamber Music, Haydn, Schumann.† 2.05, Harmoniemusik Wind Ensemble: Haydn, Mozart, J. C. Bach.† 2.40, Fauré, Debussy, Berg.† 3.25, Words . . . : talk by Robert Conquest. 3.30, Bridge, Weber, Walton. 4.10, Organ Recital: Buxtehude, Bach, Wiedermann, Janacek.† 4.55, Bandstand.† 5.25, Pied Piper. 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound. 6.30, Study on 3. 7.30, Concert: Lyadov, Shostakovich, Tchaikovsky.† 8.45, Albert Fuller: harpsichord recital.† 9.05, The French Theatre Today. 9.30, Elektra Live from Paris: Music by Richard Strauss.† 11.25, News.

4
6.20 am, News. 6.22, Farming Week. 6.40, Prayer for the Day. 6.45, Today. 7.00, News. 7.27, Sportsdesk. 7.35, Today's Papers. 7.45-7.50, Thought for the Day. 7.55, Weather. 8.00, News. 8.27, Sportsdesk. 8.35, Today's Papers. 8.45, John Ebdon. 9.00, News. 9.05, Richard Baker. 9.55, Roy Hay. 10.00, News. 10.05, Wildlife. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story: Clerical Caput. 11.00, News. 11.05, Any Questions ? 11.50, Announcements. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Desert Island Discs. 1.00, The World at One. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen With Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play, The Terrible Connexion. 4.35, Story, Heavy Weather, Part 1. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.50, Financial Report. 5.55, Weather.
6.00, News. 6.15, Does the Team Think ? 6.45, The Archers. 7.00, News Desk. 7.30, Play, Caesar and Cleopatra.* 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 10.00, The World Tonight. 10.45, A Book at Bedtime, The Mill on the Floss, part 1. 11.00, Financial World. 11.15, *Today in Parliament*. 11.30, News. 11.51, Inshore forecast.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 25

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". . . despise not thou the chastening of the Almighty: For he maketh sore, and bindeth up: he woundeth, and his hands make whole."—Job 5:17, 18.

BIRTHS

BOARDMAN.—On April 16th to Sarah (née Green) and Jules—a son (Joseph Richard), a brother for Mark.

CHARLESWORTH.—On April 17th at Queen Mary's Hospital Roehampton, to Gillian (née Royalton-Kisch) and Dick Charlesworth—a daughter (Lucy).

CRAWSHAW.—On 17th April, to Ann (née Critchley) and Andrew—a son.

DICK.—On April 18th to Susan (née Dillon) and John of The Warren Cottage, Patingham—a daughter (Alicia Louise).

DURIE.—On April 20th, at B.M.H., Tidworth, to Alexandra (née Wright) and Anthony Durie, a daughter (Amy), a sister for Robin.

GENT.—On April 19th, at Helm Chase, Kendal, to Mary (née Harkness) and Alan, a daughter (Tessa Jane) sister for Emily Claire.

GORDON.—On 18th April, to Sarah and Bill—a daughter.

JONES.—On 19th April, at Dumfries, to Mary (née Rutherford) and Tom—another son.

MADEL.—On April 15 to Roslyn (née Sussex) and Andrew—a daughter (Catherine Laura).

MICHAUX.—On April 14, at Winter Park, Florida, to Elizabeth and Frank Michaux III—a son.

MULLETT.—On 17th April at Northampton Hospital to Mary Frances (née Lambert) and Ben—a daughter.

PENNA.—On April 17th, at Saint Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Marian (née Schneider) and Anthony—a daughter (Alexandra Madeleine).

REID-SMITH.—On April 17th to Sue and Sidney—a son (Tristram).

SCOTT.—On April 20th, to Jacqueline (née Dring) and Michael—a daughter (Amanda Gail).

STANDING.—On April, 18th, 1975, at Fulford Maternity Hospital, York, to Ann (née Hunter) and James Standing—a daughter (Laura Jane Sotheran).

MARRIAGES

MARQ : SALLITT.—On 12 April, 1975, at Roupy, St. Quentin, France, Paul, fifth son of the late Dr. Pierre Marq and Mme. Marguerite Marq, of Roupy, to Ruth Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Sallitt of Hesslewood Rise, Hessle HU13 0HX.

MURDIE : ATKINSON.—The marriage took place quietly in Durham on April 5th between Mr. William Rae Murdie, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. W. Murdie, of 6 Vicars Close, Biddenham, and Miss Janet Mary Atkinson, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Atkinson of The Old House, Shincliffe, Durham.

PEARSON : MICHAEL.—On Saturday, 19th April, 1975, at the Chapel, Somerville College, Oxford, Carl, youngest son of the late Dr S. Pearson and Mrs Pearson, of Armthorpe, Yorkshire, to Ruth, only daughter of Dr and Mrs D. H. Michael, of Elstree, Hertfordshire.

RUBY WEDDING

CARTER : LE MESURIER.—On 20th April, 1935 at St John the Baptist Church, Westbourne, Sussex, Douglas Carter son of Mr & Mrs A. Carter of Bradford to Alice Clare daughter of the late Capt. C. E. Le Mesurier, C.B., R.N., and Mrs Le Mesurier, of The Mill Cottage, Lumley, Emsworth, Hants. Present address 12 Garbrand Walk, Ewell, Epsom, Surrey.

DEATHS

AGATE.—On 18th April, 1975, peacefully, Mary Pauline, aged 61, devoted sister of the late Joan, and of Claude and Noel. Family flowers only.

ALEXANDER.—On Friday 18th April, 1975 at University Hospital, Cardiff, after a short illness in her 92nd year, Edith of Gileston Manor, Glamorgan, widow of Hubert Alexander, last surviving child of the late Sir John and Lady Duncan of Dros-y-Mor, Penarth. Dearly loved mother of Duncan, Brian, Peter and Esme. Funeral private, no flowers.

ASHER, AMY SHUARD, C.B.E.—On April 18, 1975, suddenly, at 25 Wood Lane, Highgate, London, Amy Asher. Cremation at St. Marylebone, on Wednesday, April 23, at 4 p.m. No flowers, please. Family and close friends welcome.

BALSON.—On April 19th, 1975, peacefully, Mary Louisa, of 25 St. James's Avenue, Bexhill-on-Sea, aged 95 years, widow of Thomas Montague Balson and much loved mother, grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral at St. Barnabas Church, Bexhill, at 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 25th April.

BLOCK.—On Friday, 18th April, Harriet Loveday Granville, widow of Brigadier Allen Prichard Block, mother of Anne and David. Service and interment at Putney Vale Cemetery on Thurs., 24th April, at 11.45 a.m. Flowers to Dashwood, Denyer, 68 St. James' Rd., Southsea.

BOSWELL.—On April 19th, 1975, at home, at Bosham, Captain Lennox Albert Knox Boswell, D.S.O., Royal Navy (retired). Service Bosham Church, 2 p.m., Friday, April 25th. Please, no flowers.

BROOK-CAWS.—On 16th of April, 1975, at Guy's Hospital, London, Barbara Mary, aged 70 years, widow of Richard Brook-Caws. Funeral service and interment on Thursday, April 24th, at 11 a.m., at The Ealing Cemetery. Flowers and inquiries to F. A. Albion & Son, Arthur Stanley House, Culling Road, S.E.16. 01-237 3657.

BUCKNALL.—On April 18th, Nancy Clare, daughter of Caryl and Edward, aged 9 months.

CAMERON.—On April 18th, peacefully, dear Margot Macdonald. Funeral, Cowden Church, Kent, on Wednesday, April 23, at noon. No flowers, but she would have liked instead donations to be sent to Chailey Holiday Home, c/o The Lodge, Rusthall Place, Tunbridge Wells.

FITZGERALD.—On April 18th, 1975, peacefully at her home, 54 Barlow Moor Road, Didsbury, Manchester, Alice Grace, in her 96th year, widow of Dr Gordon FitzGerald and daughter of the late John P. Dixon. Funeral service at the Manchester Crematorium on Wednesday, April 26th, at 12.30 p.m. Inquiries to Messrs. John G. Ashton & Co. Tel: 061-428 7816.

HEWSON.—On April 18th, 1975, peacefully, at home, Brigadier Arthur George (Paddy) Hewson. Funeral service at Kilpeacon, Co. Limerick on Monday, 21st April, at 10.30, followed by burial at Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.

HOLLIS.—On 18th April, 1975, Lionel Charles (Jimmy), loved husband of Margie, of Stocks, Lyth Bank, Shrewsbury, and father of Jennifer. Service at Condover Church, 11.15 a.m., 23rd April. Cremation private. No flowers.

KAYE.—On April 18th, 1975, at her home, 10 Grand Avenue Mansions, Hove, Laura May Kaye, formerly of Lodsworth House, nr. Petworth, widow of Sydney Herbert Kaye, O.B.E., mother of the late Marsden Kaye, and grandmother of Pamela Bromage. Service at The Downs Crematorium, Bear Rd., Brighton, on Thursday, April 24th, at 3 p.m. No flowers and no letters, by request.

KNOX.—On 18th April, 1975, at the Western General Hospital, James Dunbury, eldest son of Andrew and Mary Knox, of Greenmount, Gwydyr Road, Crieff, Perthshire. Funeral at Perth Crematorium 12 noon, Wednesday, 23rd April. Family flowers only please, donations if desired to Kidney Research, care of Mr Imlah, Clydesdale Bank Ltd, Crieff.

MACROBERT.—On April 15th, 1975, at St. Bartholomews Hospital, London, Scott aged 28. No service. No flowers, any donations to Cancer Research.

NICHOLS.—On April 17th, 1975, peacefully, at Whitehanger Nursing Home, Haslemere, Arthur Trevor, CBE, 85 years, of Lower Farm House, Hambledon, Godalming, dearly loved husband of Doris (Nicky), father of John, Lorna, Hazel and Brenda. Cremation 12.30, at Guildford Crematorium, on Tuesday, April 22nd. Family flowers only please.

NORTH LEWIS, WILLIAM ESMOND (TINKIE).—On 5th April, 1975, as a result of a tragic accident at his home. Funeral service at St. John's Crematorium, Woking at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, April 26th. Flowers to J. Burke, 1 Sunningbill Road, Sunningbill, Berks.

ORMISTON.—On April 18th, 1975, peacefully, in the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Philip Verney Ormiston, of Pykerells House, St Mary's Plain, Norwich, dear husband of Helen and father of Philippa, Judith and Hester. Funeral service, City of Norwich (Earlham) Crematorium on Thursday, April 24th, at 12.30 p.m. Flowers or donations, if desired, for the Social Lodge Masonic Charities, c/o Peter Taylor, 135 Unthank Road, Norwich.

RAVENSCROFT.—On April 18th, 1975, P. D. (Don) Ravenscroft, very dearly loved husband, brother, father and grandfather. He died peacefully at home after a full life. Cremation at Hastings Crematorium at 12 noon on Wednesday, 23rd April. Family flowers only, please, but donations if desired to the Historic Churches Preservation Trust, Fulham Palace, London, S.W.6.

RULE.—On 15th April, 1975, Margaret Marion, aged 60, wife of Leonard, and mother of Susan, in University College Hospital, after a brief illness. Mourned by all her friends. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium today, Monday, at 2.45. No flowers, by request: but gifts to National Association of C.A.B.S. Voluntary Fund, payable to National Council of Social Service, 26 Bedford Sq., London, W.C.1.

DEATHS

SACHS.—On April 11th, 1975, Eva, of 74 Holland Park, London, W.11, suddenly, in her sleep. Funeral on Wednesday, 23rd April, at 12.00 p.m., at Brookwood Cemetery. Family flowers only to J. H. Kenyon, 49 Marloes Rd., W.8. A memorial service will be held later.

STEELE.—On 18th April, suddenly at a nursing home in Edinburgh, Brigadier William Lindsay Steele of Evelick, aged 69. Much loved husband of Mary and father of Wendy, Anthony and Julian. Service at St Baldred's Church, North Berwick, on 23rd April, 1975, at 11 a.m., thereafter private. A memorial service will be held later in London. No mourning and no flowers, please.

TANFIELD.—On 23rd March, in U.S.A., Percival Metcalfe, aged 90, much loved husband of Florence, father of Michael and Sylvia and grandfather of Peter and Christopher. 4 Beaconsfield Road, Clifton, Bristol BS8 2TS.

THOMAS, BAY ALIX WILFORD.—On April 18, at Gastard, wife of Ben. Funeral, family only. At Bay's request, no flowers, but donations to N.S.P.C.C., 1 Riding House Street, London, W.1.

TIARKS.—On April 17th, 1975, Peter Frank, M.C., at Melplash Court. Funeral private at Christ Church, Melplash, on Wednesday, 23rd April. Memorial service at St Mary's Church, Beaminster, on Saturday, May 3rd, at 3 p.m.

WATSON.—On April 19th, 1975, peacefully, at Princess Margaret Hospital, Swindon, in his 91st year, Dr John Nuthall Watson, of 32 High Street, Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire. Formerly general practitioner in Wootton Bassett for over 60 years. Enquiries to Maslin Funeral Service, phone Wootton Bassett 2224.

WRIGHT.—On April 18th, 1975, at Haslar Hospital, Rear Admiral Noel Wright, C.B., O.B.E., beloved husband of Phoebe, father of Alison and Richard, grandfather of Susan and Richard Syms. Funeral private.

WRIGLEY.—On April 17th, 1975, Doris Mary, aged 71 years, dearly loved wife of the late Herbert Wrigley, 3 West Avenue, Daisy Lea Lane, Huddersfield, and dear mother of Christopher, Elizabeth and Susan. Service and interment at Salendine Nook Baptist Church, Huddersfield, Wed., 23rd April, at 11.30 a.m. No flowers, by request.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

DUGDALE DUVAL.—The Thanksgiving Service for Una Dugdale Duval Vice President of the Suffrage Fellowship will be at 12 noon on Thursday, 24th April, at The Queens Chapel of the Savoy, Savoy Hill, W.C.2.

EVANS.—A service of thanksgiving for Air Chief Marshal Sir Donald Evans, will be held at St. Clement Danes, London on Friday, 9th May at 12 noon.

FLOYD.—A Thanksgiving Service for the life of Sir John Floyd, Bart., will be held in Winchester Cathedral on Thursday, April 24th, at 3.00 p.m.

STEWART.—A service in memory of George James Stewart will be held at All Hallows-by-the-Tower, Byward Street, London, E.C.3, on Tuesday, May 6, at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

DREW.—On 21st April, 1974, Daniel Edward, Lodsworth, Sussex, in loving memory Bi, J. and R.

GUNN, MICKEY.—Always in our thoughts. Her gallant and selfless spirit will never die. Iain, Eleanor, Donald.

GURNEY, IVY CLARISSA.—Lovingly remembered by her family and friends.

SCHNEIDER, LOUIS L.—21st April, 1967. In ever loving and grateful memory of our beloved son and brother so sadly missed.

STONE, HYMAN.—Remembering Hy always with deepest love and gratitude.—Dorothy, Victor and Jonathan, April 21st, 1961.

WOOSTER, FRANK. — "Ever radiant", 21st April, 1955.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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For further information contact:

MISS JULIA WATSON.
01-248 5797

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DIESTAMPING.—See Henningham & Hollis under Business Services.

SMALL SHOP PREMISES, Brompton Rd., Bargain. See Property.

OLD MARYLEBONE RD.—Offices See Comm. & Ind. Prop.

GIRL 24, Experienced secretary—See Sits. Wanted.

OUR OFFICES IN W1 are about to collapse. . . see Business Serv's.

ELECTRICAL IMPORT BUSINESS—See Businesses for Sale.

SUE LAWLEY thanks all who generously responded to her BBC TV appeal Sunday, April 20 on behalf of the Handicapped Adventure Playground Assoc. c/o Barclays Bank Ltd., 140 Kings Road, SW3.

ARS NOVA "The Fantasticks" are playing lutes, cittern and bandora at Williams birthday party next Thursday in Southwark. Ring 01-928 3229 for details.

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POULTRY GAME & MEAT business See Businesses for Sale.

CLASSICAL RECORD Dept. requires Assistant see Gen. Vacs.

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INSTITUTE OF CHOREOLOGY—Administrator. Worthing. see Gen. Vacs.

INTERESTING TEACHING POSITION Suffolk.—See Public & Educational Appts.

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ESMOND DRURY. Trout and Salmon fishing courses. See Sport and Recreation.

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POTTERS BAR—Cottage style house to let.—See Rentals.

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ZELLA 9 Phil Greenwood etchings.—See Art Exhibitions.

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HOUSE/APARTMENT CLEANING. See Home Services.

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EXAMS in '75? See Talbot Rice under Services.

CARPETS, ex-Exhibition—Sapphire Carpets—See Sales & Wants.

CITY APARTMENTS as featured in Ideal Homes.—See Rentals Col.

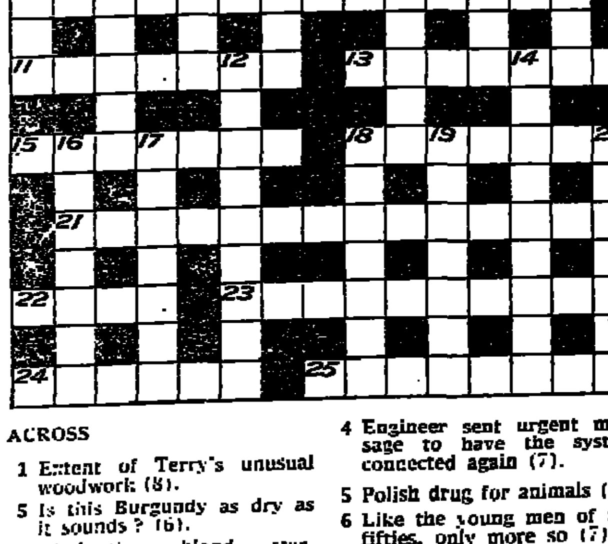
DOCUMENTARY FILM CO. seeks commissions Alaska/Persian Gulf.—See Business Notices.

GYPSY CARAVAN HIRE.—See U.K. Hols.

GERMAN Managing Director needs English tuition.—See Educational Courses.

ERICA.—Many thanks for 21 happy years.—Mick.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,973



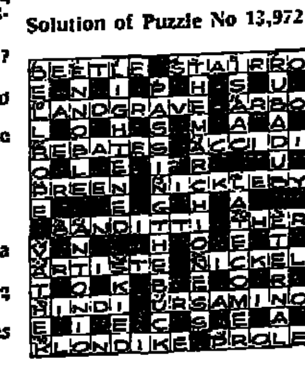
ACROSS

1 Extent of Terry's unusual woodwork (8).
5 Is this Burgundy as dry as it sounds? (6).
8 Diminutive blond star, dense and not very bright (5, 5).
9 Spirited flock of swans (4).
10 *Takeover bid in mind?* (14).
11 Complained that the seventh row went in front (7).
13 How many evangelists go to and fro with this sort of yarn? (4-3).
15 Lorenzo's fair torch-bearer (7).
18 Hopes to get snakes to contain their anger (7).
21 Does a form of hoarding get men beastly selfish? (3-2-3-6).
22 Mud from the said river? (4).
23 Put in another estimate and get approval (10).
24 The way a spasm can cause interference (6).
25 Voluble number (8).

DOWN

1 Going after birds (incurs a penalty we hear) (7).
2 Did Newton get wet noting their message? (9).
3 Designer's plate embarrasses Greats (7).
4 Engineer sent urgent message to have the system connected again (7).
5 Polish drug for animals (9).
6 Like the young men of the fifties, only more so (7).
7 So-called wild lion-man (7).
12 Do oddfellows move in such circles? (9).
14 Wandering bird-man? (9).
16 Farthest MS noted for revision (7).
17 Sent round faulty gem—portion cut off (7).
18 "The Brothers" of Terence's theatre (7).
19 Plain sort of oysters to pick up? (7).
20 Performer well up on theatre work (7).

Solution of Puzzle No 13,972



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P.L.R. DELAYS

Wednesday, 23rd April, 1975

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(continued on page 25)

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